"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day; warmer, probably rain Sunday; wind variable.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,026. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BIG MEAT PACKERS INDICTED IN JERSEY

Six Corporations and Their 21 Individual Heads Accused of Conspiracy.

ALL IN THE MEAT TRUST

Armour, Swift, Hammond, Morris & Co. Among Those Named as Creators of Monopoly—Cold Storage Count.

Six corporations and twenty-one individuals, forming the so-called Meat Trust, were indicted yesterday in Jersey City by the Grand Jury of Hudson County. They are accused of conspiracy and of creating a monopoly, enhancing the price of meat and poultry, and deliberately carrying a shortage in the supply of articles necessary for the food of the people.

In particular the connection of the National Packing Company with Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co. is traced through the personnel of their Directorates, and it is alleged that cold-storage warehouses have been used to keep food commodities from the consumers. All of these acts, it is declared, were to the "great wrong, injury, and oppression of the public of the said city and of said county and of the State of New Jersey, to the evil example of all others in like case offending and against the peace of this State, the Government and dignity of the same."

The corporations accused are the National Packing Company, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., the Hammond Packing Company, and the G. H. Hammond Company. The individuals are J. Ogden Armour, A. Watson Armour, Arthur Meeker, Edward Morris, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Edward Tilden, L. A. Carton, Thomas E. Wilson, Thomas J. Connors; F. A. Fowler, Charles H. Swift, L. H. Heyman, James E. Bathgate, Jr., George H. Edwards, F. V. Cooper, D. E. Hartwell, Ira N. Morris, Henry P. Darlington, Lemuel B. Patterson, and A. A. Fuller.

The indictment was handed up without any form or ceremony yesterday afternoon by Foreman Throckmorton to Justice Blair, and the Grand Jury at once withdrew to its room to continue its investigations.

Morris Explains in Vain.

Ira N. Morris sent a lawyer all the way from Chicago last Wednesday to point out to Prosecutor Garven that he had resigned from the Directorate of Morris & Co. last year, and that, therefore, he should not be included in any proceedings taken against the packers. Mr. Garven at that time assured Mr. Morris's lawyer that he had not been indicted, but the Grand Jury, basing its action on what was done by the defendants in March 1, 1908, did not exclude him.

Among those about the Hudson County Court House was Lemuel B. Patterson, one of the defendants. It was said that he wished to appear before the Grand Jury. Just as soon as Prosecutor Garven heard that he was flitting about the corridors he applied to Justice Blair for the issue of a capias for his arrest. Mr. Patterson had guessed that the Court House was no place for him and slipped away just as two detectives started in search of him. He had not been found last night and had presumably hurried out of the State to New York.

The indictment is a lengthy document, and was drafted by former Assistant Prosecutor Joseph B. Noonan, who has been retained by Mr. Garven to assist him in the prosecution, and by Judge-elect James F. Clark of the North Hudson District Court. It is couched in the quaint verbiage which New Jersey has retained from the English law, and has been drawn up with the greatest care in the hope that the closest scrutiny of the packers' counsel will detect no flaw in it.

It enumerates the Directors of the National Packing Company in the years 1907-8-9-10, all of whom, except P. A. Valentine and Kenneth K. McLaren, are indicted. Of them the indictment alleges that Kenneth K. McLaren, J. Ogden Armour, Thomas J. Conners, and Arthur Meeker constitute a majority of the Directors of Armour & Co., and that Edward Morris, Thomas E. Wilson, and Kenneth K. McLaren constitute a majority of the Directors of Morris & Co., and that Edward F. Swift, Louis F. Swift, and L. A. Carton are Directors of Swift & Co.

Text of the Indictment.

The Grand Jury then found that the six corporations and twenty-one individuals on March 1, 1908, conspired to corner the market in meat in Jersey City so as to produce an artificial scarcity and raise the price. This is the way the indictment puts it:

> The aforesaid corporations and individuals did with force and arms wilfully, unlawfully, and feloniously devise, contrive, and intend, for their own unjust, excessive, immoral, and unlawful profit and gain, to injure, defraud, prejudice, damage, cheat, impoverish, and oppress the public and the people of the said City and of the said County of Hudson, by cornering and limiting the necessary and reasonable supply of meats and poultry for consumption by the public and the people of said city and of said county, so as to produce an artificial scarcity in the supply of said meats and poultry for said public and people of said city and of said county, and to greatly, excessively, and extortionately enhance and increase the cost and price thereof to the said public and people of said city and of said county, and others, who had needful occasion or desire to purchase meats and poultry for their necessary sustenance, nourishment, support, and maintenance, did, on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and eight, at the City of Jersey City aforesaid, in the County of Hudson aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, wilfully, unlawfully, immorally, fraudulently, extortionately, knowingly, and corruptly combine, unite, confederate, conspire, and bind themselves together by agreement, for their own unjust, excessive, extortionate, exorbitant, immoral, and unlawful gain and profit, by the power of their numbers and wealth, and their greed and cunning, and their divers, subtle, immoral, dishonest, collusive, coercive, and unlawful contrivances, methods, and compacts between and among themselves to acquire, possess, maintain, and exercise control over and a monopoly of the meat and poultry supply of the public and the people of Jersey City and of the County of Hudson aforesaid.

It is also charged that these defendants conspired to sell to the public only at extortionate prices and not to market, except in quantities inadequate.

Going at Them Again.

Preference is made to the cold storage warehouses, and the indictment alleges this:

> That the defendants conspired to keep in their possession and under their control, and to retain in their cold storage warehouses and elsewhere, and to keep off the markets large quantities of meat and poultry, which were required and desired by the public and people of said city and of said county, thereby extortionately, collusively, coercively, arbitrarily, immorally, excessively, exorbitantly, fictitiously, corruptly, and unlawfully raising the price of said meats and poultry in the markets of said city and of said county, and to the public and people of said city and of said county.

Another count in the indictment is founded on the election on Dec. 14, 1908,

Continued on Page 2.

MRS. MARTHA FLAGLER KILLED

Train Crashes Into Auto of General's Widow—Others Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Martha Flagler, widow of Gen. Benjamin Flagler, was instantly killed in Gratwick, near North Tonawanda, ten miles from this city, early this afternoon, when a New York Central passenger train, bound here from Buffalo, crashed into her automobile.

In the car with her were Mrs. Morris Cohn, Mrs. George F. Nye, Miss Katharine Nye, and William McPhee, a chauffeur. The party was en route for Buffalo. The locomotive struck the tonneau of the car while going at full speed.

Mrs. Flagler was killed in her seat, her skull being crushed by the impact. The two other ladies and Miss Nye were thrown out of the automobile, which was swept along fully 200 feet by the train. As quickly as possible the train was stopped and the run to this city renewed. McPhee stayed at the scene, little injured, and telephoned ahead for physicians and an ambulance, which had not arrived at the station when the party arrived.

The local Coroner was out of town, and the body of Mrs. Flagler was permitted to lay almost uncared for until word came from a Coroner in North Tonawanda for its removal. At the hospital it was found Mrs. Nye had both arms broken, a scalp wound, and may be internal injuries.

Mrs. Cohn was unconscious for hours, but rallied slightly at 6 o'clock to a semi-conscious state. She may be partly paralyzed. Miss Nye escaped almost uninjured. McPhee was slightly cut. Both Mrs. Cohn and Mrs. Nye are daughters of Col. Charles B. Gaskill of this city.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Gen. Benjamin Flagler, U. S. A., whose widow was killed in an auto accident at Niagara Falls to-day, was a former resident of this city. About fifteen years ago his daughter fired a rifle from the window of their residence at a colored boy who was filching fruit from one of the many trees which surrounded their house. The shot proved fatal, and she was tried for manslaughter and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to serve several hours in jail. Her father waited outside the jail until her release, when the family left Washington and settled in Niagara Falls. Gen. Flagler died several years ago.

CONNERS'S RETRACTION FULL.

Murphy Said to Have Chairman's Sworn Denial of His Charges.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—The Express tomorrow will print the following from a staff correspondent who attended the Albany meeting of the Democratic State Committee:

"Charles F. Murphy gained more by his concession to William J. Conners than appeared on the surface at the Albany meeting of the State Committee. The boss of Tammany has in his inside pocket a signed and sworn statement from the erstwhile State Chairman that will absolutely protect him from any future squealing, voluntary or forced, that Conners might do if summoned by any investigating commission to tell what he knows about the alleged auctioneering of Judgeship nominations.

"Dan Cohalan, Mr. Murphy's attorney, prepared the statement read by Mr. Conners at the open meeting of the committee. At the same time he prepared one that is much more specific. It is addressed, 'To whom it may concern,' and it repeats verbatim the remarks made by Conners in published interviews about Murphy, the Tammany organization, the auctioning of Judgeships, and declares that they are absolutely false; that he had no knowledge or information to warrant the statements, and that he made them for political effect and because of being under the influence of one of his infirmities of temper, under which he is wont to make irresponsible statements.

"Conners, it is said, not only signed but swore to this statement. He also signed his resignation to take effect in April and placed it in the hands of Secretary Mason."

William J. Conners, still Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, left town for Palm Beach yesterday, showing in every line of his face and figure that he believes the honors of the battle at Albany all went to him. He would only say this for publication:

"I said when I went to Albany that I would be State Chairman when I came back. Well, I am. I didn't believe they could put me out, and they didn't do it."

Questioned more closely, Mr. Conners showed that he did not intend to let "the infirmities of temper," which he spoke of in his statement to the committee at the meeting, run away with him. He would not talk of his threats against Leader Murphy and Tammany.

Mr. Conners does not expect to return to the city until the last of next month.

DRANK ACID AT DOCTOR'S.

Black-Clad Woman with a Baby Yields to a Sudden Desire for Suicide.

A young woman, dressed wholly in black and wearing a fur coat, called at the office of Dr. Harry R. Purdy, 149 Lexington Avenue, last night. She carried a baby girl about a month old in her arms, and offered the child to the physician, saying she feared it was ill. The doctor took the infant.

Just then the woman said that she felt suddenly ill herself. She stepped out of the room while the physician was intent on the child, and presently returned to the doorway. Dr. Purdy said afterward that he felt suddenly impelled to glance up. His gaze rested on the woman, who stood in the doorway with a sixteen-ounce bottle of carbolic acid in her hand, which she evidently had taken from his office.

The physician sprang toward her, but before he reached her she had drunk some of the acid and fell into his arms, moaning with pain. He treated her immediately, meantime shouting to his household to get a policeman and an ambulance from Bellevue. In the ambulance the woman was taken to the hospital, where she died soon after her arrival.

The police could not discover her identity, although the physician thought he had seen her in the neighborhood, and a friend said he understood her name was Agnes Reilly. Who she was or where she lived was not learned.

$50 to California and Pacific Coast via West Shore R. R. $55 via N. Y. Central Feb. 28 to April 14. 'Phone 6810 Madison.—Adv.

TO ARREST CHIEF OF PHILADELPHIA LABOR

Murphy Declares a General Strike Inevitable and Predicts Bloodshed—Warrant Out for Him.

ARBITRATION IS DECLINED

Churchmen Fail in Efforts to Make Peace—Little Disorder and an Increase of Car Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A definite declaration that a general strike of union workmen in Philadelphia would be called Sunday if the street car strike had not been settled, was made to-day by John J. Murphy, President of the Central Labor Union. This threat followed the rejection by the Directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company of the request for arbitration submitted by the committee of prominent clergymen. It was backed up by statements of other union leaders, who indicated that powerful State and National organizations would aid the strikers.

In his statement Murphy predicted widespread bloodshed as a result of such a strike, and said: "There are men in the Northeast who can shoot as straight as any trooper who ever drew a breath." When he was told of this language Director of Public Safety Clay had a warrant issued for Murphy accusing him of inciting to riot.

Before the warrant was issued detectives had found Murphy at dinner and asked him if he had made the remarks accredited to him. He is said to have denied making the inflammatory statement, but the warrant was issued after further investigation by the Police Department.

Murphy was located late to-night at a meeting of the Patternmakers' Union by the detectives who had the warrants for his arrest. He was not taken into custody, but was merely notified to appear at the Central Station to-morrow for a hearing.

Arbitration Plan Rejected.

Strong hopes of a settlement of the strike by means of arbitration were held for part of the day by the clergymen who met yesterday and decided to make an appeal to both sides. The transit company officials, who had at first shown little interest in this plan and had said only that it would be considered at the regular meeting of the Directors on March 7, decided to take up the matter this afternoon. President Charles O. Kruger notified the Secretary of the churchmen's committee that a communication coming from such a representative body required respectful consideration and a prompt answer, and that if he could get a quorum of Directors together the proposition of the clergymen will be considered this afternoon.

Before the meeting was held, C. O. Pratt, leader of the car men, sent to Bishop L. B. Wilson and the Rev. L. B. Hafer, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Committee of Clergymen, an answer to their communication in which he said:

"It will be my pleasure to co-operate with the gentlemen you have named in your communication. In considering who should act as arbitrators, I would suggest that you discuss the advisability of having a representative of labor upon the board."

Mayor Reyburn also expected conciliatory action, for he said the company probably would hold out the olive branch to the strikers and re-employ them as new men. He declared that the company had no desire to punish any of the men, and would re-employ the strikers to show that it was "willing to forgive and forget."

At the meeting of the Directors it was decided that any striker whose previous record was good would be taken back by the company provided he applied for his position before March 1. A reply was sent to the committee of clergymen politely, but firmly, refusing to submit to the proposed arbitration.

Threat of General Strike.

Manufacturing and general business interests of the city were in a state of apprehension because of the threat of the Central Labor Union to paralyze Philadelphia's industries by calling a sympathetic strike. Preparations for this step were perfected to-day and a meeting of the labor representatives will be held on Sunday to fix the date, which, it is believed, will be Monday next.

John J. Murphy, President of the Central Labor Union, openly said this afternoon that a general strike would be called.

"It is inevitable," he declared. I would call it now were it not to be feared that complications might ensue. At present I have letters from union leaders who represent 60,000 workers. They declare their readiness and desire to strike at a moment's notice. You can depend upon it that at Sunday's meeting a general strike will be called.

"If one man is shot in Kensington (the mill district) there will follow a carnival of riot and bloodshed which will startle the entire country. The State police would be helpless. I want it understood that there are men in the Northeast who can shoot as straight as any trooper who ever drew a breath."

Murphy believes that more than 100,000 men and women will obey the call to leave their places of employment. In this great group of the city's toilers almost every trade is represented from men in the building trades to barbers.

C. O. Pratt, the strike leader, has heretofore said that the decision to call a sympathetic strike would be the last resort, and would not be suggested unless the case of the striking carmen was desperate. He has opposed this step until the present time, but has now consented that it be taken.

"A general strike will positively be declared unless the company comes to terms," said Mr. Pratt late to-day. "We are prepared to fight for weeks or months. We are not whipped, and the company will have to treat with us."

Pledges From Other Unions.

That the threat of Murphy is not a mere boast is demonstrated by the action of more than 100 local unions, representing many trades, which have adopted resolutions favoring a general strike, and given assurance that their members will walk out if the order comes. Seventeen of the local unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., district voted unanimously last night to strike at a moment's notice in sympathy with the car men. The unions represent about 5,000 men. This was announced at the headquarters of the carpenters this afternoon.

Officers of the Rapid Transit Company, in a statement to-day, ridiculed the threat of Murphy as a mere bit of bluster. It was charged that Murphy's efforts were based on a desire to be revenged for his defeat last November for City Treasurer on the William Penn Party ticket by the Republican organization and the Rapid Transit influence.

Organized labor throughout the country is backing the strikers strongly. Frequent meetings are being held by leading union organizers from many other places who are here to aid the motormen and conductors in every way which their experience can suggest. Among those who are here are Patrick Gilday, National organizer of the United Mine Workers;

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA, CUBA, CAROLINA RESORTS. Seaboard Air Line, shortest, quickest, most attractive route. Office 1184 B'way, cor. 28th St.—Adv.

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

DROPS DEAD WAITING FOR ELEVATED TRAIN

Sigourney M. Burnham, Retired Real Estate Dealer, Was Talking with a Friend.

WIFE GETS NEWS AT THEATRE

She and Her Daughter Still Laughing at the Performance When Woman Acquaintance Told Them.

Sigourney M. Burnham, a retired real estate dealer, 58 years old, who lived with his wife and stepdaughter in an apartment at the Hotel Paterson, 59 West Forty-sixth Street, was seized with an attack of heart disease last night while waiting for a southbound train on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad station at Forty-second Street, and died before medical help arrived.

He had left the hotel at 7:55 and walked to the American Theatre with his wife and stepdaughter, Miss C. Keefe, arranging to meet them after the performance.

On the elevated station Mr. Burnham met Miss Mary E. Hinds, a friend of the family, who lives at 218 West Fourth Street, who was on her way home. He told her that he was going downtown on a business matter, and the two were waiting on the platform about 8:30 o'clock, when Mr. Burnham suddenly uttered a deep groan and sank down on the platform. He had just complained of not feeling well, saying he had suffered from acute indigestion in the afternoon.

Miss Hinds cried out to the ticket chopper to come and help raise Mr. Burnham. At the same time a young man employed in an adjacent theatrical ticket office, who knew the stricken man as a customer, rushed forward and proffered his assistance.

He undid the man's collar and necktie and placed a package of papers under his head and then rushed down to a saloon for some brandy, while Miss Hinds and the ticket chopper, with the aid of two strangers, carried Mr. Burnham into the waiting room. When the young man got back with the brandy he poured some of the liquor down Mr. Burnham's throat. He appeared to be conscious, although he could not speak, but he was pronounced dead by Dr. Ayres, the surgeon, who arrived some minutes afterward in an ambulance from Flower Hospital.

After the body had been removed to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Miss Hinds gave the police all the information she had regarding the dead man, she went to the American Theatre with two plain clothes men to meet Mrs. Burnham and break the news to her.

The performance was not over until 11:20, and Mrs. Burnham and her daughter were almost the last to leave the hall. Missing her husband at the door she turned back to look for him and saw Miss Hinds waiting with the two policemen.

Mrs. Burnham, who is a gray-haired woman, about 56 years of age, was laughing with her daughter, and had no idea of the news which awaited her. Miss Hinds took her arm and told her that Mr. Burnham had been seized with an attack of heart trouble, and she must be prepared for the worst.

"Take me to him. Where is he?" said Mrs. Burnham, anxiously.

Escorted by the policemen, Mrs. Burnham walked hurriedly up Forty-second Street to Times Square, where a taxicab was obtained to drive to the hotel. Miss Hinds walked in the rear with Miss Keefe and told her the truth, asking her to break the news to her mother when they arrived at the hotel.

The clerk at the Hotel Paterson said that Mr. Burnham had moved into the hotel with his family on Dec. 15 and occupied one of the most expensive apartments in the house. He came from Saugatuck, Conn., and appeared to be a man of considerable means.

The body was removed in the patrol wagon to the West Thirtieth Street Station and kept there until midnight, when it was taken to an undertaker's.

KEPT MAZARIN'S TRUNKS.

Opera Singer Thereupon Has Her Landlady Arrested.

Mme. Mazarin of the Manhattan Opera House, who sings the title rôle in "Elektra," went to the Night Court last night to tell Magistrate Barlow that her landlady, Mrs. Lois Bois of 21 East Twenty-eighth Street, was holding her eight trunks, and that she was very much upset over the inconvenience incident thereto.

"Since Dec. 1 myself and maid," said Mme. Mazarin, "have occupied a suite of three rooms at this address, for which I pay $90 per week. I decided yesterday to change my place of abode, but when I sent for my trunks to-night Mrs. Bois refused to give them up. She is holding them on the ground that I had agreed to occupy her rooms until the close of the opera season."

Magistrate Barlow sent Lieut. Brown with a summons to fetch Mrs. Bois to court. Meanwhile Mme. Mazarin, at the Magistrate's invitation, sat beside him, with her lawyer, Maurice Leon, and listened to the other cases.

When several Greek flower peddlers were arraigned for selling violets without a license, the Magistrate bought a bunch of violets from one of the prisoners and presented it to Mme. Mazarin. He then fined the vendors $2 each.

Mrs. Bois reached court with her daughter and counsel, A. L. Katzenstein of 280 Broadway. Mrs. Bois said she wanted Mme. Mazarin to pay her $120 for the rent of the rooms from next Tuesday until April 1, at which time the opera season will practically close. Lawyer Leon said that if Mrs. Bois would give up the trunks he would stand responsible for the payment of the money in case Mrs. Bois gets judgment in a civil court. At the suggestion of Magistrate Barlow the two women and the lawyers went into his private room and drew up a written agreement covering Leon's offer.

A FAMOUS PLACE TO DINE or Lunch, Metropole Hotel, B'way & 40th St. Music.—Adv.

PHILOSOPHER SEEKS HIS STRAYING SON

Mr. Davenport Says He's a Big, Strapping Boy of 39, Who's Been Hitting the High Spots.

NOT FEARFUL OF KIDNAPPERS

Charley'll Come Home Presently, He Says—Meantime He's Seeking Him by Taxicab.

For two hours last night, Charles H. Davenport, a paper manufacturer of South Hadley, Mass., hoped that he had found his missing son, Charles H. Davenport, Jr., who dropped out of sight in this city soon after leaving the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the night of Feb. 10. Reports were brought to him by private detectives that his son had been seen in a well-known hotel, but he was not there when the father hurried to greet him. The elder Mr. Davenport has been searching personally for his son since Monday evening. He has been assisted by Detective Murphy from the Central Office and by the detectives of three Broadway hotels. They have traced young Mr. Davenport up and down through the White Light district, have found that he was at the Herald Square Baths four times, and that on the night of Washington's Birthday he was dancing at the Hotel Normandie.

Returning at midnight last night after a long tour of the Tenderloin in a tixacob, Mr. Davenport denied a report from Milford, Mass., that his son was in the hands of professional kidnappers who were holding him for ransom.

"We will hear from my son," he said, "as soon as his stomach gets so bad that it will not hold any more highballs and he decides to return to the Murray Hill Hotel for his belongings, which he left there when he dropped out of sight. He's been high rolling for two years, but in this trip he has gone away over the limit. I never knew that he had this habit until last Saturday, when I began to interview his close associates.

Not Worried by Kidnappers.

"I know how that kidnapping story got out. Friends who know their New York kept telling Mrs. Albert C. Kinney, my son's aunt, about resorts here where they 'dope' prosperous-looking strangers and keep them while they run up large bills for wine. She jumped to the conclusion that that had happened to Charley. I have not heard of any kidnapping and have not been approached to pay any money. I have, however, found many traces of my son.

"He is a big, strapping boy, and he'll be 39 years old next June. He's commanding in appearance, and you'd notice him if you saw him in the street. He came here Tuesday, Feb. 8, and before he left home his wife begged him to keep away from the dinner of the paper manufacturers, held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of Feb. 10. We have found that on Feb. 9 he went to a theatre, and on the evening of Feb. 10 dined in Fulton Street with F. H. Ross, a paper buyer, whom he had known for several years.

"Ross says that after they had dined, he took Charley to his room at the Murray Hill Hotel and told him to go to bed. Charley promised to go, but said he wanted a little fresh air and got Ross to let him accompany him to the Subway, when Ross left to go to his home at 373 Edgecombe Avenue. That was about 9 o'clock.

"At midnight Charley showed up at the paper manufacturers' dinner and started to shake hands with those present. He shook hands with Smith, the information clerk, so warmly that Smith went behind the coat rack to get away from him, and at 12:30 o'clock he was seen going through the Thirty-fourth Street entrance to the hotel. That was the last seen of him by any of his friends.

"When Edgar P. Bliss, his employer at Mittineague, Mass., which is four miles from Springfield, found that Charley was missing he summoned his family physician, Dr. Lynch of Springfield, and Mr. Tower, the firm's bookkeeper. The three searched New York, and could find out nothing at all, although they visited all the hospitals and resorts.

"On Saturday morning, Feb. 19, THE NEW YORK TIMES published the story of my son's disappearance, and that night, just as I was going to bed out in Buffalo, I saw the newspaper," Mr. Davenport said. "I felt all cut up about it, and would have felt worse perhaps if it hadn't been that Charles Lamb, one of my neighbors, dropped in just then. He told me about the disappearance, and said he had come to find me, and that I had better hurry home.

Start of the Hunt.

"I came here Monday, and went to work at once. A house detective from the Waldorf told me he had seen my son at the Gregorian Hotel on Washington's Birthday, sitting at a table, talking to a young man, and that he looked dazed. I verified that report, as people at the hotel described my son accurately.

"At 11 o'clock that night I got two detectives, and we went in a taxicab through the Tenderloin. And, say, I thought I had been pretty well around the world in my sixty-three years, but I saw things that night worse than I ever saw before.

"We took in two Turkish baths and at one the rubber described my son accurately, and said he had been there the night before, and had been there three times before that. He was looking pretty bad, the rubber said, and had told him he was going to brace up and go home. Then we found he had been to a dance hall.

"That's the very last we have been able to find of him. My boy is a fine young man, and his mother worships the ground he walks on. He has always lived straight at home. His only brother died last Thanksgiving and that rather broke him up.

"What I want now is for somebdy to come forward with my son, whatever his condition. All I can think of is that he's either ashamed to face his folks after what has happened, or hasn't yet come to his senses. I have talked freely about this whole case in the hope that it will make people who may see him take hold of him and keep him for the police. I have told them everywhere to hold him, even if it takes a fight, and that I'd settle all bills.

"To-morrow I've got to return home at noon, but Monday I'll be back, and I hope by then to have word that Charley's found."

Mr. Davenport is registered at the Belmont Hotel, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.

WARRANT FOR MRS. VAUGHN.

Widow to be Arrested Charged with Murder of Missouri Professor.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 25.—Prosecuting Attorney Raiger to-night announced that a warrant charging Mrs. Alma Vaughn with the murder of her husband, Prof. J. T. Vaughn, had been sworn out and is now in the hands of Sheriff Williams. Under an agreement with her attorneys the warrant will not be served until to-morrow.

Mrs. Vaughn voluntarily came from Monroe City to-night to answer any charge that might be made against her.

If any indictments were voted by the special Grand Jury which has investigated the death of Prof. Vaughn they were not returned in court to-day.

Dr. J. R. Hull, who was arrested at Monroe City on a warrant charging the murder of Vaughn, was released to-day on $7,000 bail.

HAS LOST HIS COMET.

Pidoux of Geneva Asks The Times to Help Find "B 1910."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 25.—Prof. Pidoux of the Geneva Observatory, who discovered recently a new comet near the path of Halley's comet, appeals to American astronomers for further details.

Since the original discovery by photography, the new comet, known as "B, 1910," has not been seen again owing to bad weather. Prof. Pidoux asks THE NEW YORK TIMES to announce that he is anxious for news of it from America, where the astronomers have more powerful telescopes, and should be able to pick it up in the next forty-eight hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25.—Prof. Edward C. Pickering of Harvard Observatory said to-night:

"We received a cable recently announcing Prof. Pidoux's discovery of the so-called comet B 1910. But, though we have been looking for this comet ever since we were notified of its discovery, we have not observed it, neither has any of our tributary offices notified us that they have seen it.

"I think that Prof. Pidoux has seen merely Halley's comet, but he may have discovered a new one. We have looked diligently for it, but so far in vain."

JUDGE ADAMS ILL IN COURT.

Obliged to Leave the Bench for His Private Chambers.

Judge George B. Adams of the United States Circuit Court became ill suddenly in court yesterday and was compelled to leave the courtroom for his chambers. Later it was said that the Judge had suffered only from an attack of vertigo.

He did not leave the Federal Building until his usual time at 4 o'clock, and then drove to his home, 137 West 110th Street, in an automobile. Last night it was said that he had recovered fully.

HUGHES DENIES HE HAS A JOB.

Not to be Transit Company's Counsel at $50,000 a Year.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Gov. Hughes tonight emphatically denied a published report that he had been engaged by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York to act as its counsel after the expiration of his term of office.

According to the report Gov. Hughes was to have a salary of $50,000 a year.

ARMY CAPTAIN PUNISHED.

Loss of Fifty Files for Hunt, Who Broke His Pledge.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 25.—The punishment of Capt. John E. Hunt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., who, while in the Philippines was found guilty by a court-martial of having broken his pledge to abstain from using intoxicants and sentenced to dismissal from the service, was commuted yesterday to a reduction of fifty files in rank.

Orders to this effect came from the War Department yesterday. Capt. Hunt was graduated from West Point in 1894.

$100,000 TO ELOPING SON.

Leonard E. Curtis Forgives Youth Who Left Harvard to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 25.—One hundred thousand dollars and a first-class job was the gift to Leonard E. Curtis, Jr., from his father, who arrived from the East to-day. Mr. Curtis told his son he wished he had stayed at Harvard to finish his course instead of eloping with Nan Frazer, daughter of a dressmaker to the fashionable Colorado Springs set. However, he said he was going to make the best of it and try and make his son happy by putting him in charge of a big irrigation and power project in the northern part of the State. Then he wrote a check for the $100,000.

Curtis had been expected to try to annul the marriage on the ground that his son is under age.

$530,000 FOR Y. M. C. A.

Cleveland Association, Money for Building Obtained, Will Help Y. W. C. A.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—When the millionaires, newsboys, doctors, clergymen, and merchants who have been combing the town for a $500,000 building fund for the Young Men's Christian Association wound up their campaign to-night they had $530,151.69, of which $83,000 was raised to-day. The money was raised at the rate of $130 a minute.

The Young Men's Christian Association committees announced to-night that to-morrow and Monday they will raise enough to wipe out an $85,000 debt on the Young Women's Christian Association Building.

TAFT TO BEVERLY IN JUNE.

Summer Home Has a New Conservatory—Children Will Join Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—President Taft is coming to Beverly the first week in June, according to information received here to-day. The Summer White House, at Burgess Point, will have a number of interior improvements made, but little will be done to the structure or grounds.

A fine new conservatory has been erected for Mrs. Robert D. Evans, the owner of President Taft's Summer home, and this will be used to supply flowers for the house during the Summer.

Robert Taft is coming from Yale. Miss Helen Taft will come from Bryn Mawr, and Charles from his uncle's school in Connecticut, as soon as the school closes. They will spend the whole Summer at Beverly.

RIOTERS CLOSE STEEL PLANT.

Bethlehem Works Shut Down Because Its Workmen Are Not Protected.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 25.—The Bethlehem Steel Company closed down to-night, and, it is said, will remain closed until the local police authorities are able to give protection to the men who have remained loyal to the company. This step was taken because of serious rioting early this morning, when a mob of 500 foreigners attacked the steel company employes as they were going to work, and to-night, when the same crowd made a second attack while the men were leaving the plant. The strike has been going on for some time, but the rioting became serious to-day for the first time.

The only men left in the mills are the furnacemen, whose presence is necessary to protect the property. The order for the shutdown, it is said, came from the General Superintendent. About 9,000 men are employed in the various departments of the Bethlehem Steel Company, this concern being the chief industrial operation of the town.

The Sheriff is swearing in deputies, to-night and it is believed that as soon as assurances are given that this force, combined with the police, is able to cope with the rioters the plant will again be put in operation.

THEIR SAVINGS GONE IN SEARING CRASH

Failure of Private Bankers Brings Misery to Wage Earners Who Opened Accounts.

$2,000 FOR $140,000 PUT IN

Delaware & Eastern Railroad, of Which Searing & Co. Were Fiscal Agents, Goes Under with Them.

Searing & Co. of 7 Wall Stret, promoters and fiscal agents of the Delaware & Eastern Railway Company, went into bankruptcy yesterday, and later in the day the railway enterprise they have been financing for several years also gave up the struggle to keep afloat and was put in receivers' hands. Searing & Co. played a very small part in Wall Street, and their failure was not unexpected, but the collapse of the firm attracted notice yesterday because of the methods used to obtain cash.

Two years ago Searing & Co. opened offices in the Bronx and upper Harlem with all the outward trappings of genuine banks, and with the bait of 4½ per cent. interest on "savings accounts" drew into their till the savings of many small tradesmen and the thrifty poor of the neighborhoods. Yesterday the receiver discovered that $140,000 was due to depositors in the firm's "banking business" and there was only $2,000 cash to show for it. As private bankers, the State Superintendent of Banking had no jurisdiction over the firm's business, and the money which came in from the branches went largely, as the accounts show, into the bonds of the railroad which is now in the hands of receivers.

Searing & Co. have been in difficulties of one sort or another for nearly a year. Last week an attachment for $85,000 was issued against the firm in favor of F. T. Taglienna, who had sold $3,500,000 of the railroad bonds in England, receiving as commission 2½ per cent. in bonds at 85. The firm got the attachment vacated after putting up bonds as security. A similar case had been brought against the firm a year ago, the agent asserting that he had been forced to take bonds instead of cash for his work in getting English investors to buy the road's securities.

Yesterday's bankruptcy proceedings were brought by the Delaware County Milk Company, creditor for $5,215; W. P. Chapman, $34, and Edwin D. Harrington, $10. The creditors were all depositors of the firm.

Sheppard Made Receiver.

Judge Holt appointed John S. Sheppard, Jr., receiver. He has been receiver since April 19, 1909, of E. D. Sheppard & Co., another private banking house which went broke in promoting railroad enterprises in Texas. The partners in Searing & Co. are Frederick F. Searing and Harry M. George. The firm has no Stock Exchange connection.

Early in the day the uptown branches of the firm at 2,611 Eighth Avenue, corner of 139th Street; 2,015 Boston Road, and Third Avenue and Wendover Avenue, the Bronx, were shut up, and the small depositors who had been confidently intrusting their savings to the branches at 4½ per cent. interest, impressed by the similarity of the office lay-out to a regular bank and the large signs bearing the firm's Wall Street address, began to pour into the offices of counsel for the receiver before noon. James, Schell & Elkus, counsel for the receiver, referred all callers to McLaughlin, Russell, Coe & Sprague, across the street, counsel for the petitioning creditors. Lindsay Russell of that firm is the receiver of Ennis & Stoppani, and has had a lot of experience handling desperate small creditors, but he was unnerved yesterday by the throng of poor people who besieged him with pleas to get them back at least some of their savings.

When he came out to talk to the reporters late in the afternoon there was a little old woman in black weeping in the chair behind him, who had only a week ago put $1,000 of borrowed money in one of the Searing "banks." Her husband died in January, leaving her penniless, and she had borrowed the money from friends and relatives to start a little notion shop. She was just about to open up when the smash came. Another of Mr. Russell's visitors was a grocer in the neighborhood of the Harlem branch. He began depositing with the 2,611 Eighth Avenue office when it opened two years ago, and as the 4½ per cent. was paid regularly he finally put into the concern his savings of fifteen years as a grocery clerk, amounting to $765. He had been planning to start a little business of his own this Spring, and only on Thursday deposited a week's pay of $20, leaving himself without a cent of cash. He said yesterday that he had dozens of customers in the store, all poor people, whom he had persuaded to put money with Searing & Co., and didn't know how he was going to face them.

Picked Out the Poor for Customers.

He thought, he said, that "the bank" was safe, because it was a branch of 7 Wall Street. Dozens of others who went to Mr. Russell yesterday were of the same class of thrifty poor, the only sort of depositors who could be looked for in the neighborhoods where the firm had established branches.

Although the representative of Suffern & Son, public accountants, who were put at work on the firm's books by the receiver yesterday, said that assets totaled $700,000 against liabilities of $350,000, it was said at the office of counsel for the petitioning creditors that about all the assets except $2,000 in cash and the office fixtures are represented by the bonds of the Delaware & Eastern. Of the liabilities $130,000 is due depositors, $75,000 having come from the uptown branches.

Mr. Searing was not at his Wall Street office yesterday, and it was learned later in the day that he was attending a trial in the New Jersey Chancery Court at Newark, where he was a defendant in a suit brought against him as a Director of the Passaic Steel Company for an accounting of a transaction connected with the floatation of a $2,000,000 bond issue. The complainants are attempting to show that a large sum was diverted from the treasury of the steel company, which through a merger succeeded the Passaic Rolling Mill Company.

One of the questions which ex-Attorney General Robert McCarter of counsel for the complainants tried to get Mr. Searing to explain under cross-examination was the ability of the Passaic Steel Company to stand a $2,000,000 bond issue. Mr. Searing admitted he had recommended the issue, believing the earning capacity of the corporation warranted it, and protested that the complainants were fully apprised of the financial condition

property arose from the fact that, after the books were closed as the Passaic Rolling Mill Company, they were opened the next day as the Passaic Steel Company. There was no real difference in the reports, he said, except that the mill, which had been carried on the books of the rolling mill company at the same valuation since 1867, was appraised at an increased valuation when the Pssaic Steel Company was formed.

Besides his connection with the Passaic Steel Company, Mr. Searing is a Director in the American Railway Steel Tie Company, Vice President and Director of the Newtown Trust Company, and a Director of the Dover Trust Company. He is President of both the Dalaware & Eastern Railroad Company and the Deleware & Eastern Railway Company, the holding concern, both of which were carried down by the failure. His partner, Harry M. George, besides being an officer of these companies, is Vice President of the Dover Trust Company and a Director of the Newtown Trust Company, as well as of the First National Bank at Downsville, N. Y.

The Delaware & Eastern Road.

The Delaware & Eastern Railroad enterprise has always been something of a mystery in Wall Stret. Although there was no apparent reason for apprehension on the part of the established railroads, Mr. Searing was given to complaining of the powerful opposition he was encountering, and named the Delaware & Hudson as one of the big roads he had to fight. None of the Delaware & Hudson officials have ever admitted that they were apprehensive of competition from Mr. Searing's line.

The road's prospectuses show it is completed from East Branch, on the Ontario & Western, to Arkville, on the Ulster & Delaware, both towns being in Delaware County. Branches were projected to Schenectady on the north, and Hancock, a town on the Delaware River, along the line of the Erie. The road as completed had a line with its nine-mile branch to Andes, of 46.6 miles. Last year it owned five locomotives and four passenger coaches, eight milk cars, twenty box cars, eighty flat cars, one caboose, and two combined baggage and mail cars.

Why the Roads Failed.

Of its authorized capital of $5,000,000 only $120,000 was outstanding, but there were $4,570,000 bonds of the railway company authorized last year by the Public Service Commission. Of this amount, $3,500,000 was underwriten in England and $1,070,000 offered to the public here. The troubles of the two roads are explained in a statement issued by James, Schell & Elkus, counsel for the roads, yesterday. It said in part:

> This company owns a complete railroad running from East Branch to Arkville, in the State of New York. Its road was leased to the Delaware & Eastern Railway Company, and the failure of the lessee company to pay the rent called for by the lease was the cause of the road's difficulties. It has an outstanding issue of bonds of $1,000,000, secoured by a mortgage, of which the Empire Trust Company of New York is the Trustee, and it is in default in the payment of interest upon its bonds for upward of a year.
>
> At the same time the same receivers were appointed for the Delaware & Eastern Railway Company upon the application of Maurice L. Fairer, the holder of an overdue note of the Delaware & Eastern Railway Company. This company owns a right of way for a railroad from Arkville to Schenectady, N. Y., but has not yet built its road. It is the lessee of the Delaware & Eastern Railroad Company's road from Arkville to East Branch. The bill alleges that it is in default in the payment of some $75,000 to the Delaware & Eastern Railroad Company, and owes creditors some $218,000. In addition, and that it is without assets to pay the amount due under the lease and its outstanding obligations.
>
> The Delaware & Eastern Railway Company has placed a mortgage of $6,000,000 upon all of its property of which the Empire Trust Company is trustee and under which $915,000 par value of bonds have been issued.
>
> It is expected that these receiverships are preliminary to the reorganization of both railroads.

Among the Directors of the road are J. L. Greatsinger, ex-President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; Earle Ingerman, Director of the Schenectady Trust Company; Russell Murray of Russell Murray & Co., silk importers; H. A. V. Post, Treasurer of the American Equipment Company; Willis T. Hanson, President of the Union National Bank of Schenectady; Charles Tremain, President of the Tavares & Gulf Railroad; ex-Attorney General Griggs, Edward Kelly, President of the Wharton Steel Company; James L. Hurd, Director of the Dover Trust Company, and George P. Fall of Welch, Heine & Fall.

Searing & Co. began business in 1903 as successors of Walsh & Co., bankers and money brokers. Both partners had previously been clerks in the National Bank of the Republic.

MERCHANT TURNS CHAUFFEUR

Disappeared from His Portland Home Suffering from a Mental Lapse.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 25.—Charles Bean, a prominent merchant of Portland, Me., who disappeared mysteriously on Jan. 31, was found to-day working as a chauffeur in Hinsdale, Ill.

When spoken to the merchant denied his identity at first, and said his name was Carleton A. Baker, but a minute later admitted that he was Bean.

He was taken this evening to the Chicago Avenue Station and the police of Portland were notified. Relatives of Bean had sent descriptions of him to every city in the country in an effort to find him, and an offer of $50 was made for information as to his whereabouts.

Apparently Bean is suffering from a lapse of memory. He asserts that he has no recollection of ever living in Portland, and has no idea why he left his home. He says he knew he has forgotten his past life, and for weeks has tried to remember who he is and where he came from. He has a hazy remembrance of some "awful trouble," but cannot tell what it is.

A New and Wonderful Kind of Musical Instrument—The Aeolian Orchestrelle

THE AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE is the most versatile of all instruments. Piano music, organ music and music written for the orchestra are all equally adapted to it.

You do not merely *listen* to music upon the AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE. You enjoy the much greater pleasure of *actually playing it*, and yet no previous knowledge of music is necessary. It has many different tones. *All* are beautiful; and in playing the AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE you can manipulate these different tones, with fascinating effect.

The AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE is made and sold only by the Aeolian Company. It is on daily exhibition. Ask particularly to see Style "O", a representative and attractive model at $400. It is sold on easy monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue Near 34th Street, New York

The Largest Institution in the Musical Industry of the World.

STOCK CLEANED OUT OF BROADWAY STORE

Weber & Heilbroner Tell Police Burglars Did It on Washington's Birthday.

ONLY COSTLY GOODS TAKEN

Thieves Must Have Had Special Knowledge of the Haberdashery Business, Detectives Think.

Aided by the bright lights in Broadway, a gang of burglars robbed the store of Weber & Heilbroner, haberdashers, 1,185 Broadway, at the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, of from $3,000 to $4,000 worth of the highest grades of shirts, neckties, gloves, hosiery, and other furnishings, some time between last Monday night and Wednesday morning.

When A. E. Wilson, manager of the store, arrived at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning he found the place in confusion. Showcases had been ransacked, or completely emptied, with the wares they contained gone, or picked over, and only the least desirable left. One showcase had evidently been used as a sort of counter or table, upon which the burglars had spread the contents, and apparently at their leisure selected what pleased them best. Piles of gloves and neckties, the less expensive of those carried by the store, were left, while the costliest had been carried off. Ties worth $1 each were apparently sneered at, for only such as sold for $2.50 and $3 seemed to have met the fancy of the looters. Socks of the lower grades were ignored, but almost every pair of $5 silk half-hose in the stock had been stolen. Many of the finest suitcases in stock had also been carried off.

Detectives estimated that the thieves were in the store an hour, and in this time they had not only the advantage of the dim lights in the store, but the two big arc lights in Broadway, which shine into the store. This place, one of the nine owned by Weber & Heilbroner in Manhattan, could hardly be more public. It is next door to Keith & Proctor's Theatre, and practically all night crowds are passing its two fronts, on Broadway and on Twenty-eighth Street. Besides, it is less than three blocks from the Tenderloin Police Station, and in what is supposed to be the best-patroled section of the city.

After leaving the main store, the burglars went down to a large rear basement room where stock not on show is kept. Here they must have worked for some time, as they took a large supply of raincoats. Their search of this room, however, was possibly more hurried than that above, for they failed to find the safe containing the firm's cash. This had been accidentally covered up by some clothing the night before, and so escaped their attention.

Evidently entrance had been obtained through the basement door on the Twenty-eighth Street side, for the lock there had been jimmied. This door was probably used also for exit, but how the burglars were able to get away with so much loot, unless they backed a wagon or an auto up to the sidewalk, cannot be understood. This store seems to be a favorite mark for burglars. About a year ago it was robbed of almost as much goods, the burglars then entering over a transom. Weber & Heilbroner have also had other experiences with burglars at some of their other stores. Their Forty-second Street store, just West of Fifth Avenue, was robbed some months ago, the burglars breaking a heavy plate glass to do so. And when another had replaced it, guarded by a fret-work of iron, they went through both. The firm's stores at 146 Broadway, 369 Broadway, and at 20 Cortlandt Street have also all been plundered within the last year or so, and the burglars have usually made their escape.

LIVING IN TOTAL DARKNESS.

Animals Put in a Concrete Cave at Carnegie Experimental Station.

Dr. A. M. Banta of the Carnegie Branch for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., has built a concrete cave 10 feet by 42 feet and 8 feet in height underground, there to carry on his experiments. It is equipped with tanks, into which water from driven wells is run through screens, and from which the overflow is also well screened. Live fishes have been put into the tanks, while crickets and other insects are entombed in compartments that the dry but totally dark. Dr. Banta wishes to know the effect of complete darkness upon the objects of his experiments.

Other experiments of odd character have been in progress at the experiment station for several years, most of which have been kept from public knowledge. The effort to breed a tailless cat is said to be one of the interesting experiments that have yielded no encouraging results.

Ambassador Bacon Dines Woodford.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Ambassador Bacon gave a dinner this evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford. Among the guests were M. Darboux, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences; Admiral Jule L. M. Lepord, who was one of France's representatives at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and the members of the French mission at the Rochambeau Celebration at Washington and Newport.

RAILROADS WIN IN COAL CASE.

Government's Attempt to Carry Suits Further Is Defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Believing that the United States Supreme Court in the opinion written by Justice White in the commodities clause case left a loophole through which the Government can further attack certain anthracite coal carrying railroads under that clause, the Department of Justice, through E. P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the Attorney General, asked the United States Circuit Court to-day for leave to file an amended bill against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in which it was alleged that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company was not a bona fide corporation.

The proceedings came up when the mandate of the Supreme Court in the commodities clause cases, issued last year, came before the lower court to-day for further proceedings. Justice White in his opinion stated that the commodities clause does not prohibit a railroad from transporting coal of a bona fide coal company, in which the railroad owns stock, but does prohibit the railroad from transporting coal mined by a company which is a mere adjunct or instrumentality of the railroad.

The Government contended that the Lehigh Valley Coal Company is not a bona fide company, but an adjunct of the railroad company. The court, however, would not permit the filing of the amended bill because the coal company was not a defendant in the original proceedings, and Government counsel then asked the court to dismiss the case without prejudice. He explained that the Government would then bring in a new bill.

John G. Johnson, counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, moved that the case be dismissed absolutely. The court decided to entertain Mr. Johnson's motion, and it issued a decree dismissing the case absolutely, and not without prejudice as pleaded for by the Government.

Counsel for the Attorney General's department stated that the Government can take an appeal to the Supreme Court, and it is believed that this will be done.

Government counsel also submitted mandates in the cases of the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Jersey Central Railroads, and decrees of absolute dismissals were also entered in those cases.

CIGAR STARTS $10,000 FIRE.

It Was Thrown Down Brooklyn Dumbwaiter Shaft—One Woman Hurt.

The stump of a lighted cigar thrown down the dumbwaiter shaft in the Hoffman apartments, a four-story brick building, at 628 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, started a fire yesterday afternoon which burned through the structure, destroyed the household effects of twelve families, and endangered many lives.

The flames were shooting up the wooden shaft to the roof before many of the tenants knew that there was a fire. It was discovered by Mrs. Schwab, the janitress. She gave the alarm, and Thomas Tredwell, who lives on the second floor with his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie Murray, an aged woman, helped to warn those in the building.

Mrs. Schwab was slightly burned on the face and hands when she opened a door in the dumbwaiter shaft and flames sprang out.

People on the third and fourth floors got out by the fire escapes. Many persons in the building fled hurriedly to the fire escapes and the street, as the fire shot up through the building with such rapidity that a minute's delay meant danger.

The building is in a short block on St. Mark's Avenue, and extends through from Bedford Avenue to Rogers. Back of it are several four-story apartment houses. These seemed to be in danger, and second and third alarms were sent in. When the fire was almost under control, Fire Commissioner Waldo, accompanied by his secretary, arrived from Manhattan.

The firemen, who were first on the scene, and the police helped some of the tenants out. On the first floor was a dressmaking school. A number of young women pupils rushed hysterically to the windows, jumped the few feet to the ground, and climbed over a three-foot iron fence to the street.

Mrs. Mary Schoolmaker and Mrs. Thomas Shaner, who live on the second floor, were taken by firemen from a shed over a grocery store at the corner of Bedford and St. Mark's Avenues, on which they had climbed.

The loss is estimated at $10,000.

BATES HEARS SUFFRAGISTS.

Assemblyman Asks Them to Tea to Study Their Cause.

Assemblyman Lindon Bates, Jr., of the Twenty-ninth District, gave a tea party for his constituents yesterday afternoon at his home, 14 East Sixtieth Street. Among the guests were Mrs. F. G. Dalziel, district leader of the Woman's Suffrage party, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

This, Mr. Bates explained, did not mean that he was a suffragist, but merely that he wished to become better informed on equal suffrage in order to determine his own attitude toward it.

"I invited you here," said Mr. Bates, "because I wanted to understand conditions, and I wanted to know what kind of women you were who are asking for the vote. If all the women were like you I would give you the vote now, but we have been trying to get good government for years, and it is the ignorant vote that has been the trouble. The budget outside New York is $30,000,000 and in New York City $156,000,000, because it is grafted and stolen. We have not schools enough for our children, and it is because of Tammany rule through the ignorant vote."

"I think," said Mrs. Catt, "that the trouble is not the ignorant, but the intelligent, vote," and the other women applauded loudly. "If we could only disenfranchise the man who pays the money for the ignorant vote, the ignorant vote would take care of itself."

"I know some east side girls who were talking of the franchise," said Mrs. J. J. Finch, "and they said they were not afraid of it for themselves, but they would be anxious as to what the women who live in the brownstone houses uptown would do."

"You are the bravest man in the world, Mr. Bates," said Mrs. Catt as she said "good bye."

TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.

A New Service Inaugurated by the Western Union in This City.

The new service of the Western Union Telegraph Company which makes every telephone an office for the sending of telegrams went into effect yesterday, and, according to announcement made last night by Belvidere Brooks, the new General Manager of the company, the concern is prepared to receive messages for transmission from every private telephone and public pay station in the United States.

The new arrangement, Mr. Brooks explained, amounts to an extension of a service already given in a small way by the company, but heretofore messages have only been accepted from well-known customers. Now, by an arrangement with the telephone companies, Mr. Brooks said, whereby the messages can be charged on telephone bills the same as long-distance calls are charged, or collected for at pay stations, the service is extended to the general public.

Mr. Brooks said the same arrangement had been made or would be made with independent telephone systems everywhere. He did not think that the branch offices of the company all over the city would be abandoned, despite the fact that their business as receivers of messages would probably be curtailed. They would still be needed, he said, to expedite the delivery of messages.

G. P. Morosini Left $2,687,624.

Surrogate Cohalan, on the petition of the Union Trust Company of the City of New York, approved yesterday the accounts of the corporation as executor of the estate of Giovanni P. Morosini, the banker, who died on Sept. 15, 1908. The executor debits itself with $2,687,624, being the value of the estate left by Mr. Morosini, and credits itself with disbursements aggregating $918,082, consisting of $27,162, expenses of administration; $36,200, debts and funeral expenses; $752,182, payments from principal to legatees; $2,047, payments from income for expenses; $100,100, payments from income to beneficiaries, and $101.25, payments from income on investments.

Democratic Union Elects Officers.

The Democratic Union, organized last Summer as an anti-Tammany organization, but which supported Mayor Gaynor during the campaign, met last night. Ernest Harvier retired from the Chairmanship and Alfred B. Cruikshank was elected in his place. Alderman Mulhearn, Thomas J. Hayden, and W. Gerry Richardson were elected Vice Chairmen, and Michael F. Haggerty, Secretary.

TEST EDISON CAR ON CROSSTOWN LINE

Inventor Asserts His Storage Batteries Will Soon Supplant Trolley Equipment.

ALL DEPENDS ON THE COST

Car Used Yesterday Seemed Satisfactory So Far as Its Mechanical Features Were Concerned.

The long-promised trolleyless street car which Thomas A. Edison declared five years ago would one day revolutionize urban transportation was tested on a horse car line in this city yesterday. Sunday it will go on a regular passenger schedule, and if the cost is anywhere near what its inventor claims for it fifteen of the cars will be put into service here within ninety days, replacing horse cars.

Except for the undetermined element of cost, the car seemed to leave little to be desired in its initial five-mile spin across town. It carried as passengers a group of transportation engineers familiar with trolley car economies. They were critical and sometimes severe in their comment, and after they had been carried from the Hudson River ferries to the East River ferries over the Twenty-ninth Street horse car tracks they were still unwilling to express definite views.

"They're conservative railroaders," said Mr. Edison's engineer, who developed the car except for its storage battery plant, "and they won't give in until they have to.

"But I'm not worrying. Take the roof of this car. To build a trolley-carrying roof requires material weighing 2,200 pounds. My roof, which is just a thin board veneer, weighs only 10 per cent. of that. Now to move weight takes energy. My 200 battery cells that lie under the seats of this car have only 10,000 pounds to move, or 14,000 pounds all told, with the passenger-carrying capacity taxed to the limit.

"In the ordinary trolley car the weight is at least twice that, and the amount of energy required is consequently twice as large. Five cents a mile is a low cost for operating a trolley car. This car ran for a month in the vicinity of Edison's West Orange plant for 8 mills a mile, and we can build it for $6,500. Even in this city, where the speed must be low on account of truckage interference, and where the stops are very frequent, I don't expect to see the cost run up more than 2 cents. That is less than half of the present underground feed system. The car will make 150 miles on a single charge, and will reach up to a speed of fifteen miles an hour. It takes four hours to charge its batteries, but as a car only makes about eighty miles in a day's run here, that will not present any difficult problem. We will restore its energy while it stops at night."

The car used in the present test is stripped to the barest essentials as to trim, to gain economy in weight. The end doors have been removed, except those on the sides of the vestibules. The car body is of light wood, and the upright posts are more slender than the usual standard. In the experimental trip the rate of speed was about seven miles an hour. The five miles of the company's tracks were passed over twice, the car having made seventy-five miles on its present charge of electricity before yesterday's tests began.

In the party watching the test were R. S. Goff of the Old Colony Railroad of Boston, C. F. Bancroft of the Boston Elevated Railroad, F. E. Ferris, an engineer of the Public Service Commission; W. C. Heppenheimer of the New Jersey Trust Company, President Jennings of the Carpenter Steel Company, and Thomas Mullaney, chief engineer of the Third Avenue line.

Ralph H. Beach of Mr. Edison's West Orange plant is responsible for the application to street cars of the electric storage cell idea.

"I joined Mr. Edison's forces," he said, "after eighteen years of service in the General Electric Company. That was four years ago.

"I've got the storage battery perfected,' said Mr. Edison to me two years ago. 'We need now to develop a car adapted to its particular economies. I haven't time to develop it, and if you want to undertake it you may.' I decided to try, thinking I could work it out in two months at cost of maybe $10,000. It actually took me two years, and required $50,000. This car is the third I built in trying to get something that would really do the work. At West Orange I sent it up a 10 per cent. grade, which it made almost as easily as it runs on the level.

"The car has been written up in a few scientific magazines, and we already have orders from Alaska for the Guggenheim road into Fairbanks, and from New Zealand and the Spanish West Indies. I call the car a 'canned current car,' but officially I am going to name it the 'Beach battery car.' We have a capacity at the plant now of a car a day, but will soon increase it. If only because it absolutely prevents any long string of cars from piling up because of a break in transmission wires it is bound to supplant the present trolley system."

There is another substitute for the trolley car being tested on the 125th Street car line. "That," said Mr. Beach, "is an effort to put an automobile on rails. This is an effort to do the same with an electric runabout. While we trim down our weights from the standard trolley size, they build theirs up, getting a car equipped with radiator and gas engine that weighs half as much again as a trolley car."

Mr. Beach said that the Edison storage battery was doing much more practical work than it was given credit for. "The big trucks of many of the wholesale houses in this city," he said, "are using the canned current idea. They make no noise and no smoke, and glide along so quietly that they fail to attract general notice. Out in Jersey there are many little runabouts using the multiple cells, and the plant is working to its full capacity turning them out all the time."

Joseph B. Mayer, receiver of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railroad Company, said that the operating cost for the car alleged by Mr. Beach was remarkably low and that his own engineers would make daily tests for several weeks before his company announced its final decision.

BANK'S DEPOSITS ALL TAKEN.

President Arrested After the Loss Had Been Made Good.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 25.—Byron L. Church, former President of the Holyrood State Bank at Holyrood, Kan., was arrested here to-doy. A special examiner has discovered evidences of forgeries to cover shortages in the bank's funds estimated at more than $90,000.

Ray Church, 26 years old, a son of Byron E Church, was arrested with his father, but was released soon afterward when the police were notified that there was no charge against the young man.

M. E. Church, another son, and F. W. Thomas, both former officers of the bank, are being sought.

Following the discovery of the shortage it is learned the bank was completely reorganized without its depositors realizing that anything was wrong. The bank has never been closed, and it is said now to be in a prosperous condition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Bank Commissioner J. N. Dolley, who to-day ordered the arrest of Byron L. Church, said that when the bank was examined it was found that every cent of the $100,000 deposits had disappeared. He notified the Directors and ordered them to make good the loss. This they did. The affairs of the institution were then turned over to another bank. Instructions were then given to arrest President Church and his son.

The cashier, it is said, alleged that the losses were due to a former cashier who speculated on the Board of Trade with the funds of the bank.

ROOSEVELT LETS HIM MIMIC.

Lew Dockstader Says He Has Colonel's Permission for His Imitations.

Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, told Justice Greenbaum yesterday in the Supreme Court that he had the personal permission of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for the impersonation he has given of the ex-President for the last three years.

"His personal permission?" repeated Justice Greenbaum.

"Yes, certainly," replied the minstrel, "and I'm going to see President Taft, too."

There was laughter in the courtroom, which the court did not check.

Dockstader was in court as the defendant in a suit for $900 brought by Francis B. Kennedy, who wrote a sketch, "Dockstader in Africa, or Rescuing Roosevelt." This sketch was never produced. Dockstader has put in a counter claim for $200 advanced to Kennedy before the sketch was written.

"I have been in the minstrel business thirty-three or thirty-four years," said Dockstader. "Kennedy visited me in March, 1909, and outlined the sketch. He asked $800, $200 when he submitted the scenario. I agreed, provided the play was a success. I suggested the theme about Roosevelt in Africa. The scenario seemed promising, so I paid $200 and told Kennedy to go ahead with it, and if the sketch was satisfactory I would give him $600 more."

"What is a scenario?" asked Lawyer Gerber.

"To my mind it is a promissory note," retorted the comedian, "and about 90 per cent. of them are just about as good as promissory notes and no better."

The sketch proved unsatisfactory, Dockstader said, and he did not rehearse it.

In the corridor, while they were waiting for a verdict, Kennedy offered to match Dockstader for the amount of the verdict, but the comedian refused, expressing confidence that it would be in his favor. Last night the jury announced that it could not reach an agreement and was discharged.

JAPANESE BOND CONVERSION.

Domestic Issue Oversubscribed—$450,000,000 Involved in 2-Year Programme.

TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The domestic bond conversion closed to-night, having been about twice oversubscribed. The Government contemplates the conversion of $50,000,000 of foreign bonds.

Marquis Katsura, the Premier and Finance Minister, has followed a constant policy since he took the portfolio of finance two years ago. Beginning with $50,000,000, he proposes to convert within the next two years not less than $450,000,000. The proposition has been under consideration by the bankers of Tokio and Osaka since the beginning of the year.

It is confidently stated that the terms proposed by the Finance Minister and accepted by the bankers are 4 per cent. interest; an issue price of 95 with $1 coinmission; a no redemption period of ten years, and a redemption period of fifty years thereafter. The total amount of the domestic national debt which, having already matured, is at once redeemable, is placed by Tokio newspapers at $234,762,104, and Marquis Katsura's intention is to convert the whole of this amount during the present year. Next year a further sum of $206,850,525 will mature for redemption, so that the aggregate which may be said to already be in sight for treatment by the new plan is $471,777,944. There remains a sum of $238,000,000, being the face value of the bonds issued for purposes of railway nationalization, but these do not mature until 1913, and cannot therefore be touched at present.

LONGWORTH NOT IN PLOT.

Has Not Decided Yet to be the Governor of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio and son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt, today denied that he had any knowledge of the "hellish plot," as he called it, among ex-President Roosevelt, ex-Senator Foraker, and himself to carry Ohio for the Republican ticket, naming himself for Governor and Foraker for Senator.

Mr. Longworth was shown a newspaper clipping giving details purporting to come from Representative Sherwood of Ohio.

"I have not decided upon my policy as Governor of Ohio—not yet," he said. "In fact, I hadn't given the Governorship a thought. Neither do I know anything about the hellish plot discovered by Gen. Sherwood. If there is a plot hatched by Mr. Foraker, ex-President Roosevelt, and myself, I haven't been let in on it."

STOLE AWAY TO MARRY.

Councilman Burrows and Dr. Marion Cowan Give Lynn a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 25.—Dr. Marion Cowan, a well-known woman physician of this city, and lecturer on chemistry, and Councilman Charles I. Burrows stole a march on all but a few friends and slipped away from Lynn to Philadelphia and were married. To-day they sent announcements to their friends and relatives here.

They were married last night. To-day then went to Atlantic City, where they are now at the St. Charles Hotel. They expect to return home next Monday, and a big serenade awaits them.

Mr. Burrows is in the real estate business, and is wealthy.

TO ARREST CHIEF OF PHILADELPHIA LABOR

Continued from Page 1.

Resin Orr, International Treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes; Timothy Healey of New York, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Thomas P. Behney of Cincinnati, Executive Committeeman of the Pattern Makers' League of North America; John Scott of Montreal, Canada, national organizer of the Union of Stationary Engineers; Matthew Comerford of New York, National President of the Union of Stationary Engineers, and Robert McLean of New York.

E. E. Greenwalt, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, said:

"The street car strike has ceased to become a local issue. It is now a National one. The State and the American Federation stand by to give whatever support is deemed necessary. The strike will be won."

New Lines Are Opened.

Encouraged by its success of yesterday and last night in running cars the Transit Company began at daybreak this morning to open up additional lines, some of which have not been in operation since the strike began. Gangs of laborers had cleared away obstructions which had been on the tracks since they were abandoned last Saturday. The cars ran without provoking serious disorder, but were not well patronized. The company announced this afternoon that the number of men now in its employ was 3,460, an increase of 1,460 since the force was reduced to 2,000 last Saturday and Sunday.

Confidence in the continuance of the improved conditions was exhibited by the authorities to-day by the withdrawal of half of the State troopers and many of the city police from Kensington and the operation of most of the cars without the usual police guard.

Director of Public Safety Clay, in an interview to-night, said the strike was merely a memory.

Some Trouble with Rioters.

The only disturbance of any proportion reported during the day occurred at Fifth and South Streets in the southeastern part of the city. Two cars met in collision, and several passengers were slightly injured. The neighborhood is in one of the slum sections of the city and a great crowd quickly gathered and started in to wreck the cars. The policemen were powerless and sent in a riot call. When reinforcements arrived the mob showed some resistance when ordered to scatter and riot sticks were brought into play. After the melee was over several people were suffering from wounds from the clubs.

Riots in West Philadelphia and in the southern section of the city followed the running of cars after dark to-night. Three cars westbound on South Street were held by an obstruction at the east end of the drawbridge over the Schuylkill River. A crowd of men and boys showered bricks, stones, and pieces of wood on the motormen, conductors, and policemen. A policeman on guard at a nearby power house came to the rescue, and with drawn revolver forced his way through the crowd and succeeded in dragging the injured motorman to the power house. When fifty bluecoats reached the scene the crowd had dispersed, leaving the cars badly wrecked. Other riots were reported at Fiftieth and Market Streets and in several other sections of West Philadelphia.

A shot was fired at a trolley car at Eighth and Vine Streets to-night, but no one was injured.

Harry McGinnis, member of Troop C of the State Police, received a broken leg here to-night when his horse slipped and threw him to the ground while the troopers were dispersing a crowd at the transit company's headquarters at Eighth and Dauphin Streets.

There was a slight setback to-day to the authorities, who had been rejoicing in the good effect of heavy sentences imposed on rioters. A jury in the Criminal Court this afternoon refused to convict an alleged rioter, although he admitted throwing stones. Judge Davis declared that the jury's action was a "voluntary miscarriage of justice," and discharged the jurors from service.

BAER TALKS OF STRIKE.

Merely Disorderly Conduct on the People's Part, He Says.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, passed through Pittsburg to-day en route for the Southwest, and characterized the Philadelphia strike as "disorderly conduct."

"I know what a strike is," said Mr. Baer, "so do Pittsburgers, but Philadelphians have resorted to disorderly conduct, under the guise of strike sympathy."

Support Pledged Here.

The Central Federated Union last evening passed a resolution pledging moral and financial support to the Philadelphia trolley strikers.

THE FORMULA IS ON EVERY BOTTLE OF **Sal-Eliminant DUSAL**

You therefore "KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TAKING." It eliminates the poisons that cause

Rheumatism, Uric Acid, Gout, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Irritation of Bladder.

It overcomes CONSTIPATION and the ill effects of OVEREATING and ALCOHOLIC POISONS.

A medical journal states: "SAL-ELIMINANT (Dusal) not only maintains its reputation, but is gaining popularity as a prompt and pleasant eliminant by leaps and bounds."

Free from Alcohol and Poisonous Drugs. At druggists, 50c., $1, or by mail. Send for free booklet.

Dusal Chemical Co., 34 E. 29th St., N. Y.

$12 CLERK HELD FOR $200,000 THEFT

"Expected Me to Live on That Salary," Says Coleman When Arraigned in Boston.

TO HELP BANK EXAMINERS

His Lawyers Say New York Faro Swindlers Got $40,000 from Him—Returned Voluntarily from Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—George W. Coleman, the $12 a week bookkeeper who is charged with robbing the National City Bank of Cambridge of nearly $200,000, returned to Boston from Chicago to-day to surrender himself. He is locked up to-night in a cell at the Charles Street jail, while his friends are trying to raise $50,000 bail for him.

Coleman was bitter about the salaries paid bank employes, and about certain newspaper stories concerning his associates, but aside from that talked cheerfully for a man in his predicament, both to the Marshal's force and to the newspaper men.

"They paid me $12 a week," he said, "and expected me to live on that."

Coleman's attorneys declare that he was fleeced of $40,000 of the money which he took by a gang of swindlers who induced him to try to break a big faro bank in New York. Coleman, faced with impending discovery of his previous peculations, fell an easy victim to the swindlers.

The lawyers say that the swindlers are members of a gang which has operated in Boston for three years, and has scored a number of victims in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $65,000. W. F. Walker, the absconding cashier of the New Britian (Conn.) Bank, was a victim of the same swindle, it is said. Coleman himself has nothing to say on this phase of his troubles.

Coleman pleaded not guilty when taken before United States Commissioner Hayes and was held in $50,000 for the Grand Jury now sitting. District Attorney French in suggesting the amount of the bail said that the defalcation at the bank was at least $160,000, and that he would lay the case immediately before the Grand Jury.

While Coleman was being arraigned the receiver of the bank, ex-Gov. John L. Bates, was conveying the money of the closed institution to a Boston bank for safe keeping. Receiver Bates found in all $30,000 in money in the National City Bank. Coleman's agreement to help the accountants promises to give an early solution as to the exact condition of the bank's affairs and the total amount of the shortage.

Soon after Coleman's arrival at Police Headquarters his father, Walter G. Coleman, who is a coal dealer in Cambridge, came to see him, accompanied by the young man's mother and sister. Every one of the family group broke down and wept.

FINELITE MARRIAGE PROVED.

Rabbi Identifies Certificate That Passed to 11-Year-Old Bride.

The report of Carl M. Herbert, Commissioner appointed by Surrogate Thomas, to take the testimony of Rabbi Samuel Garlan in Jersey City in the contest over the estate of Jacob Finelite, was filed yesterday. Lena Fanny Stark Finelite, who claims to be the widow of Jacob Finelite, had testified that Rabbi Garlan performed the marriage ceremony. Rabbi Garlan was in bed suffering from paralysis when his deposition was taken. He is now 63 years old. He identified the marriage certificate of Jan. 8, 1905, which he said was the record of a marriage at the home of Aaron Rips, 98 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, on that date, and also a stub of a marriage report made by him to the Registrar of Vital Statistics in Jersey City. Hayes, Hershfield & Wolf, who represent Milton Finelite, indicated that they will attack the rabbi's authority to perform marriages in New Jersey. They also expressed dissatisfaction with the physical condition of the witness, which prevented a thorough cross-examination.

Lena Fanny Finelite lives with her mother, Gussie Stark, at 1,970 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx. She is now 16 years old. At the time of the marriage she was only 11. Her father, Samuel Stark, was associated with Finelite in the clothing business on the lower east side.

Diplomat's eyeglasses lost in an odd place.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Washington society laughed heartily about a White House incident at the Army and Navy reception last Tuesday. While a celebrated diplomat and statesman, who wears eyeglasses, was trying to adjust them to his aquiline nose on Tuesday night they slipped from his fingers—not to the floor, but down the decollete gown of a young navy matron who was standing in front of him.

The statesman was in despair, and finally appealed to the lady's husband to recover his property.—N. Y. American, Feb. 12th.

Harris Suction Clip would have avoided the embarrassment cited above—because they hold eyeglasses firmly, comfortably and securely on the nose.

Attached to your glasses, 35 cents.

M. H. Harris
Oculists and Opticians
54 East 23d Street, near Fourth Av.
27 West 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.
54 West 125th St., near Lenox Av.
442 Columbus Av., 81st & 82d Sts.
76 Nassau Street, near John Street.
489 Fulton St. (Op. A. & S.) B'KLYN.

Landay Bros. 400 Fifth Av (Opp. Tiffany's.) 27 West 34th St. (McCreery's side.)

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An immediate relief for Hoarseness, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchial and Asthmatic Troubles. An article of superior merit, absolutely free from any harmful ingredient.

Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box. Sample mailed on request.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

BIG MEET PACKERS INDICTED IN JERSEY

Continued from Page 1.

of three Directors of Armour & Co., three of Swift & Co., and three of Morris & Co. to the board of the National Packing Company, thereby obtaining in the Directorate of the last corporation a majority, which represented other packing concerns.

As soon as the Grand Jury had presented its indictment it resumed the examination of witnesses. A number of railroad men and packing house representatives had been subpoenaed and were instructed to bring with them their records. The object was to determine whether there had been collusion between the indicted companies to fix prices, and whether there appeared to be any agreement in force as to the quantity of meat which each concern was to ship to Jersey City and district.

Those subpoenaed were E. Butler, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City; King Waterhorn, freight agent of the Central Railroad at Bayonne; E. J. Bauer, freight agent of the Erie at Jersey City; Thomas G. Herring, city freight agent of the Lackawanna at Hoboken; P. J. Wilson, manager of Morris & Co. at Bayonne; E. H. Comber, manager of Swift & Co. at Bayonne; R. J. Pyle, manager of Swift & Co., Jersey City; Richard Dunn, manager of Armour & Co., Henderson Street, Jersey City; John Westervelt, manager of the Armour Packing Company, Jersey City; J. M. Kline, manager of Armour & Co., Twentieth Street, Jersey City; William Whiting, manager of Hammond & Co., Hoboken; H. Kleebatt, manager of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Jersey City; George Heyler, President of the Penn Produce Company, Jersey City, and Thomas N

MAN HIGH IN PARTY MAY DEFEND ALLDS

Counsel Plans to Call Important Witness Whose Name Has Not Been Mentioned.

PARKHURST ON THE STAND

Denies Interview Committing Senators Against Allds—Wadsworth and Malby Tell of Bridge Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Counsel for Senator Jotham P. Allds profess to have a great sensation ready to put forward next week in the Senate's investigation of the bribery charges made by Senator Benn Conger.

The hearings ended for the week this afternoon, and will be resumed again next Tuesday. It was made known that a man of great prominence, whose name has not as yet been mentioned, would be called as a witness, probably on Tuesday, but in any event prior to the examination of Senator Allds.

Neither Martin W. Littleton nor Lewis E. Carr, of counsel for the accused Senator, would divulge the name of their important witness, and they seemed much annoyed over the fact that even a hint regarding their plans had leaked out. There was much speculation among the few who learned of the prospective surprise. So far the testimony for the defense has been shot through with suggestions that any payments made on behalf of the bridge concerns to affect legislation were made to men prominent in the Republican State organization, and not to legislators.

Consequently the inference was drawn here that the important witness would be some politician or man in public life of extraordinary prominence. It is taken for granted that he would not be ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, or Col. George Washington Dunn, ex-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, for their names have come up frequently in the testimony.

Stirred by Parkhurst Article.

The chief witnesses to-day were James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly, and Congressman George R. Malby, who introduced the Senate bill which the Conger bridge conecrns tried so hard to defeat in 1901. Their testimony, however, was overshadowed in interest by the calling of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst to repudiate an interview purporting to have been given by him to a correspondent of The New York American, in which he was quoted as saying:

"I have talked with many Senators of both parties to-day, and not one of them has told me that he has not already virtually made up his mind against Senator Allds."

Mr. Carr, of counsel for Senator Allds, called attention to the article early in the hearing to-day.

Later, as Speaker Wadsworth left the witness chair, Senator George L. Meade of Monroe arose and referred to the interview.

"If what the article says is true," he said, "those Senators are not fit to sit in this circle and try a serious charge against one of their colleagues."

He asked that the Sergeant at Arms produce Dr. Parkhurst.

"I understand that Dr. Parkhurst is in the Senate Chamber now, and I am advised that he is anxious to make some statement before the members with reference to that article now," said Mr. Carr.

Senator Davis said that if Dr. Parkhurst desired to be heard the Senate would hear him. Dr. Parkhurst arose and walked to the witness chair. After he had been sworn at his own desire he said:

Flat Denial by Parkhurst.

"Mr. Carr could have been hardly more surprised than I was at discovering that article in The American this morning, and I was especially surprised to find it printed with quotation marks. There are certain expressions in that article—very few—that I recognize as emanating from myself. I appreciate the significance of a jury, the fact that each juror is in honor bound to make no statement of his own judgment of a case until both sides are in. And I have sufficient respect for myself not to ask a juror to make any such statement, and I have not done so, and no juror has committed himself with regard to the question before the Senate. I am myself exculpated. I think, thereby, and every member of this court is exculpated. So far as the matter there is no truth whatsoever in it absolutely."

Dr. Parkhurst made his statement in quiet, even tones. Senator Meade asked him if he knew who had written the article.

"No," he said. "I had several interviews yesterday, but I cannot indicate the party with whom I had the conversation, some expressions of which are reproduced in that article."

"Can you tell us which these expressions are?" asked Senator Meade.

"Only those of a most general character," said Dr. Parkhurst. "Nothing whatsoever that impugns the honor and dignity of this Senate."

The hearing to-day opened with a line of witnesses who either had been members of the Assembly of 1901, when the alleged bribing of Senator Allds occurred on the Malby-Stevens bill, or who had introduced similar measures in subsequent years.

Says Doughty Killed 1903 Bill.

C. S. Bridgeman, who represented Orleans County in the Assembly in 1903 and 1904, said that in 1903 he introduced a bill similar to the Stevens bill, and that this measure, after having been reported by the Committee on Internal Affairs, was recommitted and killed by motion of George W. Doughty, Chairman of the committee then as he was in 1901. The last part of this testimony was brought out by James W. Osborne of counsel for Senator Conger on cross-examination. Mr. Doughty was a witness yesterday and said that in 1901 it was only through courtesy to Conger that he had consented to keep the Stevens bill in committee.

Ex-Senator Luke A. Keenan of Long Island, a member of the 1901 Assembly, testified that he had no recollection of the bill whatsoever.

Speaker Wadsworth was questioned by Mr. Littleton regarding a conversation he had with Senator Allds last year, when a bill introduced by Senator Heacock relaxing the restrictions placed on town officials in making contracts for bridges contained in the new highway law was pending in the Committee on Rules. The bill was killed in this committee, and the attempt to introduce the conversation between Allds and Wadsworth was made for the purpose of showing that its defeat was due to Allds's intervention.

Mr. Osborne objected to this evidence and was warmly supported by Senator Brackett, who said it was clearly illegal and would place a defendant in a position to manufacture evidence in his own favor after the commission of a crime. Senator Grady registered his wrathful dissent. He said the evidence of Senator Allds's objection to the sort of highway legislation the bridge companies wanted might show the motive for the pending charges against him.

Chairman Davis had ruled with Conger on a similar question yesterday, and Grady declared angrily that he intended to appeal to the full Senate on Tuesday morning, when the Speaker will be recalled.

Speaker Wadsworth said Senator Conger had called upon him while the Heacock bill was before the Committee on Rules last year and had asked him to report the bill out.

"He asked me what chance the bill had," said the Speaker. "I told him the members of the committee seemed to be much opposed to it and that in my opinion the bill, if enacted, would reopen the door to the financial overburdening of small towns as a result of too much bridge building. He said the bill should be passed because the voters in small towns were very narrow-minded when it came to voting money."

Did Not See Nixon Get Money.

Louis McKinstry, who was Speaker Nixon's clerk in 1901, testified that he knew Senator Conger and had seen Hiram G. Moe, who had testified that he handed an envelope containing $1,000 to the Speaker in his room on the closing day of the 1901 session. Mr. McKinstry said he was sure neither had entered the Speaker's room on that day, and that certainly Speaker Nixon had not been the recipient of any envelope. The Speaker was not in the habit of receiving envelopes, went on the witness.

"Do you mean to tell this court that Nixon never received notes from anybody?" asked Mr. Osborne on cross-examination.

"Why, I don't recollect of his receiving any. I would not state that he did," said the witness.

Q.—And there would not be anything so striking about somebody handing a note to Mr. Nixon to make you remember it nine years if you had nothing to do with it? A.—Well, if a man came in there and handed it without his sitting down it might have happened without me seeing it.

Q.—Well, to use a slang expression, wasn't it in what was called the House of Commons? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In all your life do you recollect anybody introducing another to Speaker Nixon? A.—Why, yes, of course.

Q.—You do? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember anybody being introduced to him in 1901? A.—Why, no I saw people introduced—I would not say any particular person.

Q.—Now, to save your life, could you go back nine years and recall a specific hour of a specific day when a specific man was introduced to Nixon by a specific other man? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

"There are a good many specific things recollected by a good many specific people already in this case," said Mr. Littleton.

"Well, I would remember a specific thing—if I handed another a thousand dollars I would never forget it," retorted Mr. Osborne.

Malby Explains His Bridge Bill.

The last witness of the day was Congressman George R. Malby. He was a member of the Senate in 1901, representing Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties, and introduced a bill in the upper house identical with the Stevens bill in the Assembly. The two bills reached the Committee on Rules, the Malby bill with the sting in it and the Stevens bill emasculated so as to suit the bridge concerns. In explaining his reasons for introducing the bill he said:

"St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties lay upon the northern portion of the Adirondack wilderness, and have many streams flowing down to the St. Lawrence, which has necessitated and will continue to necessitate the construction of a great number of bridges, and had at that time necessitated the construction of a great number of bridges; and there was a complaint that the Highway Commissioners of towns were not exercising that good judgment which the people of the towns thought they ought to exercise in the purchase of bridges."

"Do you remember whether you saw the Speaker at any time upon the subject of this?" asked Mr. Osborne on cross-examination.

"I do recall having seen the Speaker at that time," said the witness.

Q.—And can you tell me about when that was, with reference to the end of the session? I mean how long before the close of the session. A.—Well, Sir, I cannot; it was after I had passed it and after the committee did not seem disposed to report it.

Q.—Have you a recollection of the conversation that took place between you and the Speaker in regard to it? A.—I told him that my bill did not seem to be getting along with any great rapidity in the Committee on Internal Affairs and wanted to know if he coud not, in substance, render some assistance and get it out, and he said he was in favor of the legislation and would do what he could. That was the substance of the conversation.

Q.—Well, the bill didn't get out of committee and so was not passed? A.—Well, I think it got out and got in.

Q.—Well, it did not pass? A.—It did not pass, certainly.

Q.—Now, Mr. Malby, were you ever approached by any one with regard to this legislation in any way properly or improperly? A.—No one whatsoever, except as I have already detailed and stated. I might state in passing, if I might be permitted, although my memory may be at fault, that I do not recall ever having seen Senator Conger until after he was elected to the Senate. I do not remember that he had any business relation with this legislation, certainly no communication ever came from him to me or from any other person assuming to be interested in the bridge legislation. I did not know that he had any interest in it in any way, shape, or manner, and do not now recall that at that time he was a member of the Assembly, although of course my memory may be a little slow as to that. I may have known at the time, but I do not now recall it.

After this testimony had been concluded Congressman Malby shook hands with many of his old conferrees in the Senate. He met Senator Conger and exchanged a few words with him as well. He declined to discuss the case or its political bearings.

It was stated to-night by attorneys for Senator Allds that they expected to have their whole case, including the examination of their client, in by next Thursday. Counsel for Senator Conger will have some witnesses in rebuttal, and it is expected the summing up will go over into the following week.

STERN RESTRICTIONS IN AUTOMOBILE BILL

New Measure Providing for Heavy Penalties Introduced by Senator Wainwright.

SPEED LIMITS ARE FIXED

Imprisonment of Offending Drivers Made Mandatory in Some Cases—Photographs on License Cards.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Another Automobile bill, embodying the views of the National Highway Association as to clauses which restrict the operation of cars, and referred to as a compromise measure, was introduced to-day by Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester. The introducer says the bill includes some of his own suggestions and meets the desires of the automobile associations.

Provision is made for a general operators' license and for an annual registration fee. "Reasonable speed" is described in the measure as that which does not interfere with traffic. The speed limit is fixed at fifteen miles an hour in closely built up quarters and twenty miles in the open country. Any speed beyond that limit is to be regarded as reckless driving.

No one under 18 years of age is allowed to operate an automobile, according to the Wainwright bill. A suitable number of examiners are to be provided, in order that chauffeurs may be examined. The tests are to be made in the county in which the applicant resides, and will cover sight, hearing, and the physical ability to operate an automobile.

When a chauffeur's license is granted by the Secretary of State, three photographs of the chauffeur must be filed. One is to be attached to the license card, one is to be filed with the Secretary of State, and the third is to be held by the Secretary of State, to be sent to Magistrates for the purpose of identification when necessary. A general description of the chauffeur is to be written on the license card. The fee for the license will be $5, and the license will be valid until revoked. Persons are permitted to operate automobiles for ten days without licenses, while learning to use the machine.

Fees for Registration.

The annual registration fee is fixed as follows: For motor vehicles of 20 horse power, $5; for vehicles between 20 and 30 horse power, $10; for vehicles between 30 and 40 horse power, $15; for vehicles between 40 and 50 horse power, $25, and for vehicles over 50 horse power, $50. For every commercial motor vehicle $2 is charged, without regard to horse power. The measurement of horse power is to be based on the formula used by the manufacturers.

There is an elaborate arrangement of penalties in the Wainwright bill. For exceeding the speed limit the penalty for the first offense is $100, maximum; for the second offense the maximum is $100, with a provision of a sentence of thirty days in jail. In case of a third violation the jail sentence is provided with a maximum fine of $250. In case a person violates the speed provision a fourth time, imprisonment is mandatory, and, besides a fine of not more than $250, the chauffeur's license will be revoked for a year.

A person found guilty of operating a motor car while under the influence of liquor must pay a fine not exceeding $500, with provision for imprisonment for a year for the first offense. In case of a second offense both fine and imprisonment are mandatory.

If a person is found guilty of leaving the place where an accident has occurred and not reporting to the police, he may be fined $500 or imprisoned for a year. If found guilty of a second offense, the person must be imprisoned.

The Wainwright bill provides also that Magistrates must certify to the Secretary of State every conviction of a chauffeur. Under the provisions of the bill, chauffeurs are entitled to immediate hearings before Magistrates, but if they do not have hearings they may be released on $200 bail.

One of the sections, based on a foreign law, provides that if a chauffeur shows his license to a police officer, in case of an alleged violation, the officer may give the chauffeur a notice to appear in a Magistrate's Court within forty-eight hours.

"There may be some modifications of this bill," said Senator Wainwright to-day. "I am in favor of a stricter system of noting on a chauffeur's card the number of offenses he has been convicted of. I favor also the discretionary revocation of licenses even where there has been no conviction, where the number of warnings show unfitness to operate. Police officers, I believe, should have power to recommend the revocation of licenses. The operators of motor vehicles are the main evil in connection with the use of the highways, and the law applying to them cannot be too strict to insure prudent driving."

Many of the provisions of the Wainwright bill are similar to those of other measures before the Legislature, and it is the belief of many members of both houses that a new law regulating the operation of automobiles will be enacted this year.

$14,600,000 FLOOD LOSS.

French Official Reports Show This Figure—No Sign of Epidemic.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Beyond a slight outbreak of typhoid in the barracks at the Invalides, the health reports indicate that the measures taken following the flood to prevent an epidemic were efficacious. The vital statistics show that the deaths in the city last week were 1,034, which is below the normal for this season, when the average number of deaths for a week is 1,120.

The official reports of the flood damage in 18 out of 86 departments show a monetary loss of $14,600,000. This includes the $10,000,000 damage done in Paris, but here as elsewhere no account is made of the indirect losses, which are incalculable.

AERO CLUB GETS CUP.

Switzerland Forwards International Balloon Trophy Won by E. W. Mix.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 25.—The report that Americans are embarrassed by the Swiss Aero Club's delay in appointing a time and place for the next aviation meeting is unfounded. Capt. Messner telephoned me to-day that the Zurich Trophy was forwarded to C. F. Bishop a week ago, but the other prizes are detained, owing to the formal French protest as the result of the disqualification of Leblanc in 1909.

For the next meeting only five nations are entered. Switzerland sending two balloons. The final awards and the French disqualification will be discussed at the international meeting in September next.

IRISH MAKE HOSTILE MOVE.

Refuse to Support New Member of Government at By-Election.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Prime Minister Asquith continues to be extremely reticent, but the frequent and prolonged Cabinet meetings suffice to show the embarrassment of the Government. Two Cabinet councils were held to-day and another has been summoned for to-morrow.

In spite of the favorable augury of the division yesterday, the feeling among the Liberal politicians is pessimistic. The conviction grows that the Irish mean to make serious trouble. It gained strength this afternoon when the United Irish League at a meeting decided not to support the new Junior Lord of the Treasury, William Wedgwood Benn, in the bye-election in the St. George's Division of Tower Hamlets, made necessary by his appointment to the Ministry.

The league holds that until assured that the Government intends to seek guarantees from the Crown enabling it to pass the bill depriving the Lords of the veto power this year, and before the introduction of the budget and other legislation, the Irish cannot be expected to support any Government candidate.

Rumors were afloat again to-day to the effect that Premier Asquith contemplated resigning unless his restive team quickly settled down. Monday it is expected will be an especially critical day. The Premier will then make a statement of the Government's plans regarding the House of Lords, and Sir Henry Dalziel, one of the leaders of the revolting Radicals, will offer a hostile motion asking the House of Commons to limit the Cabinet's action to the abolition of the Lords' veto, and to disapprove all suggestions for the reform of the upper house.

Should this be pressed to a division, the Nationalists, if they remain in their present frame of mind, are likely to give the motion their support, and the only salvation of the Ministry will be from such help as the Unionists may be inclined to give.

The address in reply to the King's speech was adopted without division in the House of Commons to-day.

The Daily Telegraph asserts that the Cabinet has abandoned all idea of reforming the House of Lords, and will now direct its whole energies to limiting the Lords' veto power. In this, The Telegraph says, the Government will proceed by bill, not by resolution first and bill afterward, as originally intended. This concession to the Radicals will not satisfy the Redmondites, the paper thinks, because the Ministers have not yet decided to put the veto question before the budget.

The radical Chronicle partly confirms the foregoing by stating that the Government resolutions will deal with the veto, leaving the question of the reform of the House of Lords for future consideration.

CARDINAL MUST PAY $100.

French Court Imposes Damages on Account of Anti-Public School Letter.

RHEIMS, France, Feb. 25.—Cardinal Ludovig Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, was condemned to-day by the civil tribunal to pay $100 damages to the Public School Teachers' Association for signing the episcopal letter forbidding the use of certain textbooks in the public schools.

The association sued the Archbishop for $1,000.

LONDON TO HONOR ROOSEVELT

Corporation Will Offer Him Public Reception at the Guild Hall.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—It is understood that, acting on the precedent in the case of ex-President Grant in June, 1877, when on a tour of the world, the London Corporation intends to offer Theodore Roosevelt a public reception in the Guild Hall.

Mr. Roosevelt, who is now upon the last stage of his African hunt, is due in Paris late in April, goes next to Berlin, and is expected in London May 15.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25.—King Gustave took a drive in an automobile about the city to-day. It was the first time that he had been out of doors since he underwent the operation for appendicitis.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Cabinet met to-day and devoted the major part of its sitting to a consideration of the Franco-American tariff negotiations.

TOKIO, Feb. 25.—The steamer Cleveland, with 700 American tourists aboard, arrived at Yokohama to-day. The party was given a splendid welcome by officials of Tokio and Yokohama.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Charles W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice President of the United States, and American Ambassador Bacon occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery of the Senate during the debate to-day on the strike troubles in Guadeloupe. Subsequently M. Dubost, the President of the Senate, received the visitors in his private room. Later they were escorted by M. Dubost through Luxembourg Palace. Later in the day Mr. Fairbanks visited the Bourbon Palace, where the Deputies were in session, and the agricultural exposition at Grand Palace.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The Pope received in private audience to-day Mgr. J. W. Hendrick of Ovid, N. Y., who thanked His Holiness for his recent appointment as domestic prelate and also for the kindness which the Pontiff had shown to his brother, the late Bishop T. A. Hendrick. Mgr. Hendrick will sail from Naples for New York to-morrow.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 25.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here to-day and was greeted by representatives of the Government. Mr. Bryan traveled in a special car from the Chilean frontier.

DEPOSE DALAI LAMA AS WICKED TYRANT

Chinese Edict Calls Him an Ungrateful, Irreligious, Obstreperous Profligate.

BECOMES COMMON SUBJECT

Tibetans Ordered to Select Successor, to Obey Chinese Laws, and Respect Foreign Treaties.

PEKING, Feb. 25.—The Chinese Government has deposed the Dalai Lama as head of the Tibetan Government, and in an official statement issued to-day explains its action on the ground that the nominal ruler had deserted the capital following an attempt by him to organize a general revolt.

The edict degrading the Dalai Lama to the status of a common subject is throughout a severe arraignment, and among the terms applied to him is that of "an ungrateful, irreligious, obstreperous profligate who is tyrannical and so unacceptable to the Tibetans, and accordingly an unsuitable leader of the Lamas." He is deprived of all rank and orders, and accused of disobedience, intrigue, and refusal to pay tribute. The Buddhist pope is characterized as one of the worst Dalai Lamas ever known. The edict declares further that all Tibetans are Chinese subjects, and they are ordered to obey the law and preserve the peace.

The official statement contains the following:

"The Dalai Lama upon his arrival at Lhasa from Peking circulated, with the object of organizing a general revolt, these rumors: First, that China intended to exterminate Lamaism, and second, that British trade was injuring Tibet. The Dalai Lama then took measures to thwart this trade, whereupon China became alarmed and ordered 2,000 troops to go to Lhasa with the object of preserving the peace and affording protection.

"When the Dalai Lama learned of the action, the Peking Government ordered the Chinese Resident to reason with the Dalai Lama, who refused to listen, and on the 13th secretly left Lhasa with his followers. The Resident searched ineffectively, whereupon China deposed the Dalai Lama, ordered the Tibetans to elect his successor and issued a decree ordering the protection of Lamais and the strict observance of the existing treaties with foreign powers concerning Tibet with the purpose of preserving the status quo."

The Chinese authorities state further that Wen Chung Yao, the Assistant Resident in Tibet, is a capable man, and determined to enforce China's programme of reform in Tibet, and that it was necessary to deprive the Dalai Lama of his political influence. They assert also the Dalai Lama appealed for help to the Indian Buddhists, who are responsible for the sensational reports emanating from Calcutta.

The Government authorities are anxious because of the deposed Dalai Lama's power to incite his co-religionists and fear foreign complications. They severely blame and hold responsible the Chinese resident at Lhasa, who will probably be punished because of the Dalai Lama's escape. Official telegrams report that the Dalai Lama's bodyguard fought with the Chinese at the military post at Gyangze, Tibet.

The arrival of the Chinese column at Lhasa caused a sensation because of the remarkable military effort, though the denouement was premature. The magnitude of the military operations of the Chinese have been greatly exaggerated. It is well known that successful military movements have been conducted in Eastern Tibet since last August, but the operations were on a small scale, and not connected with the Lhasa expedition, which developed since October, when the Dalai Lama's disloyalty assumed a definite form.

GERMANY IS NOT HOSTILE.

Explains Attitude to American Exhibition in Berlin as Neutral.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The German Government is not hostile to the projected American Exposition to be held in Berlin during the coming Summer, and the phrase used by Herr Delbrueck, Minister of the Interior, in the Reichstag on Wednesday that the German Government had given no moral support to the exposition has been corrected in the record of the Reichstag proceedings read "no official support." Although the word "moral" was used in the course of an extemporary speech and appeared in the stenographic report of the proceedings it was not intentional. The Imperial Ministry authorized the following statement to-day:

"During the debate on the budget in the Reichstag yesterday the attention of Herr Dolbrueck, Minister of the Interior, was called with some concern, to the fact that the Imperial Government by favoring the forthcoming American Exposition in Berlin might help foreign competition against German industrial products. The Secretary's explanation was the necessary expression of official neutrality toward an undertaking which was inaugurated without the foreknowledge of the German Government and according to whose plan German products were offered no opportunity of bringing their manufactures into competition with foreign exhibits.

"It also corresponds with this neutrality that the Imperial Government did not give an official introduction to the representatives of the exposition syndicate who went from Berlin to the United States. If the exposition is held—the Imperial Government has received no information to that effect from America—the representatives of the American exhibitors can be sure that they will find everywhere in Germany such a cordial reception as will be in keeping with the development of such amicable German-American relations as were recently emphasized by President Taft."

Baron R. von Brandenstein, President of the German Executive Committee of the proposed American Exposition, said yesterday that he was at a loss to explain the attitude of the German Government toward the exposition as expressed by the German Minister in the Reichstag on Wednesday.

"All the facts regarding my conduct of the affairs of the projected enterprise, including any representations I have made regarding the German and of it I have placed in the hands of the American Executive Committee," he said. "That body as far as I am concerned is the final tribunal to pass upon the question whether any fault attaches to me for the peculiar and embarrassing position in which the American committee finds itself."

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RUSSIAN BUDGET SURPLUS.

Favorable Balance Shown for the First Time in Twenty-two Years.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—The debate on the budget began in the Duma to-day. M. Kokovsoff, Minister of Finance, and M. Alexsenke, Chairman of the Budget Committee, and others made highly optimistic speeches.

Thanks to the Budget Committee an anticipated deficit of $42,000,000 has disappeared and the budget for the first time in twenty-two years was closed showing a surplus of $1,850,000. M. Alexsenke warned the Duma against reckless appropriations. The Government will require $1,000,000,000 during the next few years for the advancement of education, the improvement of the railroads, the new navy, and local reforms. The debate will continue for several weeks. American Ambassador Rockhill and Mrs. Rockhill were present to-day.

AN ELEGY BY CHARLEMAGNE.

Cardinal Rampolla Finds Manuscript in the Vatican Library.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The Tribuna publishes an interview with Cardinal Rampolla, who says that he has discovered in the Vatican library an old manuscript in two pieces containing an elegy in Latin distichs, written by Charlemagne in memory of his son.

The Cardinal does not doubt the authenticity of this document, the value of which is only equaled by Charlemagne's epitaph on Pope Stephen.

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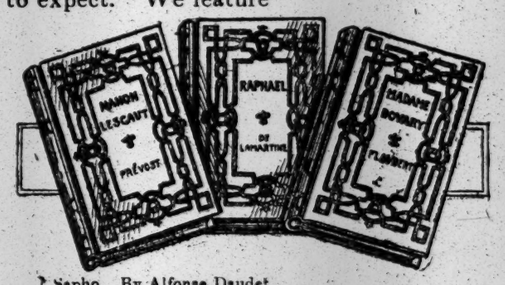

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Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens.
Sketches by Boz. By Charles Dickens.
A Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens.
American Notes. By Charles Dickens.
The Uncommercial Traveller. By Charles Dickens.
Edwin Drood. By Charles Dickens.
Great Expectations. By Charles Dickens.
The Swarm. By Maurice Maeterlinck.
All for the Love of a Lady. By Elinor McCartney Lane.
A Modern Prometheus. By Martha G. D. Bianchi.

Spencer Kellogg Brown, His Life in Kansas and His Death as a Spy, from His Diary. Edited by George Gardner Smith.

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LADD PAINTINGS SOLD FOR $33,485

Israels's "Girl Knitting" Brings Highest Price, $3,600—Senator Clark a Purchaser.

BUYS "AVENUE" FOR $3,300

Buffalo Fine Arts Academy Gets Several of Best Pictures of the Late Charles M. Kurtz.

There was a crowd which taxed the capacity of the American Art Galleries at the sale of the works of modern artists collected by the well-known amateur, J. B. Ladd of Brooklyn, last evening. It was a representative gathering of people and the bidding was spirited, the prices running up quickly—half a dozen people after the same picture at once. The returns for the fifty-one canvases were $33,485.

A. Josef Israels' "Girl Knitting," brought the highest price of the evening, $3,600. It shows a girl of about twelve standing in a doorway knitting, her ball of wool on the floor, a placid expression on her face, and the doorway framing a little view, buildings and a couple of trees a short distance away. The tones are soft, pale lavender, dull blue and slate in the child's dress, the sky a dim blue, and the grass before the door and the trees grayly green. The picture went to Knoedler & Co.

Senator William A. Clark bought the interesting Cazin, "Hay Ricks—Night," for $3,000, and the Anton Mauve, showing a woman's figure walking away down a grassy road between lines of trees sparsely covered with foliage. "The Avenue," a water color, went to the same buyer for $3,300. The Venice scene, Martin Rico, "S. Eufemia della giudecca," went to Mrs. J. B. Milbank for $2,500. "A Cloudy Day," by George Inness, went to James Walters for $1,200.

Other Pictures Sold.

Following are other pictures bringing some of the higher prices, with the name of the artist and buyer:

At the Antiquarians, Mr. Grison; J. W. Stuseberg	$350
Landscape Study; Anton Mauve; Carl de Silver	150
Contentment, Davic Adolphe Constant Artz; John Stevenson, Jr.	210
Cow and Calf, Horatio Walker; N. E. Montros	480
Old Boathouse, Venice, Rubins Santoro; W. E. Thorp	330
Passing Storm, Jules Dupre; Emil Winter.	1,175
Canal and Bridge, Poggenbeek water color; Knoedler & Co.	200
On the Boulevard, Jean Beraud; W. E. Thorp	570
Cathedral at Dordrecht, Mr. Boudin; Carll de Silver	500
Landscape, Early Spring, Daubigny; J. Sinclair	520
The Attack, Pasini; John Stevenson	725
Still Life, Antoine Vollon; John Stevenson	350
The Meet, Pasini; Mrs. Ansinick	510
At the Smithy, Van Marck; W. W. Seamans, agent	450
The Old Plowman, Mauve; W. W. Seamans, agent	1,025
The Gardener, Mauve; Knoedler & Co.	1,000
Hide and Seek, Neuhuys; C. Fleurmans.	475
Autumn, Wyant; William Macbeth	1,050
Marine, Clays; Seamans, agent	925
The Village Evening, Mme. Marie Cazin; W. F. Thorp	625
Venice, Night Scene, Ziem; Mr. Seamans, agent	400
The Pool, Weissenbruch; P. J. McIntosh.	...
On the Seine, Mesgrigny; O. Bernet, agent	425
The Dead Bird, L. Weldon Hawkins; F. H. Page	400
In Her Boudoir, Raffaelli; Alexander Morton	450
Moonlight, Paull; Robert C. Hall	300

Of the porcelains of the collection an out-of-town buyer paid the highest price for a sand sang de bouef vase, cylindrical shape, K'ang-hsi period, $1,150, and the same buyer paid $680 for a blue and white Mandarin vase. The porcelains brought $5,380.50.

Sale of Kurtz Pictures.

Most of the highest prices for last evening's sale of pictures of the late Charles M. Kurtz of Buffalo were paid by Buffalo people, two of the best going to the Fine Arts Academy, in which Mr. Kurtz was Director.

Thomas Couture's "Head of a Woman" brought one of the highest prices, going to George W. Benson of Buffalo for $1,300. This is a picture from the George I. Seney collection, and considered one of the best works of the artist. It shows the head and shoulders of a woman, the face three-quarter turned, smooth dark hair, dark eyes, and a meditative expression. The shoulders are encircled by a loose white garment, and there is a red ribbon in the hair.

Anton Mauve's "Sheep on the Dunes" brought the highest price of the sale, $2,050. The painter Artz considered this example the finest of Mauve's work, and it was purchased from his—Artz's—widow shortly after his death. It went to H. W. Sprague of Buffalo. Another picture which brought a good price was "Reverie," a smiling child stretched on a flowering field by a Scotch school painter, E. A. Hornel.

One of the pictures going to the Fine Arts Academy is a Blakelock, "Autumn," showing large trees, warm Autumnal foliage, and the sky above the distant horizon a deep blue. This sold for $510. An idylic picture, "Music of Pipe and Brook," by George Wetherbee, a shepherd with his pipes at one side of a rushing brook falling over large rocks and sheep in the distance, went to the Fine Arts Academy for $355.

Carlton Sprague of Buffalo paid $125 for Eastman Johnson's "Winter," a rosy-cheeked little girl in warm wraps, hood, and mittens, the little figure outlined against a huge mound of snow. J. G. Monroe of Buffalo bought "Looking Toward the Sea," by M. de Forest Bolmer, for $65.

This is a wide stretch of marsh land and a blue sky with cloudy patches over the sea. Mrs. Benjamin Thaw paid $105 for Thomas Sully's "Study of a Woman's Head."

The total returns for the second evening's sale were $13,050, and for the sale $18,045.

$20,197 FOR GAY PORCELAINS.

John Duveen Pays $2,900 for Powder Blue Palace Jars.

The sale of porcelains collected by E. H. Gay of Boston, which followed that of the Ladd collection yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries, included, with a few bronzes, only fifty-four pieces, and brought $20,197. The Duveens were the largest purchasers. They paid $2,200 for a powder blue ginger jar. John Duveen paid 72,900 for a pair of powder blue palace jars, and an oviform blue and white vase of the Wan-li period went to them for $1,650.

Armond G. Smith paid $1,750 for a set of three oviform jars and two vases of Chinese blue and white and J. Sinclair $1,150 for a pair of blue and white palace vases. C. L. Hudson bought a pair of blue and white jars for $620.

WISE TALKS TO LONDON JEWS.

Rabbi Delivers First of Series of Lectures for Anglo-Jewish Union.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Under the auspices of the Jewish Religious Union Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York, this afternoon delivered the first of a series of addresses which is expected to bring to a head the controversy between the liberal and orthodox sections of the Anglo-Jewish Union, founded by C. G. Montefiore, the Hon. L. S. Montagu, and other well-known members of the Jewish community. This recently determinded to establish a synagogue—a decision which called forth protests from the orthodox Jews, led by the chief rabbi the very Rev. Hermann Adler, who feared a schism.

Mr. Montefiore and his associates declared their right to develop a liberal synagogue in order to satisfy the religious needs of the younger people, who they said were becoming estranged from the religion of their fathers.

Dr. Wise's addresses on ethical, religious, and social problems are awaited as an interpretation of the aims and objects of the union.

For those in search of high-class Help. See Page 15.

SCULLER TITUS ARRESTED.

Abandoned Her, Wife Says—She Gets $10 Weekly Alimony.

Constance S. Titus, for many years the champion sculler of America and for the last three years coach for the Princeton crews, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Harlem Court on the charge of abandonment, preferred by his wife, Leda Titus.

According to Mrs. Titus, her husband took her to the St. Nicholas Rink Thanksgiving eve and left her about 10 o'clock. He went to live at 202 Park Place, Brooklyn, but paid her bills at a Harlem hotel up to four weeks ago. She was compelled to leave the hotel and went to live at 37 West Sixty-first Street. For four weeks, she said, she had not received a penny from Titus.

Titus said he was a life insurance agent and made but $1,300 a year. He told Magistrate Cornell he was willing to give his wife $8 a week, and if business improved he would increase it. Mrs. Titus refused to accede to the terms. She said he made an average of $50 a week, and she insisted on having at least $15.

The Magistrate suggested a civil suit for divorce.

"I have no money to hire a lawyer," cried the woman. "I don't want to give him that much satisfaction. He wants a divorce, but he can't have it."

Titus asked if his wife could not be made to give him the medals and trophies won by his prowess. Mrs. Titus refused to relinquish them.

"He gave them to me, and I'll keep them," she said.

The Magistrate finally ordered Titus to pay his wife $10 a week, and upon his promising to do so he was discharged.

According to his lawyer, Andrew Carnegie offfered Titus a salary of $3,000 a year to be head coach at Princeton, but his wife made charges against him that lost him the position.

NOT A QUESTION OF LOVE.

Court Summons an Authority to Ascertain Erring Husband's Resources.

Justice Goff was deluged yesterday with the woes of Mrs. Jacob Herbst of 39 West 114th Street, who went to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to testify against her husband, a runaway carpenter, brought back from Chicago to answer a charge of abandonment. The Justice threw up his hands in despair.

"I can control the conversation of lawyers," said Justice Goff plaintively, "but not of women."

He then addressed the prisoner at the bar.

"Herbst, your wife is not so much hurt at your running away with another woman as she is distressed by your carrying off her earrings."

"An' givin' 'em to Sadie," chimed in the wife. "They was worth $350."

"Dear, dear," said Justice Goff, much shocked, "why did you give Sadie the rings?"

"I swear to God," cried the man, but got no further.

"Send for that celebrated Russian advocate, Samuel Feldmann," said the court.

Some one went in to the corridor and the lawyer was produced. He held a hurried conference with the witness as Justice Goff explained the summons thus:

"Here is a man who saw another woman that he liked better than his wife. Your wisdom in marital affairs is as that of Solomon. I leave it in your hands."

"The jewels are pawned in Chicago, if it please your Honor, and the man says he loves his wife. You cannot dispute with love." Here Mr. Feldmann looked tender.

"What do you know about love?" asked Justice Goff suspiciously. "Find out if he has any money. That is something you can do at any rate."

But at this point the case was left.

DENIED BY KATHERINE GOULD.

Opposing "Big Hawley's" Suit for Alleged Loans of $2,420.

Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald for an order requiring William C. Woodward, who is suing her for $2,420 alleged loans, to make his complaint more definite and specific. Decision was reserved.

Woodward is said by the police to be also known as "Big Hawley," an ex-convict. Mrs. Gould denies Woodward's claims and allegations absolutely. He swears that he advanced $250 to her on one occasion on her representation that she had been ejected from an English hotel for non-payment of bills and that she sought his company on many occasions in 1894.

McClellan Enjoying Himself Abroad.

Hugh Hastings, a former Tax Commissioner, received a letter yesterday from ex-Mayor McClellan from Mentone, on the Riviera, reporting that Mr. and Mrs. McClellan are having a delightful time, and will soon proceed to Italy. Mr. McClellan said he was glad to learn that there were prospects for the return of the Democrats to power in this State.

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The Retail Book Business
Excepting the Rare Book Department
BOOKS OF ALL KINDS
AT CLOSING OUT PRICES
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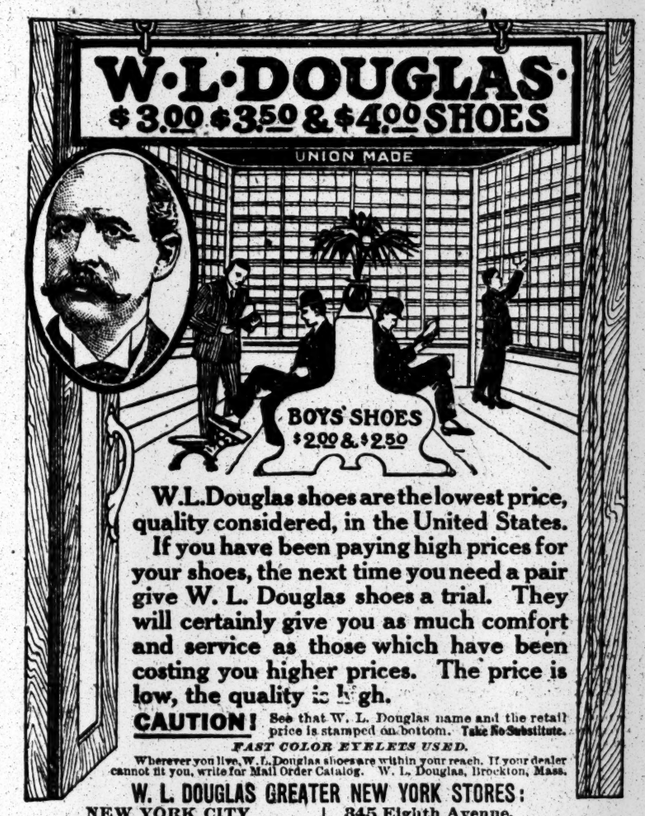
DODD, MEAD & CO.
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street

Subject:
Sale of Trousers

The best tonic to tone up an old coat and vest is a new pair of trousers. Here's a trouser sale that brings some mighty fine picking—for we've taken every $5 and $6 pair and reduced them to $3.75.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Two Broadway Stores { at 44th Street / at Houston Street



W.L.Douglas shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the United States.
If you have been paying high prices for your shoes, the next time you need a pair give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial. They will certainly give you as much comfort and service as those which have been costing you higher prices. The price is low, the quality is high.
CAUTION! See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on bottom. Take No Substitute.
FAST COLOR EYELETS USED.
Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within your reach. If your dealer cannot fit you, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS GREATER NEW YORK STORES:

NEW YORK CITY
93 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton St.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th Street.
853 Broadway, cor. 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1437 Broadway, near 41st St.
984 Third Avenue, near 59th St.
1452 Third Avenue, near 82d St.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th.
2779 Third Ave., between 146th and 147th Streets.
856 Sixth Avenue, cor. 22d St.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue, near 42d St.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl.
708 Broadway, corner Thornton.
1007 Broadway.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.
478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th St.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

The 14th STREET Store
6th Ave's Busy Corner New York
HENRY SIEGEL, Pres.

Know Your Size
Bring It With You and Capture One of These Tuxedo Suits.

$25 Tuxedo Suits at $14.50
(Only 148 of them)

In buying a manufacturer's entire stock of Men's Clothing we were forced to take 100 Tuxedo Suits. Ordinarily there is no demand in this store for evening or dinner suits, but now that we have these Tuxedos we must sell them.

If we carried them in stock regularly we would mark them $25 and anyone would be glad to pay that price. But we want to sell them quickly—get rid of them while they are new and in perfect accord with the present day style.

They are made of fine, strictly all wool black thibet, with rich gros-grain silk facing, in the prevailing model, long graceful lapels and leaving a vent that will show a dignified expanse of white shirt front. Realize that these are absolutely $25 Tuxedo Suits that we shall sell in the following sizes for $14.50 each:

Regular Sizes	4 33s	8 34s	8 35s	12 36s	12 37s	12 38s	8 40s	4 42s	4 44s	4 46s

Stout Sizes						Long Sizes				
4 37s	12 38s	12 40s	8 42s	4 44s	4 46s	6 35s	8 36s	8 37s	6 38s	2 40s

$5.00 to $10.00 Tuxedo and Full Dress Vests $1.98

You'll want an extra vest with your Tuxedo. You can get a high grade one at $1.98. Recent purchase of $5.00 to $10.00 full dress and Tuxedo vests brings them to you at $1.98 each.

$4.95 for Smoking Jackets, worth up to $15.00 each
The 14th Street Store, Third Floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Girls' Spring Dresses Ready
At Prices Hardly Paying for Materials.

FROM SOME OF THE GOOD MAKERS who are our regular suppliers of girls' wear because they make apparel of special smartness come several groups that will stir the economy thought that is a part of every feminine makeup.

Some are samples. Others were used to keep trained workpeople busy very early in the season and before the rush of spring work began.

$1.89 Dresses at 59c.
A hundred and eighty one-piece Frocks for children. They are smart little affairs of plaided ginghams with plaited waists and skirts and Dutch necks. None sent C. O. D.

$3.98 Wash Dresses at $1.98.
Up to now these very styles and qualities have sold in our own stock at $3.98 apiece. They are good wash Dresses of percales in pretty colorings. Round neck styles with neck outlined by colored materials. Gored skirts with panel fronts and side plaits; finished with covered buttons to match the piping. Sizes 14 to 18 years and for small women. None sent C. O. D.

New Tailored Suits at $9.98.
Junior Suits of the popular black and white checks. Coat is 32 inches long, a two button cutaway style with semi-fitted back; long rolling collar of satin finished with pongee and Hercules braid. Lined throughout with striped sateen. Sizes 14 to 18 years and for small women.
Second Floor, Elm Place.

Chiffon and Lace Veils,
$1 to $1.49 Values, 59c.

NEW VEILS—the samples for spring from one of the chief importers of these dainty aids to women's dress. Because they are samples you will find very wide variety. Because they are samples you will pay very much under the ordinary prices.

They are 1½ and 2 yards long, some embroidered and others plain hemstitched on three or four sides. Black, white and colors in large variety.

Plain and Fancy Mesh Veilings.
Special values in these also. Some have chenille dots of different sizes scattered over the meshes. There are hair line and Russian effects in black, black and white and a fine variety of colors. Regularly 29c. to 98c a yard, at ..... 10c., 19c., and 29c. a yard
Main Floor, Front.

Women's $1 Silk Hose, 69c.

WHOEVER IMAGINED that pure thread silk Hosiery would ever be sold as low as 69c. a pair until Loeser's made the offering?

Of pure thread silk in a range of the best plain colors. Silk Hosiery that everywhere costs a dollar a pair. Here for 69c

$1.35 and $1.50 Silk Hosiery, $1. Black pure thread silk Stockings; also with cotton soles. Serviceable and dainty as well as special value.
Main Floor.

$1.75 Silk Mixed Vests, 98c.

THE VESTS ARE of excellent Swiss ribbed silk mixture with distinctive hand crocheted yokes and other good points of finishing that women will admire.

In cream, pink and sky colors. A $1.75 value for 98c

$2.90 Silk Vests at $1.79.
"Milanese" silk Vests with embroidered fronts in especially attractive designs. A Vest offering unequaled at this low price.
Second Floor.

Considerable Showing of New
Fashions in Men's Clothes

IF YOU VISIT THE LOESER STORE FOR MEN to-day you will find perhaps five winter Suits remaining—certainly not more.

But to take their places you will find the most extensive stock of new Suits and Overcoats for spring of 1910 that we have ever shown thus early.

You will be interested in this new Clothing.

Two painters may use the same paints and canvas and produce very different results and just so different may be the results of two designers of clothing working on the same materials.

These new Suits and Overcoats represent the very best that has been produced in ready-for-service Clothing for men—the work of the master-artists. You cannot find clothes-style that is more unmistakably distinctive. You cannot get better tailor work. You cannot find choicer fabrics or more desirable patterns and colorings.

Every Suit and Coat is made expressly for us and ours is the responsibility for them.

There are many new effects among these new Clothes. We suggest that you look particularly at the new English Frock Suit in gray mixtures of especial beauty. Made without any freakish notions—distinctly apparel for gentlemen's wear.

New spring Suits at $15 to $35.
New spring Overcoats at $15 to $35.
Light new Mackintoshes of English cut, $10 to $20.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Men's 25c. and 35c. Socks at 12½c.

TWELVE THOUSAND PAIRS in the very best Hosiery offer we ever made at 12½c. All are IMPORTED, FULL FASHIONED, fancy lisle Half Hose, the ground colors being blue, greens, tans, grays and reds, in neat stripes and plaids; also some with jacquard figures in a wide range. All have spliced heels and toes.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Boys' Spring Suits at $5
With 2 Pairs of Knickerbocker Trousers.

THE FIRST LARGE STOCK of these famous Suits ready now in styles for spring. We planned when we chose the fabrics and patterns to have them finer than last season's Suits, but they look even handsomer than we expected.

We can ask nothing better than that you will judge the Boys' Clothing Store by these Suits—and by any comparisons you care to make with Suits at or near the same price. You will find that, size for size, more cloth is used in the Loeser Suits, which is one reason for the manly appearance they give to boys. You will find that collars lie flat, shoulders are graceful—that the Suits are TAILORED as good Suits ought to be.

Four distinctive and original models of Norfolk and double-breasted Suits and ten or more handsome patterns in spring fabrics. Each Suit has TWO pairs of the full, comfortable Knickerbocker Trousers, which mean almost the service of two Suits in one.

They are, without question, we think, the best Suits sold in America at or near the price. $5.

OTHER SPRING CLOTHES FOR BOYS
will make the main floor Boys' Store an interesting place to-day for those who like the advantage of first selection. There are plenty of Norfolk and double-breasted Suits for the older boys and very novel effects in sailors and Russian blouse Suits for the little fellows. Patterns for children this season are better than ever before—brighter and more individual.

Suits are ..... $3.98 to $14.98
New Reefers and Coats ..... $4.98 to $10.98
Hats in many spring styles—some of them exclusive ... 49c. to $5.98
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Evans Ale

THE Ale of serenity and charm; promotes strength of character as well as of body and brain; keeps you in the pink of condition and makes you feel it and show it. A real treat for all the senses.
In Splits if desired.
Leading Places.

THE Electric Washing Machine has reached the home.

It is no longer for the exclusive use of the public laundry.

With its fellow worker, the Electric Iron, it revolutionizes household work.

It saves time.

It saves trouble.

It saves the health and strength and prolongs the lives of women.

It eliminates the wash board and dispels the gloom of wash day.

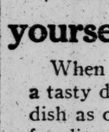
It does an ordinary family washing in about two hours—at a cost of between five and ten cents for power.

It does perfect work.

It is one of the greatest of the many household economizers and conveniences available with the Edison service.

A complete Electric Laundry is on exhibition at our show rooms, 124 West 42nd Street.

The New York Edison Company
Always at Your Service
55 Duane Street
Telephone—Worth 5000



Ma thinks I'm dreaming,
Guess it must be so.
Campbell's Soup a'steaming
Sweetest dream I know.

Why punish yourself by delay?

When you can have such a tasty delicate wholesome dish as our Tomato Soup for dinner today—with no fuss nor bother to get it—why wait till tomorrow? Why not 'phone or send right now for half-a-dozen of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

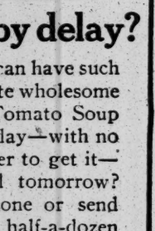
If you don't like it, don't pay for it. We will settle with the grocer for any Campbell's Soups you don't like. You can't lose anything by ordering now, but every day you put it off, you don't know what you lose.

21 kinds 10c a can

Just add hot water, bring to a boil, and serve.

Shall we send you a copy of Campbell's Menu Book?
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
Camden N J

Look for the red-and-white label



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AT SODA FOUNTAINS OR ELSEWHERE
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Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
"Others are Imitations"
The Food Drink for All Ages
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER
Not in any Milk Trust
Insist on "HORLICK'S"
Take a package home

THE
Union Dime Savings Bank
Has Removed Its Place of Business and Is Now At
701 6th Ave. N. W. Cor. of **40th St.**
Fronting Bryant Park.

LOST ARTICLES FOUND.
There are many Lost articles daily found through the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. If you lose anything telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv.

MAYOR ON THE TRAIL OF THE POLICE FUND

Sets Going a Double Inquiry Into Alleged Assessments to Push Bills for More Pay.

ONE BY BAKER UNDER WAY

Commissioner of Accounts Making an Independent Investigation—Gaynor Hits at Chinatown Protection.

A double-barreled investigation of charges that policemen are being assessed for a $100,000 fund to be used in "accelerating" the legislative bills providing increased pay for all members of the police force has been set on foot by Mayor Gaynor. Acting on instructions from the Mayor, Police Commissioner Baker began to look into the subject a few days ago. It was learned yesterday that Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick had also begun an inquiry.

The Police Commissioner and the Commissioner of Accounts are investigating along separate lines, and it is understood that Mr. Fosdick's inquiry was intended to be an independent one. Commissioner Baker was in conference with Mayor Gaynor yesterday morning, but when he left City Hall he had nothing to say. Late in the afternoon Commissioner Fosdick was closeted with the Mayor. He received instructions.

Complaints that the Patrolmen's Benevolent Protective Association had levied an assessment of $12 on each of the patrolmen in the city and that the collections were now being made reached the Mayor several days ago in the form of letters, some signed, other anonymous.

It was learned yesterday afternoon, however, that the double investigation started by the Mayor will be thorough.

An investigation of conditions in Chinatown is also expected to be on soon. Mayor Gaynor said yesterday that he has learned that certain Chinese have been paying the police for protection, and that many instances of police brutality and oppression have come to light in the Mott and Pell Streets section.

This came out during a visit paid the Mayor yesterday by Yang Yu Ying, the new Chinese Consul here. He was accompanied by his Secretary, How Liang Tung, and the object of the visit was twofold—first to introduce the new Consul, second to lodge complaint that many Chinamen have been assaulted and mistreated by the police of late. The Consul told the Mayor that in many instances the police have smashed in doors in Chinatown and wrecked the interiors of Chinese houses. Mayor Gaynor told the Consul that he had known of the existence of such conditions, and that severe punishment would follow a repetition of the offenses.

The Mayor asked the Consul to see the Chinese that were supposed to be paying protection, and tell them that they no longer need pay any money to police Captains or other members of the force.

Two written statements of alleged outrages committed by the police on Chinamen recently were submitted to the Mayor by Mr. Ying, but the Mayor said he was unable to read the handwriting. He gave them back to the Consul and told him to have them typewritten and submitted again.

While the complaint to the Mayor of conditions in Chinatown has caused a lot of interest in the precinct under command of Capt. Galvin, the absorbing interest of the police force as a whole is centred right now in the double investigation of the so-called lobby fund. It was generally admitted about Police Headquarters yesterday that Commissioner Baker's inquiry was well under way.

Those who are familiar with such investigations say that it is more than likely that the Police Commissioner has been making inquiries from the policemen themselves.

The case of Harry Pollok, the bicycle racing promoter, has also caused a lot of interest at Headquarters. Pollok, who was arrested Thursday night, charged with assault and robbery, says that he is the victim of a "frame up" by the "system" in the Police Department.

On the night of Feb. 18 he was chatting with several friends in the Hotel Albany, when David A. Russell of 59 West Forty-sixth Street, came along. Some one snatched a roll containing $45 from Russell's hand. A policeman was called in, and a little later Detective Sergeant Armstrong entered. Armstrong and Pollok exchanged words and came to blows. Pollok was arrested for disorderly conduct, but was discharged next day by a Police Magistrate. Then he entered charges against Armstrong, who was suspended. Then came the arrest of Pollok on Thursday night charging him with the theft of Russell's $45.

Pollok's attorney, Frederick E. Goldsmith, announced yesterday that he would appeal to Mayor Gaynor and complain that an attempt had been made to discredit Pollok in order to lessen the effectiveness of his testimony against Armstrong next Thursday. But, late yesterday afternoon it was decided that the Mayor would not be appealed to.

Pollok was arraigned during the day before Magistrate Breen in Jefferson Market Court and released on $2,000 bail, which was furnished by Samuel Kohn of the Occidental Hotel.

$1,317,026 APPRAISERS' FEES.

Commissioner Tells the Mayor This Has Been Paid to 26 Men Since 1898.

Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick submitted to the Mayor yesterday a report made at his request, showing that since 1898 the appraisers of real estate to be acquired by the city for purposes exclusive of change of street grade and the Catskill water system have received fees from the city totaling $1,317,026.

Several of the twenty-six appraisers employed in this time in various condemnation proceedings received as much as $15,000 and $20,000 a year from the city. Nearly all of them have large real estate or engineering businesses, with which their work for the city would not necessarily interfere. Sometimes the hearings before the Condemnation Commissioners are strung out over long periods, with only a few sittings each week for the appraisers to attend.

Mr. Fosdick explained that he had not included in his figures the condemnation proceedings before the Change of Grade Damage Commission or for the new aqueduct system. The totals also do not include the fees of the Commissioners themselves or the cost of the clerical and stenographic work. The appraisers are the experts employed by the city to appear before the Condemnation Commissioners and the courts. The proceedings in which the twenty-six men in question were employed were the acquisition of school, firehouse, and police station sites and park property.

The largest part of the grand total to go to one man was received by Charles A. Berrian, a real estate operator in the Bronx. He has been paid $260,000 in fees since 1898. In 1901 he received $38,721; in 1903, $30,349, and $18,460 last year, with bills for $15,550 now in.

Pierre G. Carroll receive $57,636 since 1904. Morris Jacoby was paid $58,819 in the period covered by Mr. Fosdick's figures. C. J. L. Lynch received $74,450, with $21,375 of this in 1908. Martin McHale has been paid $28,175 since 1903. S. H. Mapes received $23,213 from 1898 to 1905, and John H. Murphy $20,935 last year. Other totals on the list were: Herbert C. Plass, $38,025 since 1898; George J. Ryan, $43,983 since 1901; Thomas C. Smith, $87,875 since 1898; Theodore G. Smith, $51,433 from 1898 to 1904; Samuel Smyth, $136,284 from 1901 to 1909; Charles W. Tarbox, $150,000 in 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907, and 1909, and Robert L. Waters, $88,604 in the same nine years. The biggest single year of the period was 1907, when the fees totaled $149,668. This was divided between twenty-one of the appraisers.

The Mayor would not make any definite comment on the matter yesterday, but intimated that he would get rid of the entire twenty-six men. The Corporation Counsel recently removed seventy-six appraisers employed on the condemnation of the property being acquired for the new water system.

DEMANDS A COURT EXHIBIT.

Clementi Wants $29 His Accusers Say He Got for Counterfeit Bills.

Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court heard testimony yesterday in an action brought by Giuseppe Clementi, who was once convicted of counterfeiting, to recover $29 from the Secret Service Department, which he says was taken from him at the time of his last arrest.

Ten years ago he was convicted of counterfeiting, and on July 6 he was again arrested at 130 Cherry street on a similar charge. He has been twice tried on this charge and acquitted, and awaits trial on a third indictment.

The Secret Service men testified at these two trials that Clementi sold them $100 in counterfeit money for the $29 which he says was taken from him. Clementi testified that what he sold to the Secret Service men was a watch, and not counterfeit bills. In the present case the Government contends that the $29 is an exhibit which will be introduced in evidence at the third trial.

Lawyer to Sing Sing for Forgery.

After a homily on thieving lawyers, Judge Foster, in General Sessions yesterday, sentenced William E. Deane to the State prison for not less than one year and two months nor more than five years and two months. As counsel for Mrs. Sophia Baer of 159 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Deane raised one of her checks from $100 to $2,100 and cashed it at the Lincoln Trust Company.

VOTE FOR A HARBOR IN JAMAICA BAY

Estimate Board Asks Dock Commissioner to Submit Plans for $30,000,000 Improvement.

GRAVESEND DRAINAGE CANAL

Money Voted for Public Improvements and Provision Made for Interior Fittings of the New Library.

The Board of Estimate took up the proposed Jamaica Bay improvement yesterday, and, while it did not appropriate money for carrying out the project, adopted a resolution calling upon the Dock Commissioner to submit plans to the Sinking Fund Commission.

It has been estimated that when completed this work will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. It is planned to turn Jamaica Bay into a practical harbor. The River and Harbor bill in Congress this year includes a provision for the dredging of a channel across the Rockaway bars into the bay, and last year the Legislature passed a bill turning the land under water around the edges of the bay over to the city, providing it appropriated $7,000,000 for starting the work.

There was some objection made by taxpayers at the meeting yesterday, but the Mayor showed clearly that he was in favor of the city's taking up the work.

The board also voted to construct a drainage canal between Gravesend Bay and Sheepshead Bay. No money was voted, the question being turned over to Borough President Steers of Brooklyn.

Two proposals for changes in the methods of administration of the Street Cleaning Department were referred to a committee. They call for the establishment of a Bureau of Street Cleaning and the creation of the grade of Chief Engineer at a salary of $5,000.

Several hundred thousand dollars were voted for public improvements. Fifty thousand dollars went to Borough President McAneny for paving repairs, and $721,187 in repaving contracts, which have been held up for some time, were released. This money will be divided among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, $27,-44-; Brooklyn, $447,093; Queens, $151,355, and the Bronx, $94,188.

Preliminary authorization of $925,000 to cover the cost of the interior fittings and furnishings of the new Public Library was made.

The new grades of Deputy Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer in the Water Department, at salaries of $7,500 and $6,000, were established.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps With Purchases Made Before 12 o'Clock

SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Sale of Books

Edition de Luxe Sets and Special Editions Offered To-day at About ¼ of Publishers' Prices.

These are the works of famous authors. The bindings, paper and printing are of the very best. Only a partial list of the bargains is printed here. Come and look around.

Author.	Vols.	Binding.	Subscription Price.	Our Price.
Dickens	15	¾ Leather	$45.00	$11.25
Dickens	15	½ Leather	30.00	8.75
De Kock	25	¾ Leather	125.00	17.50
De Kock	25	Cloth	75.00	12.50
Oriental Tales	15	Cloth	75.00	16.50
Balzac	18	¾ Leather	54.00	13.50
De Maupassant, complete	9	Cloth	18.00	6.75
De Maupassant, complete	17	Buckram	48.00	12.50
Shakespeare	20	Shot Silk	60.00	9.75
Shakespeare	20	¾ Leather	90.00	12.50
Shakespeare	13	½ Leather	39.00	8.75
Eugene Sue	10	Cloth	30.00	8.75
Eugene Sue	10	½ Leather	50.00	12.50
Beacon Lights of History	15	Cloth	45.00	14.75
Flaubert	10	Shot Silk	40.00	12.00
Dumas	15	Buckram	45.00	10.50
Dumas	15	¾ Leather	90.00	14.75
Poe	10	Cloth	30.00	4.75
Poe	10	¾ Leather	40.00	6.75
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1910.

WICKERSHAM VS. WICKERSHAM AGAIN.

Some ten months ago Attorney General WICKERSHAM spoke in favor of amending the Anti-Trust act, if and when it shall be finally determined that its provisions forbid "ordinary agreements which are the necessary result of healthy business conditions." Now he pleads before the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the act in all its rigor in a case where, according to the determination of the lower court, it has been found to interfere with just such necessary and wholesome agreements as Mr. WICKERSHAM prescribed.

In the course of some remarks made by him at the dinner given in his honor by members of the Bar of New York City on April 30 last, Mr. WICKERSHAM said:

> It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will at an early day authoritatively define the full scope and effect of the Anti-Trust law, and that if a construction should be given to it by that court as far-reaching as some of the Judges of the Court of Appeals in this circuit gave in the Tobacco case, Congress may so amend the act as to exempt from its provisions the ordinary agreements which are the necessary result of healthy business conditions, while still effectively prohibiting those far-reaching monopolies which are believed to be incompatible with the wholesome growth and progress of the Republic. This matter is under consideration by the present Administration, with a view to submitting to the next Congress proposed amendments to the law.

The far-reaching construction of the Anti-Trust law alluded to by Mr. WICKERSHAM was given in the opinion written by Judge LACOMBE in the Circuit Court here in the American Tobacco Company case. Judge LACOMBE declared that it was not material to inquire what benefits might have come from this combination. He said, however:

> The record in this case does not indicate that there has been any increase in the price of tobacco products to the consumer. There is an absence of persuasive evidence that by unfair competition or by improper practices independent dealers have been dragooned into giving up their individual enterprises and selling out to the principal defendant. * * * During the existence of the American Tobacco Company new enterprises have been started—some with small capital in competition with it, and have thriven. The price of leaf tobacco—the raw material—except for one brief period of abnormal conditions has steadily increased until it has nearly doubled, while at the same time 150,000 additional acres have been devoted to tobacco crops, and the consumption of the leaf has greatly increased. Through the enterprise of defendant and at large expense, new markets for American tobacco have been opened in India, China, and elsewhere. But all this is immaterial; each one of these purchases of existing concerns complained of in the petition was a contract or combination in restraint of a competition existing when it was entered into, and that is sufficient to bring it within the ban of this drastic statute.

The testimony in the case convinced three of the four Circuit Judges that the defendant company, instead of restraining trade, had promoted it, instead of extinguishing competition had permitted it; that it was not a vicious and oppressive monopoly at all; that it had increased production and consumption, and had found new markets for products abroad. Nevertheless, under the law as construed in many decisions, the American Tobacco Company was guilty. The issue of the injunction, however, was suspended until the case could be heard on appeal to the Supreme Court.

When Attorney General WICKERSHAM appeared in the chamber of the Supreme Court to argue this case, he brushed aside the conclusions and the reasoning of the Circuit Judges. Evidence that convinced them as to the character of this "trust" bred in his mind precisely the contrary conviction. He no longer had any thought of amending the law. In his brief the Attorney General said:

> We do not avouch, and will not attempt to support, the extreme construction of the act adopted by the presiding Judge below, under which he declared, in substance, that it would be unlawful for any two individuals driving rival express wagons between villages in contiguous States to combine forces by forming a partnership or otherwise, and operate a single line. * * * We do not concur in the extreme construction of the Sherman act announced by this learned Judge according to which an ordinary partnership would be illegal, and any direct elimination of competition in inter-State commerce through a contract or combination is criminal.

Therefore, describing the defendants as persons who "in violation of law, for many years and with great success have persisted in destroying competition, obstructing commerce, and acquiring monopolies," he submitted to the court that "the situation imperatively demands a decree which will utterly destroy the unlawful arrangements now existing, and prevent any similar ones in future." The Trust which he describes in this stern language is the very one which the Circuit Court expressly declared to be innocent of vicious and monopolistic practices. What will Mr. WICKERSHAM do if the Supreme Court accepts the construction of the court below, which is merely the construction it has itself many times put upon the law? Will he then prepare the amendment which he said last April was under consideration? The President, also, at one time felt that an amendment was necessary. Of late we have heard only of enforcement. The amendment has been forgotten. What has caused it to be forgotten? What has brought this change in the temper of the Administration? Have the Trusts been wickeder than usual? Why has it been found necessary to persist in relentless prosecutions, regardless of their effect upon those "ordinary agreements which are the necessary result of healthy business conditions"?

THE ENEMY'S EXAMPLE.

Idealists and counselors of perfection deplore the mild and peaceable ending of the quarrel in the Democratic State Committee. They had hoped to see CONNERS dragged from the chair shrieking and forcibly thrown downstairs. We are willing to admit that such a spectacle would have afforded pleasure to many good men, and their joy would have been heightened if MURPHY had been thrown after the Chairman. These wholesome pleasures and satisfactions, however, may be purchased at too high a price.

Mark how the Republicans, the party of success and power, end their differences. They fight, they belabor each other, they call names, they make accusation of all the crimes in the calendar, and more. Then they make up, shake hands, embrace, and on Election Day they march, a united and triumphant host, to the ballot box. There must be some virtue in a policy that insures the possession of power and continuance therein.

The Democrats of the State Committee appear to have profited by Republican example. By a peaceful compromise they accomplished what had seemed to be impossible save through violence. From the point of view of politics and politicians, we must say that they acted with wisdom. To let CONNERS retain his Chairmanship until the middle of April will not profoundly shock public sentiment. If, when he retires chastened but "regular," a Democrat of very different type, a Democrat who commands respect and confidence, shall be put in his place, the party will find itself in condition to enter the Governorship campaign with some hope of success.

"MENDING" THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It is plain from the latest London dispatches that if Mr. ASQUITH succeeds in getting his budget through it will only be by some arrangement with the Irish Nationalists involving a definite policy touching the House of Lords. In that case it seems almost equally plain that he will have to go to the country again on that policy as an issue seriously mixed up with the question of home rule.

The curious and interesting feature of such a situation is that it would not involve any "mending" of the upper house such as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN fought for so strenuously in his earlier days, but its reduction to relative helplessness. The Irish would like, of course, to abolish the Peers, and so would the extreme Radicals, but they know that this cannot be done, and the alternative is to cripple them. Probably the plan would be to limit the veto of the Lords, so that a bill passed twice after rejection should become law. This would, of course, be practically an effacement of the upper house, depriving the country of the real advantages of a second chamber and making the House of Commons supreme. It would seem almost as safe for Mr. ASQUITH to propose the abolition of the upper house and have done with it.

It is not easy to imagine an authoritative majority of the British electorate for any such scheme. We are prone in this country to think only of the undemocratic features of the Peers and to ignore the elements in the Lords which tend to strengthen not only the English nation but its essentially democratic principle. Yet it is probably true that the upper house at all times contains a much larger number of able, experienced men, absolutely loyal to the democratic principle, than can be found in the Commons. The fact that distinguished service, civil as well as military, legal and diplomatic, has long been rewarded by a peerage, insures the presence of great talents and tested fidelity. Then among the hereditary Peers there are always many who have served the country faithfully and with credit, while nearly all of them possess experience in the administration of county affairs that fits them for broader duties. A House that includes Lords CROMER and CURZON and ROBERTS on the one hand, and Lord LANSDOWNE and Lord GREY on the other, with the Law Lords, who constitute the court of last appeal in important fields of jurisdiction, cannot be discussed as an Assembly of Do-nothings. These facts must appeal to the conservative sense of the British people, if a naked issue is made. The appeal will not be weaker if the issue be not naked but combined with that of home rule, as it must be if the policy as to the House of Lords is largely dictated by the Irish Nationalists.

The vote just taken on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S protectionist resolution cannot be encouraging to the Liberals. The resolution was defeated by a very narrow majority on a light vote—285 to 254, or 31. Just after the election of 1906 a like resolution was defeated by 478 to 98, or 380. On Thursday only ten votes were added to the pure Liberal strength of 275. Nearly all the Irish members abstained from voting. In the next elections the protectionist movement will be a disturbing element. There is no prospect that it can attain a majority in the Commons, but it may cost a good many scattered seats to the Liberals and seriously impair their strength on other issues. Home rule is not popular among the free traders of the industrial regions, nor is the House of Lords very unpopular there. On the whole Mr. ASQUITH'S dreams cannot at present be very pleasant.

MR. BRYAN AND DR. COOK.

While, according to the cable dispatches from South America, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN arrived in Andes, Chile, Thursday, and proceeded with characteristic directness of action to climb over the mountains in the direction of Buenos Ayres, Dr. FREDERICK A. COOK, who by a felicitous coincidence arrived in Andes the same day, "may proceed across the mountains." Dr. COOK, in the matter of climbing mountains, must wait for the mood, and must also have time to buy brass tubes and to dismiss his guides and other witnesses. Habitually, he does his mountain climbing as the good man gives alms, by stealth.

We congratulate the South American States on the coincidental visit of two illustrious Americans, leaders of lost causes, men out of suits with fortune, who are yet men of brains, aspiration, and splendid potentialities. It is too much to hope that they will both stay in South America.

NOT JUDGES ENOUGH.

In his lecture this week at Harvard University Mr. ELLIOT, President of the Northern Pacific Railway, informed the students that there are 5,009,000 words on the statute books regarding inter-State commerce. His point was that it is difficult to know or to obey such a volume of law. It is equally difficult to administer it, or to construe it. For this reason one of the most prominent bills before Congress provides for a Court of Inter-State Commerce. Nobody knows how many words of patent statutes there are, but Congress is creating a Court of Patent Appeals, with a Chief Justice, four associates, and a full outfit of attendants. The tariff law is young yet, but, of course, must have a court of its own. If a few more courts are created there may be difficulty in finding Judges enough to decide the disputes the laws cause.

In fact this is the actual present situation regarding the Customs Court. Judge after Judge having declined appointment through preference for their present occupations, President TAFT has withdrawn all nominations—and the law is enforced perfectly well. Such cases as arise are taking the regular course of appeal to the Federal courts although a statute hot from the press forbids it. The Journal of Commerce has interviewed many interested parties and sums up the case thus:

> Customs brokers seen yesterday * * * say that they believed the court unnecessary, and that they and their attorneys were entirely satisfied with the present method of customs procedure.

There are two interesting points here. One is the stripping of the Federal courts of their functions, by removing from their care important subjects peculiarly within their jurisdiction, and although their prestige reflects a high performance of duty. If the volume of litigation overtaxes their capacity—although the contrary is alleged regarding customs cases at least—surely it would be possible to enlarge their numbers and give their body the work hitherto so well done. But not only is the work taken away, it is given to others at higher pay. The Federal Judges did not deserve this double slight, and, as it happens, the court is blockaded on just this point.

Congress created the court but refuses to appropriate the Judges' salaries, except at the Federal rate, $7,000, although the new tariff law named $10,000 as the rate. The analogy to the nullification of the publicity provision of the Corporation Income Tax law is evident. Either the court must be abandoned or it will be necessary to amend the tariff law, and if for one reason then for another.

AN IMPERTINENT RESOLUTION.

What right has Senator HEYBURN of Idaho to interfere with the methods employed by the State of New Jersey in the detection of crime? By what constitutional authority does Mr. HEYBURN introduce in the United States Senate a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate a State matter? By what farcical perversion of the authority conferred on the United States Senate by the Federal Constitution is such an impertinent resolution gravely referred to the Committee on Judiciary?

The State of New Jersey has generally been better able than many of the other States of the Union to bring its criminals quickly to justice. It seems that the idea of paternalism never so heavily weighed on the National Legislature at Washington as now. The United States Senate has no authority to take up the Seyler case. If the District of Columbia police practice the "third degree" the Senate may have something to say in the matter. Senator HEYBURN should be cautioned to mind his own business.

TAXING HARVARD'S "QUAD."

President LOWELL of Harvard, like President WILSON of Princeton, is impeded in his efforts to install a quadrangular system designed to break the social cliques. But in Dr. LOWELL'S case the reform seems not to be opposed in principle. His obstacle takes the form of a protest from the burghers of Cambridge that the removal of some millions of dollars' worth of property from the tax list would impoverish the town. They have proposed a bill to the Legislature aiming to restrain the university from further destroying taxable values. But a uniform law such as the Legislature can constitutionally pass would make necessary the taxation of property hereafter to be acquired by all the educational institutions of the State.

State Tax Commissioner TREDAY reports that, except in the case of Cambridge, taxpayers in Massachusetts are recompensed in other ways for the burden imposed by the presence of tax-free colleges. Dr. LOWELL responds that Harvard has brought to Cambridge refinement, educational facilities, and a great body of profitable patrons to its merchants; that the university's properties are not self-supporting, and taxation would prevent natural growth and expansion.

Suppose the Harvard Corporation should make good Dr. LOWELL'S threat to remove its holding to some other New England State where land is cheap and the laws are liberal toward colleges. The taxable property of Cambridge is now assessed at $71,000,000. What would be its valuation after the great university's departure?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Vindication Somewhat Incomplete.

Trinity Church, accustomed as it has been for years to having its tenement house property made the subject of sensational stories in magazines and the newspapers, has a right to be much pleased with the report on that property just presented by a committee of disinterested experts closely connected with the Charity Organization Society. They discovered none of the dreadful conditions so often described. On the contrary, they found that of 208 houses examined, 62 per cent. were in what could be called good repair. Only 4 per cent. were in really bad shape, and the remainder, ranging between these two extremes, were habitations fairly safe and habitable.

The committee's conclusion was that, on the whole, the property for which Trinity is directly responsible could be commended as supplying poor people with better homes, more cheaply, than do the older and bigger tenement houses under other ownership. However, the difference between this report and those that have preceded it is not necessarily or even probably that between truth and falsehood. For one thing, it follows the others—the worst of them by not a few years—and in the interval Trinity, under the pressure of public opinion and its own awakened conscience, has had time to clean up and patch up such of its worst houses as it has not torn down.

Again, the committee's report confesses that it paid no attention to the many houses built on land owned by Trinity, but not in any way controllable by it until the long leases expire. Previous investigators have not done that. While admitting that Trinity was not legally responsible for the condition of these houses, they have yet insisted on its moral responsibility for them—insisted that somehow or other, if it had really tried, it could have compelled the leaseholders to be decent.

Anybody familiar with tenement house history in this city knows that the work of reforming ancient abuses has been hindered rather than helped by this great landowner, that it has resisted most innovations, no matter how needful to public health and safety, when they have involved the expenditure of money, and that it has resented much criticism the justice of which it was unable to disprove. While not the worst of landlords, it has not been the best, and nothing less than best would have met legitimate expectations as regards a landlord that was also a religious organization.

Wants More Light on Figures.

A downtown business man of the financiering class was interested by the recent compilation of statistics from Yale, showing that the students who entered but were not graduated seem to have won rather more of practical success in afterlife than those who completed one or another of the university courses. He feels, however, that to make the figures really significant more is required than the number of graduates and non-graduates who attained to something of eminence in business or the professions. Of the statement as published he says:

> It is illuminating, but one cannot help regretting that it is so incomplete. It does not show whether the students who failed to graduate left of their own accord or through compulsion. Presumably a fair share of them were under the latter head. This suggests a more interesting line of thought: Is it better to have flunked and lost than never to have flunked at all—at Yale? Again, the account does not separate those non-graduates who went to some other university, which, of course, might account for their later successes. And, worst of all, it makes no comparison between the Yale graduates and non-graduates on the the one hand, and those on the other hand who never went near New Haven.

One may safely suspect that the formulator of these suggestions and inquiries is not himself a Yale graduate, and not even a Yale non-graduate, his humor containing a trace of derision—a son of Eli might say of jealousy. We do not think, however, that the figures which have attracted so much attention show, or that they would show if further analyzed and divided, much more than that the relation between college education and "success" is not very close—certainly not so close that the one makes the other certain or that the absence of the one makes the other impossible, or even particularly difficult. "Success" as a word with a thousand meanings, as is "failure," and both are so much matters of individual opinion that they do not lend themselves easily to exact computation.

The Mayor Has a Vocabulary.

It has long been known, of course, that the method by which land needed by the city was secured offered numberless opportunities for "honest graft" on an enormous scale—and that very few of those opportunities were neglected. Yet so many were the people who profited in one way or other from the condemnation proceedings, and so convenient a way of paying a political debt or of making the city carry what should have been a private burden, that appointments of as many commissioners and appraisers as the law allowed went on year after year without any effective resistance from anybody in office or out on the bench or off it, and the appointees continued to pile up fees and expenses to whatever extent their consciences allowed or their needs demanded.

It remained for Mayor GAYNOR not only to make a real effort to abolish, or, at least, to minimize, these flagrant abuses, but to characterize them in terms that are probably as surprising as they are painful to the honest grafters. He has not yet called the politicians and the favorites of politicians who have been doing these things "thieves," but in his letter to the Corporation Counsel, after the latter had dismissed a lot of them, he writes of their course as a "looting of the city." The difference is not great, and one would imagine that this and other like expressions of the Mayor's opinion would try the patience of the men to whom he refers.

They endure his epithets with a curious calmness, however, considering that many of them are men of some standing and repute, and it really looks as if they thought that "least said, soonest mended." That is undoubtedly true. Few if any of them could be prosecuted, the laws relating to condemnation proceedings having been ingeniously designed to let them do exactly what they did do, and the public has a short memory. Still, the Mayor's language is delightfully and beautifully accurate when he describes an honest grafter, and it is much appreciated by the general populace.

POSTAGE TO GERMANY.

Two-Cent Rate Applies to Mail on the Fast Vessels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an item which appeared in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES a correspondent asks the question:

> Can I send a letter with a 2-cent stamp to Germany on any German mail steamer?

and your answer is:

> Your Postmaster has the right of the argument. There is no 2-cent rate between this country and Germany that will carry letters on the express boats. Letters bearing 2-cent stamps will be held always for the slow boats, the United States Government not paying the first-class rate for their transmission in this way.

As your answer is not entirely correct, permit me to explain that letters for Germany with postage paid at the rate of 2 cents an ounce are sent by the fast vessels of the German lines as well as the slower ones. Such letters are, however, conveyed to Germany by sea direct. The faster German vessels touch at Plymouth, and letters for Germany with postage paid at the Postal Union rate (5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction) are landed at Plymouth and sent thence to Germany, thus arriving in that country sooner than if carried by the vessel to a German port, as is done with the letters paid at the 2-cent rate.

During the present week letters for Germany paid at the 2-cent rate were dispatched by the steamship George Washington on the 24th instant, and will also be sent by the steamship Graf Waldersee on the 26th. The former also carried letters paid at the 5-cent rate for dispatch via England, but the latter will carry only letters paid at the 2-cent rate for transportation to Germany direct.

I inclose a circular of the New York Post Office, in which the treatment accorded letters for Germany paid at the two rates mentioned is explained in the marked paragraph.

E. M. MORGAN, Postmaster.

New York, Feb. 25, 1910.

Calls It Stealing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been an employe for nearly sixteen years, but I am moved to hot protest against the spirit of "Office Employe" in this morning's TIMES. For a clerk—not a department head nor an executive who is paid for something more than a certain number of hours a day—to use office hours for personal matters is always an injustice to employer and employe. For a clerk to appropriate office supplies to personal use is dishonest—however lax the discipline of the office in such matters or generous the policy of the company.

A friend is glad always to share possessions, stationery, personal belongings, &c., with the friend for the moment without his own; but the scrupulous person is careful not to make too many such demands. To use, systematically, time or letterheads, envelopes and stamps belonging to another is stealing.

BUSINESS WOMAN.

New York, Feb. 24, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Honesty" inquires, Is the use of an employer's stationery by an employe "petty graft"? In reply to which I would like to express an opinion: The intended appropriation of property belonging to another, whether it be a pin, a pen, a sheet of paper, or something of more value, if not used in the owner's interest is a deviation from rectitude. I am reminded of the lines:

> "It was only a tiny seed,
> Carelessly brushed aside;
> But it grew in time to a noxious weed,
> And spread its poison wide."

New York, Feb. 24, 1910. EMPLOYE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the discussion as to whether it is right or wrong for employes to make personal use of an employer's general office supplies, lead pencils, pens, blank paper, envelopes, pencil tablets, blotters, &c., it is always wrong for an employe to appropriate these things to his own use when he has the consciousness that he must do so surreptitiously. ADAM.

New York, Feb. 25, 1910.

International "Big Stick."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter appearing this morning in THE TIMES the term "true federation" appears. Your editorial comment (much appreciated, by the way) seems to imply that any proposal for a "true federation" of the nations means one of the Inter-State-Commerce-Commission-corporation-tax-Federal-corporation-law-uniform-divorce-law variety. No; I am glad to live in the American Union; glad that Congress has large powers, beyond those of war-making; glad to see plenty of discussion concerning extension of those powers; and hope many of the proposed extensions will fail. For such a world union, or federation, I believe, with you, that the nations are not prepared. But possibly we are not far from being ready to make a federation of the big-stick variety—just a Judge and a policeman; the court to determine disputes, and its attendant policeman to awe or club us into obedience.

OSCAR T. CROSBY.

Warrenton, Va., Feb. 25, 1910.

"Speeches Made to Order."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of the Present Problems dinner held last night, which appears in THE TIMES with the heading, "Speeches Made to Order," would seem to indicate the desirability of providing explanations with what are intended as jokes on such occasions.

It is a mistake to suppose that speeches were prepared by the management with a view to their use by those who addressed the meeting. This error evidently arose from the fact that following the lead of the Chairman, and desiring to have some fun with the committee in charge of the affair, some of the speakers, including the undersigned, pretended that the typewritten copies of the synopsis of their remarks, which copies were furnished by the management, (although the originals had been prepared by the speakers themselves,) were actually gotten up by the committee in charge of the dinner for delivery by such speakers.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD.

New York, Feb. 25, 1910.

CURRENCY TO PREVENT PANICS

Nash Plan Found Faulty Because It Would Only Relieve Them.

From Harper's Weekly.

The preliminary discussion of the great problem of momentary reform goes on space. President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank is the latest distinguished banker to make a contribution to it; and his contribution is interesting and ought to prove valuable. We cannot agree with him that we have already "drifted" into "the solution of our monetary troubles," but we do agree that the function discharged by Clearing House loan certificates thoroughly deserves close study by the Monetary Commission, and may well guide that body to important results when it comes to frame a new law concerning currency and credit.

Mr. Nash's proposal is in brief this: Let the Clearing House loan certificates of the central reserve cities, whose number may be increased, be legalized and made the basis of an emergency currency. Let the security for these certificates be what it now is in New York, viz., the assets or "receivables" of the banks issuing them, backed by the guarantee of all other banks in the Clearing House. As, however, the certificates in the reserve cities have heretofore circulated only as between banks, let there be established a National bureau of currency which will accept them and issue notes on them to the reserve city banks, which will thus be able to meet the demand for currency from smaller places. Look to the tax on the certificates (in New York, 6 per cent.) to secure their quick retirement when the emergency passes, and permit the issuing banks to substitute for them, with the bureau, their own notes or any other kind of legal money, thus insuring the reduction of the entire mass of currency to its ordinary volume.

The scheme, we take it, is proposed as a means to relieve panics, and the argument for it draws its strength from the experience of New York and a few other great cities. But people familiar with the uses made of Clearing House certificates in smaller places, which was quite general in 1907, do not look back to them with so much favor. In many such places they circulated not merely between banks, but everywhere, to the practical exclusion of real money; they were kept in circulation when many thought the necessity for them was passed; ignorant people were sometimes tricked into parting with them for less than their face value; and there was considerable feeling against the banks. Any relief scheme based on them should, therefore, carefully guard against such abuses; and if it does, is it not likely to encounter the objection, which might be politically potent, however unsound, that it favors the great money centres as contrasted with the smaller communities? Mr. Nash, though apparently approving the central bank idea, fears it can never be accomplished because of political objections. Does he imagine that his own valuable suggestion will escape the same kind of opposition?

Moreover, as we take it, what the commission and the country desire is a plan not merely to relieve panics, but to prevent them; a plan to secure constant and intelligent watching of our system of currency and credit, and ample reserves which shall be available at the first signs of danger. The plan must also, to be thorough and satisfactory, secure us a better and better secured and more elastic currency, not for times of panic only, but for all times, than our present heterogeneous collection. Mr. Nash apparently does not like the idea of our going to Europe for ideas; he has confidence in our ability to work things out ourselves. But there is another way to look at it. Ought we not rather to say that what France or England or Germany can do in the way of perfecting their currencies and safeguarding their credit we can do also? While of course we should be guided by our own wants and conditions and historical development, not by theirs, we should not be content with any system which is not at least as good as the best to be found anywhere else in the world. It may well be that if we decide to have a central establishment of any kind it will be more like a National Clearing House than a National bank. But we ought not to begin by conceding that we may have to content ourselves with what the politicians will let us have. Let us after thorough inquiry make up our minds what plan or system is best and then demand it; the political gentry are not always so implacable as they sometimes like to seem.

Concerning Rear Admirals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspaper comments upon the action of the House Naval Committee in reporting adversely the bill to place Commander Peary upon the retired list with the rank of Rear Admiral seem to have overlooked the fact that in the last Navy Register nearly one-fourth of the Rear Admirals retired in the next higher grade in consequence of service during the civil war are officers who, while on the active list, were restricted by law to the performance of engineering duty only—that is, they were not actually officers of the line. If these officers, whose only title to consideration is the fact that they served during the civil war, were retired with the rank, title, and pay of Rear Admiral, why should the promotion to the same rank of a man whose exploits have brought far greater glory than theirs to the navy be opposed with such bitterness?

B. P. WOODMAN.

Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1910.

Poetry Society's Meeting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES reporter seems to have been misinformed as to the personnel of the committee which was appointed at Mrs. Rice's on Tuesday night to consider the affairs of the organization which has been tentatively named the Poetry Society.

Everett P. Wheeler will doubtless be surprised to learn that he is on that committee. I do not know who Leon Garbeau is, but Leon Dabo is a member of the committee. His associates are Robert Mackey, Chairman; Edwin Markham, Edward J. Wheeler, Robert S. Yard, George Sylvester Viereck, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Elsa Barker, Isaac L. Rice, and Muriel Rice.

I am extremely sorry that our hostess found it hard to get us to go home between 12 and 1 o'clock. Next time we will be more considerate.

ELSA BARKER.

New York, Feb. 24, 1910.

COMRADES.

I want to meet the Day
With gladness and a smile;
I want to keep the Way
With hopefulness the while;
I want to see the task
With clearness and delight,
All this I come to ask,
And sleep and peace at night.

I want to be content
And yet unsatisfied;
To do the things I meant
To do, or know I tried.
I want to see in dusk
And sunset's flaming fire
A beacon—not the husk
Of Day's unfilled desire.

Whoso may go my way
I want to walk with me;
To hope with if I may,
To pray with if need be.
Whoso may teach, to learn
Of him whereof I need,
Whoso may learn, to preach
Perhaps a better creed.

Whoso is weak, to bring
My strength where e'er he lies;
Whoso is strong, to cling
To him that I may rise.
Whoso may grieve, to brave
With him the quivering lip,
Whoso may smile, to crave
A joyous fellowship.

Will you not walk with me
Upon the way a while?
I crave your sympathy,
I offer you a smile.
The way be steep and long,
I ask to grasp your hand,
I offer you a song;
Will you not understand?

J. W. FOLEY.

PREACHERS EXPOSE TENEMENT EVILS

Bishop Greer and Rabbis Wise and Lyons Find Rooms Overcrowded, Dark, Unsanitary.

TEN LIVING IN THREE ROOMS

One Block Alone Had Twenty Families in the Cellar—No Relief in Sight, They Say.

After an inspection of some of the chief tenement sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn, Bishop Greer, Rabbi Alexander Lyons, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise issued a statement yesterday declaring that living conditions in many instances were wretched in the extreme and the territory in which such conditions existed was extending.

"The block in lower Manhattan bounded by Catharine, Monroe, Market, and Hamilton Streets," says the statement, "was found to contain cellar dwellings for twenty families. The front basement apartment of one tenement consisted of three rooms, one reasonably large room and two small ones. One could not see to read comfortably by natural light for more than a few hours in the day in the large room; the other two hardly received any light from the small windows opening on to the foot of the shaft. These rooms were occupied by a man and his wife, four men boarders, and one boy, as they admitted, and then stated later that there were two additional boarders, making nine occupants in all.

"In Elizabeth Street, an Italian district, an apartment was found at random consisting of three rooms, two of them having merely a window in the airshaft, the rent for which was $13, which was occupied by six children, father and mother, and two men boarders. Several houses visited in Brooklyn gave evidence of the same lamentable condition of congestion, although there was not quite so much overcrowding in most of the tenements visited.

"At one tenement, near the corner of Front and Jay Streets, were found several rooms practically dark, although conforming with the tenement house law, and the Board of Health records show that in each of two houses near the corner there have been since 1903 four new cases of consumption and two deaths from consumption. As high as seven new cases of consumption and three deaths since 1903 have been reported in one house.

"Also near here part of the rooms were dark because factories had been constructed straight up to the building line of the tenement and the tenants had been robbed of light. In one of the tenements we walked on the grating of a narrow shaft which furnished light for the four stories of population—a new type of 'roof garden.'

"Out in Seigel Street, in the Fifteenth Ward, the most congested district of Brooklyn, which is rapidly duplicating the worse conditions of lower Manhattan, was found. In one apartment of three rooms, conforming with the tenement house law, were seven children living with their parents. The rooms are well lighted at present, but with the building permitted under the new tenement house law the light will soon be shut off and the rooms will be twilighted rather than lighted.

"In Harlem also were found several very bad conditions. On East Ninety-second Street, between First and Second Avenues, we found a number of dark rooms, and in one apartment father, motner, and five children, the parents engaged in making caps and clothing.

"The most pathetic feature of the entire tenement house situation in the city, however, is the fact that over in Queens, where there is ample room and no excuse for the high tenements, there are gradually being developed large numbers of four or five story tenements. Nearly 6 per cent. of the tenements for which plans were filed in this district from July, 1902, to 1908, were four and five stories in height."

Bishop Greer and his associates conclude by saying frankly:

"It is evident that there is no force at work to-day to counteract the economic tendency to congestion of population. We are simply making one congested district after another in all the boroughs except Richmond, and an aggressive campaign is necessary to preserve the city from the evils of both overcrowded rooms and of high tenements.

"The only general relief from overcrowded rooms is in the case of those who can afford to pay from $18 to $25 and $30 rent a month, while the ordinary unskilled workman's family ought not to pay more than $12 to $15 at the maximum for the accommodations for which it would now have to pay $20 to $25."

MAY DOUBLE DECK SUBWAY.

Appellate Division Sustains This Construction—Contract May Now Be Let.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday confirming the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the plan to double deck the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway. The Commissioners reported favorably on the plan of double decking this line, and intimated in their report, which was filed with the court some weeks ago, that the opposition which developed was not wholly disinterested.

The Public Service Commission has been behind the plan to build the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway from Houston Street to 103d Street on the double-deck basis, instead of having four tracks on practically a level. The commission's engineers estimate that at least $10,000,000 would be saved by this procedure, which would otherwise have to be spent in the acquisition of easements and the like. A four-track subway would require about sixty-five feet of roadway for its construction, whereas the street width over a considerable part of the route selected is not more than seventy-five feet. It is planned between 103d Street and 113th Street to have four tracks on practically the same level, inasmuch as a rise in the ground brings the subway far below the street. From 113th Street to the Harlem River the double-deck construction again will be employed.

This decision of the Appellate Division removes the last legal obstacle in the way of the letting of contracts for the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway.

SUBWAY SCHEDULE WAITS.

Interborough Gets Time to Figure on Two-Minute Headway Trains.

The Public Service Commission at its meeting yesterday granted to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a postponement of a week in the time set for the installation of a two-minute headway on all Subway trains south of Ninety-sixth Street between the close of the morning rush hours and the beginning of the evening rush. The postponement was granted to allow experiments to be made to see whether the complaint of the Interborough that it is a physical impossibility thus to operate its trains is well founded or not.

J. G. Carlisle Well Enough to Go Home

John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has so far recovered from the ailment from which he has been suffering that he has been removed from St. Vincent's Hospital to the home of his granddaughter in this city. He had been in the hospital since November. Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, his physician, said last night that Mr. Carlisle's present condition was good and that he was able to sit up for several hours each day.

TWO DONIZETTI OPERAS ARE SUNG

The Gay "Don Pasquale" at the Metropolitan and Tragic "Lucia" at Manhattan.

ALICE NIELSEN AS NORINA

American Soprano Gives Pleasure in Her Singing, and Her Acting Is Arch and Charming.

If the spirit of Donizetti had been hovering over the City of New York last evening he might have heard operas from his pen performed in the island's two lyric theatres. The tragic "Lucia" was sung at the Manhattan and the gay "Don Pasquale" at the Metropolitan.

"Don Pasquale" has been given many times before this season, but last night's performance served to introduce a new Norina in the person of Miss Alice Nielsen. This American soprano, who not so very many years ago was a light opera singer, appeared at the Metropolitan once during the Fall as Mimi in "La Bohème," and since then she has not been heard there until last evening. Miss Nielsen is really a member of the Boston Opera Company, and it has been her continuous presence in that theatre which has prevented her appearing here.

When this singer was heard in "La Bohème" it was remarked that she possessed a light voice of a delightful quality. It was also recorded that she was a charming actress. Norina is a rôle, perhaps, which suits her less well than Mimi, but nevertheless she was heard last night to advantage. Her voice lacks some of the flexibility and the brilliancy necessary to give some of the passages in this score their fullest effect. Her scale is not perfectly equalized, with the result that her high voice is better than her lower voice. However, she can give much pleasure by her singing. Her acting last night was arch and charming.

Mr. Bonci always sings with art, but last night it seemed as if his tone were rounder and fuller than usual. His serenade in the last act aroused the audience to a great pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Scotti as Malatesta and Mr. Pini-Corsi at Don Pasquale repeated former brilliant performances. Mr. Tango conducted.

In "Lucia" at the Manhattan Mme. Tetrazzini and Messrs. McCormack and Sammarco appeared.

TWO ROLES FOR MAZARIN.

Will Sing Louise This Afternoon and in "Rusticana" To-night.

Miss Mary Garden's attack of tonsilitis has not abated sufficiently to permit her to attempt the title rôle in "Louise" this afternoon. As a consequence, those who have seen Mme. Mazarin in "Elektra," "Carmen," and "Cavalliera Rusticana" will have an opportunity of seeing her in a new part, as she will appear to-day in Charpentier's opera of life in Montmartre. She will also sing in "Cavalliera Rusticana" to-night, as had been announced.

The part of Louise is one with which Mme. Mazarin is thoroughly familiar—so much so that she has not even asked for a rehearsal. She "created" the opera in Brussels, and has sung it many times at the Opéra Comique in Paris and elsewhere in France.

STAGE JEST AT COL. ASTOR.

Blanche Ring Says She Is "Just Off the Nourmahal."

Col. John Jacob Astor and a party of friends occupied the two right hand boxes at the Herald Square Theatre last night. Blanche Ring, who is playing in "The Yankee Girl" at the theatre, learned of this, and changed one of her lines at Col. Astor's expense.

Miss Ring makes her first entrance in a white duck sailor suit and announces that "she is just off the yacht Pansy." Last night she said she was "just off the Nourmahal," and looked over at the Astor box. Col. Astor was rather startled. But the women members of the party applauded heartily.

The two boxes in which the party were seated being somewhat crowded, Col. Astor went down and sat in the orchestra with one of his feminine guests after the first act. Arthur Brisbane, with a party of friends, occupied the left hand boxes.

ART THEATRE FOR CLEVELAND.

Manager A. F. Hartz Subscribes $50,000 for a Municipal Playhouse.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—A theatre, planned along the lines of The New Theatre of New York, is projected for this city. A. F. Hartz, a local theatrical manager, started the movement to-day by a subscription of $50,000. He stated that he has long had in mind the establishing of a threatre where art, instead of commerce, should rule, and to which might be attracted the best plays of the world.

The plan is to have the house operated by a municipal committee, without an idea of profit, and on Sundays be opened for popular lectures and meetings.

Bill to Protect Actors' Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Senator George H. Cobb to-day introduced a bill substituting a new article for the government of employment agencies in cities. The measure is in the interest of the White Rats, the vaudeville actors' association. Timothy Cronin, representing the association, said to-day that the bill was to do away with the practice of charging more than 5 per cent. of a salary as a commission for getting employment for an actor. At present, Mr. Cronin declares, some actors are compelled to pay as high as 15 and 25 per cent., managers taking part of the money as agents.

Maxine Elliott Gives $100 for Fair.

Daniel Frohman has received a check from Maxine Elliott for $100 as her contribution to the Actors' Fund Fair, at which she will not be able to be present. Early next season she promises to give a special performance for the benefit of the fund. William Collier has sent out invitations to all of the stars in or near New York to attend the performance of "A Lucky Star" on the afternoon of March 1 and pay for their seats. This will be the first of a series of paid-for professional matinées, from which it is hoped to raise about $100,000 for the fund.

Shuberts Get "Man with Three Wives."

The Shuberts announced yesterday that they have obtained for early Spring production "The Man With Three Wives," a musical play by Franz Lehar, author of "The Merry Widow." The adaptation of the German libretto has been made by Paul Potter. The operetta has been played in Berlin and Vienna for the past two seasons, and it is described as being entirely farcical, with some musical numbers that promise to be popular.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When Sothern and Marlowe play their return engagement at the Academy of Music next month they will appear for the first time together in "As You Like It." Miss Marlowe will play Rosalind, and Mr. Sothern will be seen as Jacques.

Rehearsals of "Lulu's Husbands," the new farce in which Mabel Barrison and Harry Conor are to appear, began yesterday under the direction of John Emerson.

Sydney Rosenfeld announced yesterday that he had signed contracts for the translation of his play, "Children of Destiny," into German. It will be produced in New York this Spring with a prominent German actress in the leading role.

At the conclusion of his tour in "Samson" James K. Hackett will make a revival of "Monsieur Beaucaire," which was one of the plays in the repertoire of the late Richard Mansfield.

Frank Monroe, who plays the detective in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," yesterday rented a fifteen-room house at Red Bank, N. J., which he and ten of his fellow-actors will occupy next Summer.

Members of the Theatregoers' Club of America will attend the performance of "The Passion of the Third Floor Back" at Maxine Elliott's Theatre next Tuesday evening.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Burke-Roche entertained last evening with a small dinner at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt will give a dinner of twenty covers on Thursday, March 3, for Sir Edgar Speyer, a brother of James Speyer. Some of the guests will go afterward to the Calico Ball.

There was a meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. William Barbour in West Fifty-third Street of the sewing class which works for the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen gave a reception yesterday afternoon at their residence, 58 West Fifty-third Street.

There was a reading yesterday of Maeterlink's poem, "Pelleas et Melisande," by Vincent de Wierzbicki, at the residence of Mrs. C. B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, for the benefit of the open air class for tubercular children maintained by Miss Spence's School Society. The music, by Debussy, was furnished by Mme. Lillie Sang-Collins. Among those present were Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Jr., and Mrs. Richard Irvin.

The Friday Evening Roller Skating Class held a meting last night at the Metropolitan Roller Rink. Among those present were Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, Miss Helen Bloodgood, Miss Marguerite Schley, Miss Charlotte Marshall, Howland H. Pell, George M. Bramwell, and Augustus Shepard, Jr.

The Legislative League, of which Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake is President, will hold a meeting on Thursday, March 3, at 3 o'clock, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Alice Paul will make an address on "General Reasons for Suffrage."

The first of Mrs. Albert R. Chaffee's Wednesday morning art talks will take place in the assembly room of the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Chaffee will speak on "Spain and the Prado."

Mrs. James Burden gave a musical last Thursday evening at her residence, 7 East Ninety-first Street. A portrait of Mrs. Burden by Robert MacCameron was shown for the first time.

Among those who have taken boxes for the opera to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, March 15, for the benefit of the Legal Aid Society are Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, and Mrs. Paul Morton.

There was a bridge yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Robert E. Dowling, 332 West Eighty-third Street, for the benefit of the Japanese table at the fair at the Metropolitan Opera House, which will be held from April 5 to April 9 for the Hospital Français of the Society Française de Bienfaissance.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Lady Coleridge Among Passengers Sailing To-day on the Oceanic.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of their passengers are:

OCEANIC (Southampton)—W. C. Allman, Mrs. J. de C. Ballardie, George E. Beau, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Challen, Lady Coleridge, James E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan, Mlle. P. de Fabres, Miss V. H. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. George Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones, Jean de Maitre, C. D. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid, Charles Stuart Somerville, David Tweddle, and W. J. Webb.

BARBAROSSA (Naples)—Col. and Mrs. J. P. Brinton, Andrew Carson, Mrs. John F. Chadwick, Mrs. E. Colgate, Mrs. E. R. Dickson, Mrs. Clara B. Gray, Edward Hutter, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kaufman, W. H. Michael, United States Consul at Calcutta; Miss Josephine Murphy, Miss Mary L. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rheaume, Mrs. Alfred St. Cyr, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilson.

GRAF WALDERSEE (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. August Amrein, Mrs. Carolyn Aibl, Mrs. M. Gaylord, Julius Marxen, and Mrs. Paula Quack.

BRETAGNE (Havre)—Mrs. H. K. Browne, R. Alphon, Mrs. John Bidlake, Gen. Goiran, Mrs. C. Gutierrez, and Mrs. R. B. Steele.

MRS. J. B. CLEWS ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Dinner and Theatre Party for Miss Catherine Hamersley.

Mrs. James B. Clews gave a dinner last evening for Miss Catherine Hamersley at the Plaza, where Mr. and Mrs. Clews are making their home pending the completion of their new residence, on Eighty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. Following the dinner the guests went to the Herald Square Theatre to see "The Yankee Girl."

Among the guests were Miss Anita Peabody, Miss Evelyn Marshall, Miss Laura Chanler, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Col. John Jacob Astor, M. Sincay, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Vincent Astor.

Huguenot Society's Concert.

Charles Gilibert and Victor Herbert and his orchestra, as well as Mme. Tetrazzini, are the artists who will appear at the concert to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoon by the Huguenot Society of America for the historical work of the society. Among the patrons and patronesses are Miss Anne S. Van Cortlandt, James S. Van Cortlandt, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. H. Blanchar Dominick, Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, Mrs. Frederick H. Huidekoper of Washington, William Ely of Providence, Mrs. John Scott of Philadelphia, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. George G. McMurtry, Mrs. E. Le Grand Beers, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Miss E. Aymar, Miss Isabel G. Bowdoin, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. Dwight Harris, Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Edward Ridley Finch.

Mr. and Mrs. Draz Give Theatre Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Draz of 122 East Seventy-second Street gave a theatre party, followed by a supper at the Hotel Astor, last night in honor of Karl Henkell, the youngest son of Herr Geheimrath Rudolf Henkell of Wiesbaden. Of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Palmer Gantert, Misses Lillian Smith, Hazel Crawford, Hettie Schneider, Maud Lehman, Olga Schedler, and Isabella Runk; Charles L. Draz, Rudolf Draz, Adolf Rothbarth, Joseph Ridder, and H. T. Eschwege. Mr. Henkell, who is an officer of the reserve of the German Army, expects to extend his trip to the coast. This is his first visit to the United States.

Reception to Louis Mark, Painter.

The National Arts Club will give a reception on Wednesday evening, March 2, to Louis Mark, the Hungarian figure and portrait painter, the exhibition of whose paintings will be held in the galleries of the club throughout the month of March.

The reception on Wednesday evening will be attended by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Baron Hengelmuller de Hengervar, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps; Baron L. de Ambrozy, Emil Zerkowitz, and Alexander Nuber de Pereked, and the Governors of the National Arts Club.

Miss Helen Havlland to Wed V. Lyman

Miss Helen Havlland of Buffalo and Vreeland Lyman, a stock broker, took out a marriage license yesterday at the City Hall. Miss Havlland is staying at the Hotel St. Regis with her mother, having arrived from Buffalo yesterday. Mr. Lyman, who comes also from Buffalo, gave his age as 28. They did not say when the wedding would take place.

McCLELLAND—JANSEN.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. McClelland of 309 West Ninetieth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie McClelland, to E. Walter Jansen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jansen of this city.

Miss Barrymore Back in "Mid-Channel"

Ethel Barrymore reappeared in "Mid-Channel" at the Empire Theatre last night, none the worse for her recent illness. She was given a hearty reception when she first appeared, and had to respond to several curtain calls at the end of the first act.

MUSIC NOTES.

Enrico Caruso is hoarse and unable to sing in "Aida" this afternoon. Riccardo Martin will be heard as Rhadames in his place. At to-night's performance of "Die Walkuere" Mme. Osborn-Hannah will sing Sieglinde instead of Mme. Fremstad, who had been announced.

Randolph Hartley, author of the libretto of Nevin's opera, "Poia," which is to be produced at the Berlin Royal Opera late in March, sailed yesterday on the Pennsylvania to attend the final rehearsals of the work.

HENRY S. REDMOND DIES IN FLORIDA

New York Banker and Club Man Dies of Heart Disease on a Houseboat.

A PROMINENT YACHTSMAN

Senior Partner in Redmond & Co. and Director in Many Corporations—Member of 20 Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 25.—Henry S. Redmond, the New York banker, died here this afternoon at 2 o'clock, aboard Col. Robert M. Thompson's houseboat Everglades. Mr. Redmond had been ill for several months, and his physicians advised him to go to Florida. He was accompanied by Mrs. Redmond, Dr. William Tillinghast Bull, and two trained nurses, who have been in constant attendance since his arrival early in January.

His disease was an affection of the heart, and was so advanced that his condition grew worse until all hope was abandoned for his recovery. His little son, 5 years of age, is with relatives in Tuxedo Park. The body will be taken to ew York to-morrow, accompanied by Mrs. Redmond and her father, Robert W. Parsons. The funeral party will go on Henry G. Flagler's private car.

Henry Smallwood Redmond was senior partner of the banking firm of Redmond & Co. of 33 Pine Street, a Director in many insurance and banking corporations, and a member of almost twenty clubs. He had been suffering from heart disease for more than a year, and had taken no active part in business of late. He went to regain his health on a houseboat at Miami, Fla., with his wife and young son about three months ago, after returning from a vain search for health in Europe last Summer. His death there yesterday was not unexpected.

Mr. Redmond was born in Orange, N. J., in 1866, the son of Henry Redmond. He received his education in this city, and in 1885, at the age of nineteen years, first entered business with the old firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. Here he worked his way up rapidly, and in 1892 founded with Henry S. Kerr and Gilbert Plympton the firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co. The firm name was changed upon the death of Mr. Kerr in 1904 to its present name of Redmond & Co., under which it does a large international banking business. His partners are Franklin O. Brown, James C. Bishop, Otto J. Thomen, and William Redmond Cross.

Mr. Redmond was also a Trustee of the Manchester Assurance Company and a Director of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, the American Fire Insurance Company, the Equitable Trust Company, the Federal Insurance Company, the Atlas Insurance Company of London, and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark.

Mr. Redmond was an enthusiastic sportsman, and made frequent yachting trips along the coast. About seven years ago he took part in the international yacht race for the German Emperor's Cup, entering and sailing his yacht Ailsa. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Riding Club, Turf and Field, the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Brook Club, the Country Club, and the Union, Tuxedo, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Downtown, Mid-Day, and Philadelphia Clubs.

Mr. Redmond had a city home at 11 East Fifty-fifth Street and Summer residences at Tuxedo Park and Newport. In 1902 he married Miss Julie Parsons, a daughter of R. W. Parsons of this city, who were with him at Miami at the time of his death. His parents live at Tuxedo Park.

AMERICANS MEET KING.

Several Presented at Court Held at Buckingham Palace Last Night.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The first of the two courts arranged for before the King departs for Biarritz on his usual Spring vacation was held at Buckingham Palace to-night. It was largely of an official character and was attended by the members of the Cabinet, members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and the diplomatic representatives of the various nations. Ambassador Reid presented William Phillips and Hugh S. Gibson, the two new Secretaries of the American Embassy.

In the absence of Mrs. Reid, the wife of the Russian Ambassador presented Mrs. Phillips, in the diplomatic circle, and in the general list she presented Mrs. A. K. Ruxton and Miss Jessie Tredwell of Brooklyn; Mrs. J. L. Griffiths, wife of the American Consul General; Mrs. R. N. Fairbanks, President of the Society of American Women of London, and Miss Moulinier of Cincinnati.

MRS. HARRIMAN BUILDS A ROAD

A Nine-Mile Boundary Way Will Divide Arden from the New Park.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Desiring to separate the 10,000 acres which she recently offered the State as a park from the main Harriman property, Mrs. Mary Harriman is building a boundary road nine miles long through the estate at Arden. It will be one of the finest roads in the State.

It begins at what was formerly the Harriman Summer home, at Arden, and, taking a southeasterly course, runs on the east side of Echo Lake, thence to Island Pond, skirts that body of water to the east, and, running easterly until it reaches Cedar and Little Cedar Lakes, terminates at Letter Rock Mountain, in Rockland County. The two Cedar Lakes are included in the gift of 10,000 acres to the State.

A large force of men is employed on the new road, and good progress is being made despite the heavy snowfalls. It is hoped to complete the road this Summer.

Mrs. Harriman has also just donated a site for a new station at Turners, Orange County, to the Erie Railroad. The new station will be east of the present station.

Untermyer to Plead for Suffrage Bill.

Samuel Untermyer is to attend the hearing at Albany before the Judiciary Committee on March 9 in the interest of the woman suffragists to plead their cause. The only other man who will speak on the occasion will be George Foster Peabody. The women speakers will be the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Chapman-Catt, Miss Crystal Eastman, Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, and Mrs. Henry Villard. Louis Anspacher will be one of the speakers at the mass meeting in the evening in the Assembly Chamber.

Mrs. Fiske to Play at Lyceum Theatre.

Mrs. Fiske will make her next New York appearance at the Lyceum Theatre. Charles Frohman has arranged for Billie Burke to remain there until Easter in "Mrs. Dot," and Mrs. Fiske will come into the house on Easter Monday, presenting her new repertoire of plays, beginning with Ibsen's "Pillars of Society." Mrs. Fiske's season will be limited to four weeks only.

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FOR PEOPLE WHO KNOW

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Suchard SU-SHAR

B'way at 21st St., B'way at 99th St., 6th Av. at 53d St., Col. Av. at 76th St.

COL. THOMAS TALBOT DEAD.

Was ex-Chairman of Massachusetts Republican State Committee.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, a wealthy woolen manufacturer of North Billerica, Mass., and formerly Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, died in this city yesterday of pneumonia in his apartment at a hotel where he was staying with his mother and sister. He was a son of former Gov. Talbot and was commanding officer of the First Corps Cadets. He was born on Sept. 18, 1866, in Billerica, and was educated at the Hopkinson School and Harvard, and was graduated in the class of 1889. A year later he went into business with his father in the Talbot Mills, and in 1894 was made Superintendent, and four years later he was made a Director.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he volunteered with the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers as Second Lieutenant and served through the Porto Rico campaign. In July, 1899, he was appointed Captain of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry with which he served in the Philippines until he was mustered out in May, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Talbot had served as Secretary of the Republican State Committee before the war, and after it was over on his return from Manila he was elected Chairman. He was a member of the Puritan Club of Boston, the Boston Athletic Club, the Country Club of Brookline, the Vesper, Country, and Yorick Clubs of Lowell, and the New England Kennel Club of Braintree.

Lieut. Col. Talbot went to Bermuda three weeks ago for his health and returned on Monday. A slight cold he contracted soon after landing developed into pneumonia. He was unmarried. A mother and sister survive him.

Moore Dupuy.

Moore Dupuy, the oldest official of the Children's Aid Society, and until July, 1909, Superintendent of its industrial schools, died on Wednesday at Pottersville, Warren County, N. Y., at the age of 80 years. More than forty-eight years ago Mr. Dupuy became the head of the Lord Industrial School in Greenwich Street, an early social settlement of the society for the benefit of longshoremen, their wives and children; and his connection with the society was uninterrupted until his resignation last Summer on account of ill health.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, wife of the head of the Curtis Publishing Company, and the first editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, died at her home in Wyncote, a suburb of Philadelphia, yesterday. Death was due to heart disease. She was 58 years of age. Mrs. Curtis became editor of the Ladies' Home Journal when that publication was started in 1883. She retired from the editorship six years later.

CHARLES R. BARNES, Professor of Plant Physiology at the University of Chicago, died in Chicago Thursday.

The Rev. EDWARD MERRILL, professor emeritus and former President of Ripon College, is dead at his home, Ripon, Wis. He was elected President of Ripon College in 1876, and in 1891 he resigned on account of ill health.

EDWARD PEET WILLIAMS, a wealthy resident of Greenwich, Conn., and uncle of Jesse Lynch Williams, a playwright, died at his home, Everarden, Thursday evening after an illness of only one day. Mr. Williams was 72 years old.

DAVID ANTHONY TELLY, a policeman attached to the Controller's office, who, years ago, taught the now Inspector McClusky the duties of a patrolman on post, died early yesterday morning. Telly became a member of the police force on April 16, 1875. He had an absolutely clean record, no charge having ever been brought against him. He served in the civil war with the Sixty-fifth Infantry Regiment, New York, and was a member of Noah L. Farnham Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. MARY A. WILLIAMSON, widow of Gen. George W. Williamson of Baltimore, Md., died yesterday morning at her residence, 37 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Williamson was a daughter of the late Peter Van Brugh Livingston, and was a direct descendant of Robert Livingston.

FREDERICK EUGENE WOOD, proprietor of a business college in this city, is dead at his home on City Island, Bronx, of apoplexy, in his fifty-seventh year. In 1879 he organized the Wood Commercial Schools of Williamsport and Scranton, which he conducted for seventeen years. In 1894 Mr. Wood purchased a half interest in The Scranton Daily Tribune, and was Director and general manager for two years. In 1896 he removed to this city, where he organized the Wood's Commercial School.

Mrs. SARA B. WALL, wife of Edward Wall, who was for many years a member of the Faculty of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. Bayard Dod of 170 Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J. She was 80 years old.

Mrs. SARAH I. BLANCHARD, one of the earliest workers in the W. C. T. U., and for twenty-five years President of Union No. 1, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward E. Reed of East Orange, N. J. She was 82 years old.

STEPHEN REMINGTON of Platte City, said to be Missouri's smallest man, died in St. Joseph yesterday. He was 38 years old and was born in New York City.

JOHN G. O'BRIEN, who for forty years was connected with the American News Company, died on Wednesday of apoplexy at his home, 208 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

PATRICK HANLON, for many years associated with the clothing firm of Browning, King & Co., died on Thursday at his home, 293 Union Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year.

STEPHEN SCHERER, who for years was on the staff of the Staats-Zeitung, died on Wednesday as the result of an operation in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He was 43 years old.

JOSEPH L. HEIN, a retired merchant, died last night at his home, 6 West Eighty-seventh Street, of diabetes in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Germany and came to this country as a lad, and settled in New Orleans, where he entered the wholesale clothing business.

S. D. W. CLEVELAND, a well-known cattle dealer of Syracuse, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday in a local hospital of heart disease.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

STANTON.—Feb. 22, Stonington, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Stanton, a daughter.

Married.

BARBER—JENKINS.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, 1910, at Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Jenkins, to Mr. Robert Barber.

EVANS—STURDIVANT.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at 634 Palisade Av., Jersey City, N. J., Emma Louise Sturdivant to Rev. Charles Alexander Evans.

HERBOLD—SCHUMACHER.—Feb. 23, Elina C. Schumacher to Otto Herbold.

KEITH—GORMAN.—Feb. 23, Katharine Gorman to John H. Keith, Jr.

Brooklyn.

SCHOEPFLIN—ERBE.—Feb. 22, Katherine E. Erbe to Harry A. Schoepflin.

Long Island.

FLEENOR—PALMER.—Feb. 21, Flushing, Dora E. Palmer to George L. Fleenor.

New Jersey.

BALL—GEMMELL.—Feb. 23, Paterson, Mrs. J. W. Gemmell to William Ball.

DANNEMAN—WOLF.—Feb. 22, Elizabeth, Martha Wolf to Joseph Danneman.

EARL—TISSOT.—Feb. 18, Jersey City, Emma Tissot to Frank H. Earl.

FORNARI—SARACCO.—Feb. 19, West Hoboken, Ernesta Saracco to Duilia Fornari.

HILTON—BEEKMAN.—Feb. 23, Paterson, Frances Beekman to George A. Hilton.

LUKE—TAYLOR.—Feb. 22, Prospect Park, Myra Taylor to Leo W. Luke.

SAPPAB—MORRELL.—Feb. 20, Jersey City, Gertrude Morrell to John Sappab.

STRUCK—VAN HASSEL.—Feb. 22, Prospect Park, Mary Van Hassel to William Struck.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Marlborough, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 24, Harriet Osgood, wife of the Rev. George K. Allen. Funeral service at Amity Memorial Chapel, Marlborough, on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at Kingston, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910, Seward Baker, aged 56 years. Funeral services on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M., at his late residence, 2,619 Walker Av., Westchester, N. Y. Interment at Kensico. Dutchess County papers please copy.

BOUTON.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1910, Le Roy H. Bouton. Funeral services at St. John's M. E. Church, New Rochelle, on Sunday at 3 P. M.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Feb. 24, 1910, the Rev. Isaac W. Brinckerhoff, aged 88 years. Funeral service at the Baptist Home, 116 East 68th St., on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BUCHANAN.—On Feb. 24, 1910, Deborah J. Buchanan, aged 74. Funeral services from her late residence, 741 South 13th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Newburg papers please copy.

CORMIER.—Feb. 22, Arthur Cormier, aged 26. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St.

CORNISH.—At her home in Pacific Grove, Cal., on Thursday, Feb. 24, Catherine Dwight, wife of Major Lester W. Cornish, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Joseph and Sarah H. Ketchum of Stamford, Conn.

K-C

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No. 8 West 38th St.

Murray Hill Bldg.

Died.

CURTIS.—On Friday morning, Feb. 25, Louisa Knapp Curtis, wife of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, in the 58th year of her age. Funeral services at residence at 2 o'clock Sunday, Feb. 27. Kindly omit flowers.

DENNERLEIN.—At Fordham, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1910, John Francis Dennerlein. Funeral from his late residence, 2,504 Lorillard St., on Monday, Feb. 28, 1910. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, at 10:30 A. M.

EVERTSEN.—In Jersey City, on Feb. 24, 1910, Margaret W., eldest daughter of Henry H. and the late Catherine Forster Evertsen. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 53 Highland Av., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HEIN.—Feb. 25, Joseph L. Hein, aged 68. Funeral at his late residence, 6 West 87th St., Sunday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock.

MEAD.—Mary Noyes Mead, beloved daughter of the late Larkin G. and Mary N. Mead, of pneumonia, at Hampton, Va., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910. Funeral services on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, at the home of her niece, Mrs. John Doull Miller, 222 East 9th St., Plainfield, N. J.

MERRILL.—Suddenly, at Babylon, L. I., on Feb. 24, George Merrill, aged 83 years, formerly of Newburyport, Mass. Funeral private.

REDMOND.—On Friday, Feb. 25, at Miami, Fla., Henry Smallwood Redmond, in the 45th year of his age. Funeral notice hereafter.

SANFORD.—On Feb. 24, at his home at Bennington Centre, Vt., Charles R. Sanford, aged 74 years.

SLEVIN.—Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1910, James F. Slevin. Funeral from his late residence, 47 East 126th St., Saturday, Feb. 26, 1910; thence to All Saints' Church, 129th St., Madison Av., where a requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Feb. 25, 1910, Della B. Norris, widow of Jonathan Smith, aged 97 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VOSBURGH.—At her residence, 275 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Feb. 24, Harriet Pauline, widow of Fletcher Vosburgh and daughter of the late Nathan Thayer. Services at her residence, 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Albany papers please copy.

WALL.—On Friday, February 25, 1910, at her home in South Orange, N. J., Sara Berry, wife of Prof. Edward Wall, in her eightieth year. Funeral private.

WASHBURN.—Suddenly, Thursday evening, Feb. 24, 1910, Louis H. Washburn, in his 35th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Grand-View-on-Hudson, Sunday, Feb. 27, 2:30 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday evening, Feb. 24th, 1910, Edward Peet Williams, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral services at his late home in Greenwich at 2:30 P. M. on Sunday. Train leaves Lexington Av. terminal of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at 1:05 P. M. Interment private at Elizabeth, N. J.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 24, at her residence, 37 Madison Av., Mary A., widow of the late Gen. George W. Williamson and daughter of the late Peter Van Brugh Livingston. Funeral Saturday morning at ten (10) o'clock at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St. Baltimore papers please copy.

WORTHINGTON.—Whittredge Worthington, at his home, Summit, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 25, 1910, in his 90th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 18 Fernwood Road, on Monday, Feb. 28, 1910, at 3:30 P. M.

WURSTER.—Charles Wurster, aged 86 years, at his residence, Liberty, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1910. Funeral services at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Liberty, N. Y., Sunday evening, Feb. 27, at 7:30. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Monday, Feb. 28, at 3:30 P. M.

ATCHISON.—Richard, 41 West 64th St., Feb 23, aged 34.

BENNETT.—Ida B., 307 West 91st St., Feb. 23.

CARROLL.—James, Feb. 24. Funeral 531 Lenox Av. to-day.

CASLIN.—Thomas J., 120 West 61st St., Feb. 22.

CHAPMAN.—Anne L., 121 West 120th St., Feb. 23. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

CORCORAN.—Catherine, 103 West 56th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

CURRY.—Peter J., 828 Greenwich St., Feb. 23.

DIRKES.—Elizabeth, 400 West 50th St., Feb. 24, aged 51. Funeral to-morrow.

DUFFY.—Catherine, 141 West 104th St., Feb. 23, aged 83.

DUFFY.—Mary T., 138 West 67th St., Feb. 23.

DYER.—Louise, Feb. 21, aged 51. Funeral 171 8th Av.

EHRNE.—John J., St. Francis's Home, Feb 22, aged 75.

FARLEY.—Mary E., 1,231 Lexington Av., Feb. 23, aged 77.

FERNBACH.—Henrietta M., 618 West 136th St., Feb. 23.

FITZPATRICK.—Dennis W., 390 Pleasant Av., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

FREUND.—Rosa, 325 East 69th St., Feb. 23.

GRANGER.—William, 525 Hudson St., Feb. 23.

GRONEMANN.—Ida, 1,976 Honeywell Av., Bronx, Feb. 23, aged 34.

GROSS.—Lina, 12 East 109d St., Feb. 23.

GUCKENBIEHL.—John, Feb. 23, aged 52. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-morrow.

HABE.—Henry, 851 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 22.

KERNS.—Joseph B., Feb. 24, aged 93. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.

KEHOE.—Michael J., 415 1st Av., Feb. 22.

KELLY.—Bernard, 1,040 Grand Concourse, Feb. 23.

KERR.—John W., Feb. 23, aged 58. Funeral 171 8th Av.

LALLIS.—Patrick H., 729 East 233d St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

LIEBERT.—Esther N., 527 West 110th St., Feb. 24. Funeral notice later.

McCARTY.—Eugene, 339 East 37th St., Feb. 23.

McCORMICK.—Susy T., 1,001 Ogden Av., Bronx, Feb. 23. Funeral private.

MacDONALD.—Randolph, 1,509 Commonwealth Av., Bronx, Feb. 22.

McKENNEY.—Elizabeth, 211 East 57th St., Feb. 22.

McNIECE.—Margaret, 26 Sand St., Elm Park, S. I., Feb. 22.

MARSTON.—Rosalie, 24 West 16th St., Feb. 23.

MILLER.—Magdalene, 787 Caldwell Av., Bronx, Feb. 24.

MILLER.—Della, 620 West 52d St., Feb. 22.

MORRISON.—Robert, 104 West 90th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Hannah, Annadale, S. I., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

O'LEARY.—Margaret, 107 East, 90th St., Feb. 23.

PETERSON.—Marie, Feb. 22, aged 46. Funeral 171 8th Av.

ROSENBERG.—Florence, 508 East 140th

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Is Trying to Obtain Property Claimed by State of Washington, His Partner Testifies.

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Another Witness in Ballinger Inquiry Says Government's Lawyer Gave Away Case to Coal Claimants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—One of the witnesses for Louis R. Glavis to-day in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry was W. W. Barr, a timber dealer, who was brought on from Seattle to testify. Under cross-examination he stated that Glavis at present is assisting him to get possession of some timber lands claimed by the State of Washington, but to which Barr says the State has no right. Glavis is to share equally in the profits.

The witness could not detail exactly all that Glavis had agreed to. His memory was bad, and the memorandum of agreement had been left behind in Seattle.

Although he and Glavis had been close friends for some years, and he had been a dealer in timber lands for seven years, Barr denied that Glavis had ever given him any benefits of his connection with the Field Service of the United States Land Office.

Barr said Glavis had picked out the lands which he and Barr are now trying to obtain. Asked what he proposed to pay for the land, the witness hesitated, and inquired if he was compelled to answer. He then replied that he proposed to pay for the lands with scrip issued by the Government to the Northern Pacific Railroad for lands passed back from the railroad into forest reserves.

Government's Case Given Away.

Aside from this testimony, the most interesting point brought out was the charge by Horatio T. Jones, a special agent of the Land Office, that James M. Sheridan, who was sent by the authorities at Washington to take charge of the hearings in the Cunningham coal cases in Seattle last year, virtually threw away the Government's case by giving the counsel for the claimants an opportunity to examine all of the evidence collected by special agents working under Glavis.

Barr was nervous throughout the time he spent on the witness stand. His testimony had been sought by the prosecution in refutation of the charge that twenty-four missing letters from the Government files had been found in a box belonging to Glavis which was stored in the Government building at Seattle.

Testifying on this point, Barr said that he visited the Federal building with Glavis some time after Glavis's discharge from the service last September, as Glavis wished to show him a polar bear skin that had been stored in the box in which it was said the twenty-four missing letters subsequently were found. He was certain that at no time during their visit to the room had Glavis put any papers into the box.

The witness said that in talking with Glavis the next day he understood from him that he had failed to take a receipt for the papers he had turned over to A. Christenson, his successor as Chief of the field division at Seattle. He thought that to protect himself Glavis should call up and ask if the papers were all right while he, Barr, listened at an extension telephone. This was done, and Christenson said "everything was O. K." The witness said he could not remember the details of the conversation. He got into a bad tangle under the fire of questions from Mr. Vertrees, and in reply to many questions as to his association with Glavis said he could not remember.

Special Agent Jones in his testimony corroborated the statements made by Glavis as to his efforts to have the Alaska cases taken up by the Grand Jury at Seattle. Glavis was criticised in Attorney General Wickersham's report to the President for not having done anything toward a criminal prosecution. Jones said he went to District Attorney Todd at Seattle, by direction of Glavis, who was then his chief.

Useless to Make Attempt.

"Todd said it was useless to take up the cases at Seattle, for Judge Hanford was constitutionally opposed to land fraud cases, and he did not want to be humiliated by being turned down," the witness said.

"Todd," he added, "suggested that we take up the matter with the Attorney General at Washington and get the Attorney General to direct him to take up the matter at Seattle."

The witness sharply criticised the conduct of Special Agent Sheridan.

"He just went in, and at the beginning of the hearing threw the Cunningham journal and all our affidavits on the table and said that was a prima facie case," said Jones. "The other side immediately asked for a recess, during which they examined all our evidence, every bit of our case, and then when we resumed the hearing the witnesses all denied that they meant what they said in the affidavits. Sheridan's conduct was such as to give the other side the advantage of knowing in advance all the evidence we had."

"Do you mean to charge that Sheridan was incompetent or corrupt?" demanded Senator Nelson of the witness.

"I think he was unwise in his conduct of the case. I think he is bright and competent. I don't believe he was corrupt."

The witness detailed more about Sheridan's conduct of the case. Once, amid laughter, he said that when Sheridan was cautioned against leading a witness, he replied: "I wasn't leading him; I was only trying to indicate to him what his answer was expected to be."

Coal Expert Supports Glavis.

Andrew Kennedy, coal expert of the land office, who served under Glavis, was the only other witness to-day.

Kennedy said he had been living with Glavis at Portland. When he prepared to go to Alaska in the Spring of 1909 he packed up Glavis's effects in a box and shipped them to the Federal Building in Seattle. When he returned from Alaska, Sept. 23, 1909, he went to tell the custodian of the building that he was ready to ship the box to storage for Mr. Glavis. The box was partly open, said Kennedy, and seemed to be filled with books. Parts of a camping outfit were scattered about the room. The witness said he put the effects back in the box and shipped it to storage.

Before he came to Washington Kennedy said he went to see the custodian of the Federal Building in Seattle, Mr. O'Neill, and had a talk with him, saying it was strange about the finding of the letters.

"I told him I had not put the papers there and that Glavis had not given me any papers. I asked him if anybody else had been in the room. He said Sheridan used the room sometimes and that Special Agent Parks had been in there looking for the papers a few days before they were found in Glavis's box."

APPEAL CANAL LIBEL CASE.

Government Wants a Final Decision on Federal Penal Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Believing that it was desirable that the questions involved be brought before the court of last resort, the Cabinet to-day agreed that an appeal would be taken by the Department of Justice from the decision of Judge Hough in the Circuit Court in New York in quashing the indictment against the Press Publishing Company, publishers of The New York World, on the charge of libel in connection with purchases of Panama Canal property.

Attorney General Wickersham immediately telegraphed to District Attorney Wise at New York City to note an appeal. It was just in time, for there is only one day more in which the Government may avail itself of this privilege.

The Government has felt that an important issue was involved in the decision of Judge Hough in its effect on the enforcement of State penal laws in localities under Federal jurisdiction. This is the real and only point on which the Government desires a final decision.

TAFT RAILROAD BILL SENT IN.

Senate Committee, After Rejecting Insurgents' Amendments, Reports It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the face of insurgent opposition to-day the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce decided not to consider amendments to the Administration Railroad bill as modified by Attorney General Wickersham. The measure was then reintroduced in the Senate in its revised form by Senator Elkins, Chairman of the committee. The bill was at once referred back to the committee, and without leaving his place Mr. Elkins reported the measure favorably to the Senate. It is understood that the bill will be taken up immediately following the vote next Thursday on the Postal Bank bill.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day is identical with the measure introduced by Mr. Elkins on Jan. 11 except for certain amendments suggested by Mr. Wickersham, which have already been incorporated in the Townsend measure in the house. The incorporation of those changes into the Senate measure put the same draft of the measure before both Houses, and in both Houses, save for a few changes in phraseology, the bills stand as written by the Attorney General with the advice of the President.

The Senate Committee made it certain this morning that line for line the measure should be the Administration's, at least until it reached the floor. Senators Cummins and Clapp, the progressives of the committee, have between them 100 amendments to propose to the majority report, and the more important of these Senator Cummins tried to present in the committee this morning. Mr. Aldrich, however, prevented the consideration of any amendments.

On the vote the committee stood 6 to 4 for the Administration measure, while three members—all Democrats—were absent.

For the bill were Senators Elkins, Aldrich, Cullom, Kean, Crane, and Nixon—all regular Republicans. Against it were Senators Cummins and Clapp—both insurgent Republicans—and Senators Newlands and Hughes, both Democrats. The three absent Democrats were Senators Tillman, Foster, and Taylor. The added vote of the absent Senators would have been sufficient to prevent a favorable report.

Mr. Cummins and Mr. Clapp gave out a statement of their chief reasons for hostility to the Administration measure. The statement follows:

> We are opposed to the creation of a court of commerce as wholly unnecessary, first, because of the few cases that would arise under it, and, second, because we believe it unwise to create a court to try railway cases alone, in view of the influences that would surround it. In three and a half years only twenty-six cases of which it would have had jurisdiction have arisen, and under the decisions of the Supreme Court it would have still fewer unless the bill itself should give it enlarged jurisdiction.
>
> The bill repeals the provision of the anti-trust law dealing with the subject of rate agreements between railroads, and we shall oppose the measure on that account. We shall insist that the Republican platform shall be carried into the bill and that no agreement shall go into effect until approved by the commission.
>
> We believe that the proposition to change the law so that suits brought to set aside the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall be brought against the United States and given over to the Department of Justice, excluding the commission and interested parties from any participation in the conduct of the suits, will most seriously impair the efficiency of the inter-State commerce law, and will oppose the change.
>
> The bill gives the proposed commerce court discretion to set aside the anti-trust laws so as to permit the purchase of competing lines. We do not consider this a wise step, and shall use our endeavors to have it eliminated from the bill.
>
> The formal majority and minority reports will be presented to the Senate within the next few days.

NO CORPORATION TAX DELAY.

Returns Come In So Readily That Time Limit Won't Be Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—It has been decided by the Administration not to do anything toward postponing or suspending the enforcement of the corporation tax law, under which returns from all corporations must be in the hands of Collectors of Internal Revenue on or before March 1, which is next Tuesday.

It developed to-day that this decision was due chiefly to the fact that the corporations have been sending in their returns in such numbers and so readily as to convince the Administration that there is no general opposition on their part to the tax. There has been considerable discussion of the matter among the Government officials who will have to deal with the enforcement of the law, and recently Attorney General Wickersham has talked it over fully with Assistant Secretary Norton of the Treasury, who is temporarily acting as head of the department. Mr. Wickersham was of the opinion that the Administration had the power to suspend the operation of the law without recourse to Congress for a special resolution postponing the date at which it should go into effect.

Representative Moon of Pennsylvania has a joint resolution now pending before the Ways and Means Committee to give the corporations two more months in which to file their returns. But nothing will be done with it. The manner in which the returns are coming in from the corporations is taken to indicate that the opposition to the law comes from a very small percentage of those affected by it, and that once the law is in full operation even that opposition will largely disappear.

INCREASE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Seven Months' Figures Show a Large Excess Over Preceding Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Imports and exports of the United States for the seven months ended with January, 1910, were largely in excess of those of the corresponding period of the year before, according to detailed figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Imports of merchandise for the seven months last past and the seven months previously were:

	1910.	1909.
Europe	$480,037,678	$355,607,567
North America	145,045,128	115,367,912
South America	121,287,361	86,673,419
Asia and Oceania	138,429,097	132,712,820
Africa	10,881,846	7,137,715

From the United Kingdom the value of imports in the last seven months was $156,640,209, as compared with $111,287,676 in the seven months of the year before, from Germany, $101,201,238, as against $80,656,904; from France, $84,877,518, as against $58,208,096.

The comparative table of exports for the same periods is:

	1910.	1909.
Europe	$748,656,511	$741,896,963
North America	212,566,480	170,337,155
South America	53,033,940	44,722,289
Asia and Oceania	66,239,218	64,537,401
Africa	10,304,011	10,256,968

Exports from the United Kingdom for the last seven months were valued at $329,230,019; from Germany, $164,419,580; from Canada, $116,130,777; from France, $87,460,132, an increase everywhere except from the United Kingdom, which showed a slight falling off.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair, with rising temperature Saturday. Sunday, probably rain; moderate east to south winds.

Florida—Fair Saturday, rising temperature in northern portion. Sunday, unsettled; moderate east and southeast winds, becoming brisk over western portion.

Alabama and Mississippi—Increasing cloudiness Saturday; rain Saturday night or Sunday; moderate to brisk southeast and south winds.

Louisiana—Unsettled, probably rain Saturday. Sunday, fair; moderate to brisk southeast and south winds.

Eastern Texas—Unsettled and probably rain Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy, cooler in the interior; brisk and possibly high southerly winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Utah—Fair and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Oklahoma and Kansas—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Saturday. Sunday, fair and colder.

Arkansas and Missouri—Rain Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy and colder.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Saturday. Sunday, rain.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain Saturday. Sunday, rain; moderate to brisk southeast winds.

Indiana—Increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain Saturday. Sunday, rain or snow and colder.

Illinois—Rain Saturday. Sunday, clearing and colder.

DEMOCRATS DINE AND HIT AT TAFT

State League Speakers Declare His Policies Ineffective and Question His Sincerity.

DEMOCRACY WALLOPED, TOO

Parker, Shepard, and Osborne Tell What's to be Done Now to Win Against Discredited Opposition.

Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, Chairman of the Democratic League, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Edward M. Shepard last night at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn. Rumors of a Gubernatorial boom for Mr. Osborne flew thick about the tables where members of the Kings County Committee of the Democratic League and several members of the league's Executive Committee were seated.

Alton B. Parker and Edward M. Shepard spoke of Osborne as "one who had given a high example and inspiration in public service," and referred to his resignation of his "honors and emoluments" as a member of the up-State Public Service Commission better to attend to the duties of Chairman of the league as a notable specimen of devotion to the party.

Mr. Osborne was asked in an aside whether he regarded the meeting as the inauguration of a boom for him. He waved the question aside with a deprecatory smile. He was also asked whether he had resigned as Public Service Commissioner to be a Gubernatorial possibility, and said that his letter of resignation contained all that was in his mind at that time. When interrogated whether or not he would accept a nomination, he said:

"It is my practice never to cross a stream until I come to it." All the speeches of the evening were highly conciliatory. The speakers disclaimed any intentions of warring on any members of the party and said that "none should hesitate to strike hands with any Democrat in this hour."

Herman A. Metz, Augustus A. Van Wyck, former Mayor David A. Boody of Brooklyn, S. Stanwood Menken, Robert Grier Monroe, Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn, William G. Rice, and Francis A. Willard of Albany were among the seventy diners.

Parker Demands Higher Ideals.

"The Democratic Party has a great opportunity at this time," said Judge Parker. "There was never a time when there was so great a need for a change of parties and measures. But unless the Democratic Party can supplant those at present in power with higher ideals than those of its present leaders I, for one, would not take much interest in any movement looking to a change.

"The boys have been running away from us, the boys of high character. We want to call them back by the application to the problems of our day of the spirit of Tilden, Cleveland, and Hill.

"The Republican Party is responsible for the conditions which now confront us. Just now in the Senate in Washington they are selecting committees to investigate the cost of living.

"For some reason the times seen out of joint. Why is it? It is due in the main to the tariff. The Republican Party has builded the tariff stronger and stronger and higher and higher since the war, until it seemed that it did not dare face the people with it. So in 1908 it declared that Congress should be immediately assembled to revise the tariff. As a result we know higher prices have been made possible.

"The day for little antidotes and sticking plasters has passed. We must cut down the tariff and make it impossible in the future for corporations indirectly, as well as directly, to contribute to a party campaign fund."

Thomas W. Osborne, the Chairman of the League, stirred up enthusiasm by his thrusts at the Taft Administration and the wabbling condition of Republican affairs at Albany. At the same time he scored the Democracy for its inadequacy and said there was no hope for its ascendency unless it cleaned house and gained public confidence that it had lost. Mr. Osborne said in part:

Evil in Both Parties.

"Recent proceedings at Albany would seem to be enough to open any eyes hitherto closed. The Republican organization is tottering to its fall; without strength or courage to face the situation and act, it finds its only hope in an insincere and cowardly truckling to the very man whose aims it has persistently distorted, whose measures it has steadily opposed, and whose character it has assailed with vulgar ridicule and abuse.

"On the other hand, it has been quite evident to those who have made themselves familiar with the public temper, that, bad as were the conditions in the Republican organization, in the Democratic they seemed even worse. Not worse, perhaps, when weighed in the scale of morality—for as between successful hypocrisy and unsuccessful blackguardism it might, as a matter of ethics, be hard to choose—but worse so far as politics was concerned. For the Republicans were "in," and the average voter cares little about making a change—for the mere sake of change.

"As between the evils of the Republican organization already in power and the evils manifestly awaiting the State if it were turned over to those leading the existing Democratic organization, the voter felt that natural indifference which makes us rather bear these ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

"In other words, while the majority of voters had lost faith in the Republican Party, they had long ceased to have any faith whatever in the Democratic Party.

"Under these circumstances there was only one thing for a patriotic Democrat to do—arouse himself and try to force a party housecleaning. Do his utmost to make his party organization decent and effective.

Reform Must Come From Within.

"Many newspapers and individuals have stated that our league (and some have made it personal to me) had started out to reform or reorganize the Democratic Party. I would ask you to consider the inherent absurdity of the very idea! No man and no group of men can ever reform a political party. Unless there be a condition of mind widespread among its members that a realignment of things is necessary, appeals will be useless and efforts vain. Were there no desire on the part of Democratic voters for a clean and efficient party organization, we are wasting our time and our words.

"As Democrats we are followers of Jefferson; but we are also followers of Lincoln. And it is not mere lip-service that we give. The base political bosses, disguised under a party name, point to the portrait of Lincoln and say, 'Look at his picture, and vote for us'; but we say that the spirit of the great declaration, the belief in the ultimate wisdom of the people which makes Jefferson still a living force, thrills also through the words of Lincoln and makes him, by whatever name he called himself, a great Democrat.

"Of a Republicanism which breeds Aldrich and Payne and Lodge and Sherman and Woodruff and Wadsworth and Barnes and Allds? What have these men to do with the promise that in due time the weight should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all men should have an equal chance? And what shall we think of the President who calls himself of the party of Lincoln, and in the face of his own pre-election promises, attempts to defend the new tariff upon the ground that the platform of his party after all only promised a revision—but not a reduction?

"Faith without works" is no doctrine for Democrats. Our principles must be translated into policies. It is for a Democratic State Convention to set forth the policies for which Democratic candidates should stand.

In regard to the Public Service Commissions law, let me say this: I am as opposed as any one to the interference of government in private business, and look at Federal taxation of corporations as a dangerous attempt at centralization of power. The Public Service Commissions law may not contain the best solution of the difficulties inherent in this great problem, but it s an intelligent and statesmanlike attempt at a solution, and unless we are prepared to advocate public ownership we might just as well make up our minds to accept this law.

"Four years ago we should have elected a Democratic Governor, had it not been for the sacrifice of the State to the supposed interest of the Democratic organization of Manhattan. If we get it into our heads that this is a year for a so-called "yaller-dog ticket"—if we again compromise and dicker and deal, we shall find our anticipations of a glorious Democratic victory again defeated.

Edward F. Shepard deprecated the idea that the league intended to demand the removal of Conners or any one else, that being, he said, the work of others.

In his discussion of National politics he also rapped President Taft and declared his Administration was losing ground. Mr. Shephard said:

Intentions of Democratic League.

"The effect of the Saratoga gathering was prompt and really tonical. The league was greeted far and wide, without almost as much as within the State, as a harbinger of better things and of the triumph which we hope will come of better things.

"Now in all of the work from the beginning there was no one who contributed more in labor, faith, hope, foresight, or energy, or in the communication to others of the widespread confidence, which it is so natural and inevitable for him to inspire, than the Chairman of the league. Without him and his happy union of dignity and enthusiasm, without him and his resolute devotion to genuine principles of the party and his undoubted and insistent belief that the party had such principles, or without his eminently practical sense, the league could not have come to be what it is.

"The league was not formed and has not intended to make an attack on any man. It has not sought, and will not seek, to displace Mr. Conners from the State Chairmanship, or to displace any one else from any place in the regular organization. That kind of business is for the consideration of others. What we shall do is to beg all who have practical and official responsibility—as we do not—for the administration of the party to elevate the standard of Democratic State politics, so that that administration shall command the confidence of the good citizenship of the State. And we further ask that they shall not make State politics an incident of any local or municipal situation.

"It goes without saying that the Republican organization in this State is discredited. But it is quite another thing to say that the Democratic organization is accredited; and it will be safer for us every way in our rivalries with political adversaries to count upon the credit which honestly belongs to ourselves than to the discredit which belongs to our rivals.

Says Taft Has Lost Steerageway.

"Mr. Taft has, beyond any doubt, lost, or his Administration has lost, steerageway. The President and his party were pledged to a real revising of the tariff downward. That pledge has been broken, and the President weakens his hold upon the country by defending that breach of public faith. The various lawsuits, civil and criminal, and the long programme of proposed laws, which Congress will not pass —these makeshifts which his Administration offers the public cannot possibly affect the dynamic and beneficent result which would come from a genuine revision of the tariff—the removal of the shackles from American industries—would bring. I say nothing against the anti-monopolistic legislation. It may well be that those laws can be made better and more effective. But all the lawsuits in the world will not make water run uphill.

"The policy of Mr. Taft's administration is to make faces at the business interests of the country, and with the idea that, in that way, they will command the confidence of the masses of voters.

"There is, moreover, the insincerity about the income tax amendment. The Republican Administration has sought to levy a tax upon the income of corporations, not to relieve the financial necessities of the Government, but as a step in the consolidation of power over the business of the country—a consolidation abhorrent to every true Democrat."

Mr. Shepard highly praised Mayor Gaynor's administration.

HEIKE'S APPEAL ALLOWED.

Justice Lurton Permits Review of Immunity Claim in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The claim of immunity of Charles R. Heike, under indictment in connection with New York sugar frauds, will be examined into by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Lurton to-day issued a writ of error, bringing the matter to the Supreme Court for review.

SMALL CROWD AT FIGHTS.

Tom O'Rourke's New Club Fails to Attract Keen Interest.

Tom O'Rourke's National Sporting Club held a boxing show in the Amsterdam Opera House on Forty-fourth Street last evening, with Charlie Sieger of Hoboken and Marty Rowan of Brooklyn as the leading attraction. The crowd was small, but it waxed enthusiastic over the three preliminaries and the main ten-round mill. Heretofore O'Rourke has received more or less attention from the police, but last night the club was unmolested.

Rowan put up a good fight against Sieger, and delivered most of the clean, well-directed punches of the fight, but the Jersey Italian showed up well in the last few rounds, and the honors of the bout were even. Sieger doesn't seem to regard hard punches very seriously and relied on his short-arm jabs in the clinches to inflict punishment on his opponent. Both fighters let loose several swings in the early rounds, which went wild and harmed no one. Rowan jabbed Sieger repeatedly with his left, after which Sieger invariably rushed into a clinch and played a tattoo of slaps on Rowan's ribs until they were crimson. Rowan was the cleverer boxer and found no trouble in landing rights and lefts on Sieger's face, but they lacked the steam necessary to hurt the Italian.

For seven rounds Rowan had a shade on Sieger, but in the eighth the Jersey fighter was distressed by a hard punch in the stomach. Sieger was strong in the ninth, and both men were lively and mixed the fighting in the tenth. There were three six-round preliminaries.

Frankie Neil Saved by Police.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—In the thirteenth round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout before the Eureka Athletic Club to-night the police ordered the fight stopped, and Willie Jones of Brooklyn received the decision over Frankie Neil of California. Neil was almost out in the twelfth round, being saved only by the bell, and apparently could not possibly have lasted through the thirteenth.

Boxing Show Called Off.

The boxing entertainment of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, which was scheduled for last night, was called off on account of the case which is still pending against it in the Police Court.

Nelson's Challenge to Wolgast.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 25.—"After my fight with 'Cyclone' Johnny Thompson in San Francisco in April I will be ready for a return fight with Ad Wolgast. I will make a side bet of $5,000 on the result, and I will bet $5,000 that he cannot stop me in twenty rounds," said Battling Nelson to-day on the way to Chicago.

Langford and Barry to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Louis Blot to-day said that he has obtained a fight permit, and that Sam Langford and Jim Barry would meet in San Francisco on March 31.

FISHING AND FISHERMEN.

HIGH TIDE FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

New Lon.	S. Hook.	Gov. Isld.	Will. Pt.
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
10:52 11:14	9:15 9:37	9:42 10:03	12:32 12:53

Another new organization has been added to the fishing ranks of Harlem. It is called the Mountain Rose Fishing Club, and the membership roll starts off with twenty-two enthusiastic anglers. It is planned to make yearly trips throughout the season, starting the first week in May. The officers of the new club are: President, Adam Schimke; Vice President, Rudolph Ahearn; Secretary, Charles Schaller; Treasurer, David Henry; Captain, Leon James.

Notwithstanding the cold of Thursday night three members of the Eureka Fishing Club of Brooklyn made an unusual catch of codfish at Dreamland's big pier. David Hennessey, one of the trio, caught six nice ones, the largest weighing four pounds, while his two associates pulled up five between them. The fishermen were surprised with their luck, for the cold made them put up their lines sooner than they expected.

DENOUNCE FT. GEORGE AS IMMORAL RESORT

Washington Heights Taxpayers' and Other Associations Try to Have It Closed.

TO GO TO ESTIMATE BOARD

They'll Ask to Have It Made a Park—No Respectable Woman Safe There, Asserts a Woman Speaker.

An effort to abolish the resorts and amusement enterprises at Fort George was launched last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association in Corrigan Hall, Broadway and 157th Street. The movement has the support of several other organizations, among them being the Women's Municipal League, the Park and Playgrounds Association, the Day Nurseries Association of Washington Heights, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Teachers College, and the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association is acting as a committee for all the other organizations, in accordance with an agreement reached at a meeting two weeks ago. Last night the association received the report of a committee composed of Register Max Grifenhagen, Richard Sheldon Harvey, a lawyer, and Robert Reeves, Secretary of the 155th Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The committee presented a letter addressed to the Building Commissioner, which was adopted by the meeting, and which will be sent to him to-day.

The letter says that the amusement enterprises at Fort George "not only constitute a detrimental feature to the character of this locality, but are injurious to the interests of public morality." The letter requests that the Building Department undertake a rigid investigation "to be made prior to the reopening of these resorts, as to the character of their construction, which we understand in a number of cases to be in contravention of the regulations of the Building Department as regards fireproof construction."

The associated organizations also intend to make an appeal to the Board of Estimate, asking that the ground occupied now by the amusement enterprises and resorts be turned into a public park and playground to be purchased by the city through assessment of the surrounding property.

The committee was instructed to draft this appeal immediately and it will be sent as soon as possible to the Board of Estimate. William C. Hunter, who represents the Hunter estate, a large tract of land adjoining Fort George, was present at the meeting, and arose to state that he would welcome any assessment that promised the abolishing of Fort George.

There were probably 100 persons at the meeting last night, and they listened to speeches by Mrs. Charles H. Israels of the Women's Municipal League. Mr Reeves and the Rev. Milo H. Gage of the Church of the Intercession on Washington Heights. Mrs. Israels said that no respectable woman was safe in Fort George after 8 o'clock at night, and asserted that young girls had been taken there and made drunk by their escorts.

The Rev. Mr. Gage said the place was a detriment to the morality of the section. Mr. Reeves said that his observations of hundreds of young men had led him to believe that conditions at the resort were a menace to their welfare.

The police of the West 152d Street Station, the precinct in which Fort George lies, attempted to close up the resort last Fall. Capt. Kreuscher brought an action then against the proprietor of a Ferris wheel for maintaining a public nuisance, and managed to have him fined $100 in Special Sessions. This action was affirmed later on an appeal. It was stated last night that Capt. Kreuscher's action of last year might be taken as an indication of the attitude of the police this Summer.

Barnard School Forfeits Game.

The first basket ball team of the Barnard School forfeited a game to the Collegiate team yesterday afternoon. The game was being played on the Collegiate court and was within two minutes of the close of the second half, with the score 29 to 15 in the Collegiates' favor, when the Barnard Captain, refusing to abide by the decision of the Collegiate referee, called his men off the floor.

DR. ELIOT OPPOSES ACTORS.

Appears at Boston Hearing Against Allowing Children Under 15 to Appear.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The theatrical world was represented by some of its foremost personages to-day at the Committee on Judiciary's hearing on the bill which would allow children under 15 years of age to appear in legitimate performances. Children under that age are forbidden on the stage by the Massachusetts child labor laws. Recently petitions were circulated in this city asking for signatures in indorsement of the bill.

Among those who favored the bill were Francis Wilson, Sir Charles Wyndham, Edith Taliaferro, Eleanor Moretti, and Lotta Crabtree.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard opposed the bill, as did Bishop William Lawrence of Boston and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York.

Massachusetts solons also heard many and various pleas to-day for new legislation for the moral protection of women and children. The principal battle of the day was before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Legislature over a bill which would prohibit women under 21 years of age, and also above that age unless accompanied by a male escort, from entering Chinese restaurants. The bill had almost as many opponents as supporters, the argument against it being that the accusations against such restaurants were largely unjust, and that the measure was unconstitutional.

Three bills extending the existing laws to prohibit anything likely to injure the morals of the young in billboard pictures or moving picture shows, and a measure which would prohibit children of school age from attending moving picture shows during school hours or after 6 o'clock at night also had many advocates.

Francis Wilson, who returned from Boston last night, said that he felt that the bill in favor of stage children had a good chance of passing the Legislature. A point brought out at the hearing was a letter from Maude Adams, in which she refuted a statement made by one of the child-labor advocates, that she had not been a child actress.

MERCURY A. C. ANNUAL MEET.

Driscoll Wins Relay for His Team—Mike Ryan Gets a Third.

The Mercury Athletic Club's fourth annual meet, held in the armory of Company G, Tenth Regiment, Yonkers, last night, was the banner affair of its history.

The little armory was packed with devotees of the game in Yonkers, and the events taking place on the seventeen-lap track were spectacular in more ways than one.

Mike Driscoll, the Marathon runner, was the crowd's special favorite, and he responded to the homage shown to him by pulling his team up a winner in the relay race against the Hastings A. C. Driscoll had the last relay for his team, and he pulled the other man's lead back to nowhere.

Ryan of the Irish-American A. C. electrified the crowd by his running in the three-mile handicap. While he was on the sixty-yard mark, there was no one back of him, so that he was virtually scratch man. He led the field for over two miles, with Appleyard always pressing him. On the last lap Arbuckle, who wasn't taken at all seriously, came with a magnificent burst of speed, and passed Ryan and Appleyard, winning handsomely.

Chambiras, a Greek and a member of the Mercury A. C., easily won the heavyweight lifting event with twenty times for the 168-pound implement. The best any of the other contestants could do was four times. Summary:

440-Yard Novice.—Won by J. Connolly, Mercury A. C.; J. Heitelmaier, West End Y. M. C. A., second; S. Raymond, Mercury A. C., third. Time—1:06.

High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. J. Wildman, Mercury A. C., (6 inches,) 5 feet 8 inches; F. Mulligan, Grace A. C., (scratch,) 6 feet, second; William Golding, Mercury A. C., (4 inches,) 5 feet 5 inches, third.

Two-Mile Relay.—Won by Mercury A. C., (M. P. Driscoll, A. Hayden, B. Turkheimer, J. Connolly;) Hastings A. C., second.

Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by T. Hanrahan, Mercury A. C., (6 feet,) 45 feet 9 inches; J. Motsokes, Irish-American A. C., (5 feet,) 42 feet, second; E. Grady, Mercury A. C., (4 feet,) 42 feet 8 inches, third.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by Schnabel, West End Y. M. C. A., (16 yards;) A. Hayden, Mercury A. C., (36 yards,) second; G. Wilcox, unattached, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:10.

440-Yard Handicap.—Won by A. Hayden, (16 yards;) H. Hocking, West Side Y. M. C. A., (16 yards,) second; B. Turkheimer, (16 yards,) third. Time—1:01.

Three-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. C. Arbuckle, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., (120 yards;) Charles Appleyard, Mercury A. C., (110 yards,) second; Michael Ryan, Irish-American A. C., (60 yards,) third. Time—16:10.

Athletes' Dinner of N. Y. A. C.

The athletes' dinner of the New York Athletic Club will be held on April 7, and not March 7, as previously announced.

Is New York an Insolent City?

F. Hopkinson Smith's slashing diatribe against this city's manners will be discussed by John Bigelow, Ida Tarbell, Rossiter Johnson, Col. George Harvey, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, Brander Matthews, and Mrs. Frederic Nathan.

In The Times To-Morrow

In the feverish rapidity with which New York is being rebuilt, how will it look a year hence? Vernon Howe Bailey, in a striking picture occupying a page, answers that question as to one of the central spots in the city's life. It portrays

Times Square a Year Hence

Late advices from Japan show that the failure of Secretary Knox's Manchurian plan has had more serious results than had been believed. In to-morrow's Times will be presented evidence of the bitter feeling aroused against us.

Prof. Ilya Metchnikoff, in an important article to appear in to-morrow's Times, discusses the problem of lengthening human life.

Did you know that there are women's cities and men's cities? In The Times to-morrow there will be an interesting article on the cities women like to live in and those they keep away from.

An authority on the subject will discuss the question what becomes of reformatory inmates after they leave, and whether they are ever really reformed.

"A Veteran

GARDNER AND TOUCHARD WIN.

Californians Take Title in National Indoor Tennis Doubles.

Carl R. Gardner and Gustave F. Touchard won the National indoor championship in doubles yesterday on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The two Californians, in a grueling match defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., and Miles S. Charlock, the pair of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—1, 3—6, 7—9, 6—1, 6—4. The successful pair become the successors of Theodore R. Pell and Wylie C. Grant, who won last year; Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, and others. Cragin and Charlock, for the third time, hold the positions of runners up, but in all their career they never engaged in a better match.

The tournament will end this afternoon with the singles championship match between Touchard and the Yale Captain, R. A. Holden, Jr. The summary:

Men's National Indoor Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Carl R. Gardner and Gustave F. Touchard defeated William B. Cragin, Jr., and Miles S. Charlock, 6—1, 3—6, 7—9, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Julio M. Stelnacher defeated J. H. Kyte, 6—1, 6—4; F. M. Watrous defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—2, 6—4.

We won't exercise our right to boast of the success of our Suit Sale—

Suffice to say, it's strong!

Best chances now in light weight suits, especially the larger sizes, any in youths' suits, 32 to 35 chest.

$15 and $20 are the sale prices.

Other bargains!
Odd trousers, $3.50.
Odd coats, $8.
Odd fancy vests, $3.

What you save on a suit will fit you out in Spring shirts.

Spring "Stars" are blossoming in great shape!
$1.50 to $3.

Spend part of your saving on our "Dollar" glove and you save some more!

Really, it ought to sell for $1.50.
Popular tan shades.

"Hot under the collar" isn't known to the man who buttons Arrow collars with the "Ara-Notch."

A notch instead of a button hole does the trick.
2 for 25c.

Liked by young men for two reasons!

Smart looking and waterproofed.

Our "Weatherall" shoe, $6.
Heavy oiled stuffed Shrewsbury calf—tan.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores,

at Warren st. | at 13th st. | at 34th st.

SYRACUSE TO HOLD COLLEGE MEET IN 1911

Surprising Recommendation of Executive Committee of I. A. A. A. A.

If the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, adopted at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, are approved by the annual convention of the organization this afternoon, the track meet this Spring will be held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, and in 1911 at the stadium of Syracuse University. There will also be another event added to the programme, the new feature being the discus throw.

It had been expected that the 1910 intercollegiate meet would be held on the University of Pennsilvania field, owing to "a gentlemen's agreement" to that effect entered into when the 1909 games went to the Harvard Stadium. But that the Executive Committee would recommend Syracuse for 1911 was a surprise, in view of the desire of Harvard to recapture the games for that year. The decision of the committee arose from the warm invitations extended by Syracuse University, the Mayor of Syracuse, and the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

The convention will also receive the recommendation of the committee that a dividend of $1,000 be declared, to be divided among the colleges represented at the field meet held last year in proportion to the number of athletes that each entered in the games, which is in accordance with the terms of the association's constitution.

A number of amendments to the constitution will also be recommended today by the Executive Committee. The first will ask that the date of the annual intercollegiate cross-country run be left more indefinite than has heretofore been the case. The old date was fixed as the third Saturday in November of each year. At a meeting of the Executive Committee last December it was decided to recommend that this date be changed to the Saturday immediately after Thanksgiving.

It was agreed upon last night to ask the convention to agree to the following amendment:

"The date of the annual intercollegiate cross-country run is to be settled upon and nominated at a meeting of the Executive Committee held not later than the end of May of each year."

Another amendment concerns the hammer throw, fixing the new style of handle, &c., similar in almost every respect to the rules governing this event promulgated by the Amateur Athletic Union.

The discus came in for attention, and from the care bestowed on drawing up a rule for discus competition it may be assumed that this event will shortly figure in the intercollegiate games. It was decided that the discus should weigh not less than 4 pounds 4 ounces; that its largest diameter was to be not less than 8½ inches and not more than 9 inches, its thickness at the centre approximately 2 inches, and that it should be thrown from the same size circle as the sixteen-pound hammer.

The committee will recommend that Colgate University and Wesleyan College be admitted to membership in the association. The applications for membership of Rutgers College and of Pennsylvania State College were received, but did not receive the approval of the committee because no guarantee was submitted with them that the institutions would remain members of the association. Their applications will, however, be permitted to come before the convention to-day, when their own representatives will urge their acceptance.

The committee will also recommend that Amherst College, Johns Hopkins University, and Haverford College be dropped from membership, because for two consecutive years they failed to send three representatives annually to the intercollegiate track meet. This recommendation, as well as all the others, will be acted upon by the delegates of the twenty institutions now members of the association, each of which is entitled to three delegates, but only one vote in the convention.

New York Boy Leader at Holy Cross.

Boston athletic enthusiasts are much impressed with the ability of William F. McKenna, a Captain of the Holy Cross track team. The young athlete hails from New York, and performed admirably on the track for the St. Francis Xavier "Prep." School. McKenna is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and his experience with the "Mercury Foot" runners has aided him materially in his work at Holy Cross. He is fast and built for a runner, and, with Jones, is the mainstay on the relay team of that college. His performance in the relay race at the recent Boston Athletic Association meet called forth much favorable commendation.

Weston Three Days Ahead of Schedule

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 25.—Edward Payson Weston, who spent last night at Thoreau, arrived at McCartys to-night, having walked forty-two miles. Weston left the continental divide behind him at Thoreau and is a little more than three days ahead of his schedule.

Your Intend buying an Automobile.

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A reliable, silent and powerful five-passenger touring car. It possesses all the features of genuine merit found in higher priced cars.

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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

CARTER HANDICAP TO BE RUN.

Old Aqueduct Stake Renewed with Guaranteed Value of $2,500.

Stakes have been announced for the Spring meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club at Aqueduct. It is the meeting that opens the New York season, April 15, and the stakes made public yesterday close March 15. The list takes in an even dozen fixtures, and with few exceptions is a renewal of those offered at the Spring meet of 1908. There was no meeting at Aqueduct last Spring. No steeplechase stakes are offered, and it suggests that the Queens County Jockey Club will not have cross-country races at its Spring meeting. They were eliminated from the Fall meeting last year, and this season the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico, where steeplechases form an important part of each day's programme will attract nearly all the jumpers in training.

Of the dozen stakes just half of the number are for horses three years old and over. Two are for the three-year-olds and the remaining four are for two-year-olds.

The Carter Handicap, the best of the races for the older horses, is renewed, but instead of being a $10,000 affair, it is a seven-furlong dash, with a guaranteed value of $2,500. The other races for three-year-olds and upward are the Queens County Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed, one mile; Freeport Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed, seven furlongs; Peconic Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed, six furlongs; Rockaway Selling, $1,000 guaranteed, six furlongs, and the Flushing Selling, $1,000 guaranteed, one mile.

For the three-year-olds the offerings are the Arverne, $1,500 guaranteed, penalties and allowances, six furlongs; the Union Selling, $1,000 guaranteed, seven furlongs.

The two-year-old stakes are the Canarsie, $1,500 guaranteed, allowances, seven furlongs; Rose, $1,500 guaranteed, fillies, allowances, four furlongs; Ozone Selling, $1,000 guaranteed, four furlongs; Woodhaven Selling, $1,000 guaranteed, four and a half furlongs.

The weights for the Carter Handicap are to be announced April 1, while for the other handicaps they will be published three days before the running of each race.

Secretary W. C. Edwards has not yet announced the stakes of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, whose meeting follows that at Aqueduct, but a tentative list has been prepared that is built along the same lines as the other meetings held over the Jamaica track.

MASS MEETING FOR CREW.

Columbia Tries Again to Arouse Interest in Rowing.

About four hundred undergraduates at Columbia University attended the crew mass meeting which was held yesterday in Earl Hall. Though the number was not up to what the leaders hoped to see, still those that did attend showed that they at least were in earnest in their desire to see more men come out for the eights.

The meeting was presided over by P. Renshaw, President of the Rowing Club, but the opening speech was left to Dean "Van Am." After several rousing cheers in his honor he gave a short talk, saying in the main that, though he had heard the report that the Directors contemplated abolishing the crew, still he could not believe it or certainly that the Columbia undergraduate body would ever stand for such a thing if threatened by their own non-support. "If the Directors ever had such ideas, dispel them immediately by getting more men out—just as many as Coach Rice asks for," said "Van Am."

The next man was followed by the Rev. Duncan Browne, '05, who formerly rowed a 'Varsity oar. He strongly presented the idea of getting men out on a basis of service rather than for what men could get out of it for their own good or honor. Coach Rice was then dragged reluctantly out from the back part of the room, and in a few characteristic words summed the whole matter up with: "We've got to get the men out, fellows. I hear that Cornell has two hundred reporting. Now, it is plain that if you do not come out, and get your friends out, we'll just get licked bad at Poughkeepsie."

The smoker next Friday night will be held in conjunction with the regular King's Crown meeting, and will be entirely devoted to the interests of rowing. Many prominent speakers who could not attend a midday meeting are expected to be present as well as a more representative body of undergraduates.

Coach Rice, when seen after practice last night, said that as yet no more men had reported or that any direct promises had been made. It would take two or three days, he explained, before the effect of such a meeeting would be materially felt.

Yale Freshmen Swimmers Beaten.

The Amphibians of Townsend Harris Hall easily defeated the Yale freshmen in a dual swimming meet last night in the College of the City of New York tank by the score of 35 to 18. The boys from the heights were never in danger of defeat. Although many of the finishes were close the Townsend boys managed to win out. Two new records were established. Rogers of Townsend put up a remarkable exhibition, swimming the furlong in the time of 2:58 4-5, clipping four seconds off the old record. Oppenheim of Townsend established a new record in the 100-yard event, swimming the "century" in 1:06 4-5, lowering the old mark of 1:09 4-5. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Townsend team, consisting of Rogers, Hemming, Oppenheim, and Greer; Yale team, Wilson, Oves, McGee, and Moses, second. Time—2:55.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Hooper of Yale; Oves, second; Greer, third. Time—0:30 4-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Rogers of Townsend; Oppenheim, second; McGee, third. Time—2:58 4-5.

100-Yard Event.—Won by Oppenheim of Townsend; Rogers, second; Harper, Yale, third. Time—1:06 4-5.

Fancy Dives.—Won by Cary of Yale, with 154½ points; Benjamin, Townsend, second, with 146¼ points; Rogers, Townsend, third, with 124½ points.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Miller of Townsend, with 57 feet 4 inches; Mayer, Townsend, second, with 53½ feet; Kent, Yale, third, with 48 feet.

Morris H. S. Shooters Win Match.

The second rifle team of the Morris High School defeated the second team of the De Witt Clinton High School on the De Witt Clinton range last night by the score of 156 to 149.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

Louis F. Loutrel, 1911, of Germantown, Penn., has been elected Captain of the Yale hockey team.

The College of the City of New York basket ball team will close its season to-night with a game against the Wesleyan University team. In a preliminary game Flushing High School will meet the City College freshmen.

Crews of the Universities of Wisconsin and Washington State will row in a dual race at Madison, Wis., on July 4.

A dual gymnastic meet between Columbia and Pennsylvania Universities will be held in the Columbia gymnasium to-night.

Less than twenty baseball candidates have responded to the call at Columbia University. Coach Fultz has not taken charge of the squad yet.

The Morningside Athletic Club will hold its weekly invitation run over its four-mile course to-morrow, starting from the clubhouse at 400 West 126th Street at 3 o'clock.

The sixth annual indoor games of Public School 77 will be held on Saturday evening, April 9, in the Eighth Regiment Armory. One of the events will be an aeroplane contest for elementary schoolboys.

Harstrom School basket ball team yesterday defeated Dwight School on the latter's court by the score of 20 to 18.

Sach's School triumphed over Irving School in basket ball yesterday by the score of 49 to 12.

The Morristown School hockey team defeated Taft School in a fast and clean game of hockey yesterday in St. Nicholas Rink by the score of 5 to 4.

The next regular entertainment of the New Polo A. A. will be held Friday evening, March 4. All communications should be addressed to Manager William Newman.

The Mohawk Athletic Club says it has about all the crack athletes hereabout entered in its meet in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory March 5. There will be about twenty starters in the five-mile invitation, among them being Bellars, Obermeyer, Gilbert, Ryan, Clark, Carr, Devlin, Conroy, Smith, Scott, and Dwyer. In the Military Athletic League relay the teams of the Twenty-second, Seventy-first, Thirteenth, and Sixty-ninth Regiments have been entered.

Columbia University Track Athletic Association announces that its tenth annual indoor meet will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday night, March 12. The mile championship, formerly known as the Martinique mile, will be run this year for a cup presented by H. H. Baxter of the New York Athletic Club.

Joe Wagner and Johnny Daly will go ten rounds Monday night at the Olympic Athletic Club. Daly made his big hit when he fought Young O'Leary a bruising battle at the Dry Dock Club last year. In the semi-windup Eddie Gillispie and Kid Ghetto will go six rounds.

Mayor Dohrman of New Orleans is personally conducting a campaign to raise funds for the National Amateur Athletic Union championships to be held in that city next Summer.

WANDERERS EASILY TRIM HOCKEY CLUB

Odie Cleghorn Makes New Record of Shooting Six Goals for Victors.

The Wanderers hockey team last night overwhelmed the seven representing the Hockey Club, rolling up a total of 12 to 5 points, which ranks as the largest score made against an opposing team in the championship series this season. In addition Odie Cleghorn hung up a record of the greatest number of goals credited to one player in any match during the Winter. Six times he caged the rubber in the Hockey Club net and he was at all times one of the most aggressive of the attacking seven. The Hockey Club's five goals were largely due to the unwary playing of Woods at goal for the Wanderers. He seemed to have more interest in the spectators than in the game, and when the lapses in attention had the misfortune to come when the Hockey Club men were beginning a determined assault a score was the result.

For practically all of the time the Wanderers were the superiors, the wearers of the vari-colored jerseys completely outclassing their opponents at all stages of the game. There was little team play by the winners, but there was an element of individual brilliancy that aroused much applause among the spectators. Many times Odie Cleghorn came down the ice like a whirlwind, dodging his opponets easily and sending shot after shot at the Hockey Club net. S. Cleghorn was also a leader in attacking, and Dufresne and Harmon were in evidence at all times as skillful players.

For a few minutes in the first half it looked as if the contest was to be another surprise, for twice the Hockey Club team scored before their opponents had a chance to really get under way. The first goal was a pretty effort by Bryan, and it took him only 10 seconds of play to accomplish it. Again, when nearly five minutes had elapsed the same player made another goal. This made the final score for the Hockey Club in that half. Bryan was in fact the mainstay of the Hockey Club defense, and four of the five tallies made by the Hockey Club went to his credit, the other being made by Britton. All of the goals were the result of long shots, and several had little excuse for passing Woods.

The attempt of the Hockey Club to wrest a victory from the Wanderers of the same sensational nature as the one of Thursday night, in which the Crescents defeated the New York Athletic Club, was short lived. When the scoring machine of the Wanderers got under way it was almost futile for the opposing defense to try to stop the shots, and goals rolled up in such quick succession that the markers of the tallies in the balcony overlooking the ring became confused and failed to get one score until corrected by the shouts of the spectators.

In the first half the Hockey Club lost one goal that should have been theirs. Brush sent the puck into the net in the first few minutes of play, but the goal umpire failed to see the score, and it was not allowed. The line-up:

Wanderers.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Woods	Goal	Regensberger
Dufresne	Point	Mitchell
O. Cleghorn	Cover point	Davidson
Harmon	Rover	Britton
S. Cleghorn	Centre	Mackenzie
Bulger	Left wing	Brush
Garon	Right wing	Bryan

Goals, First Half.—First for the Hockey Club by Bryan in 0:10; second for the Hockey Club by Bryan in 4:57; third for the Wanderers by O. Cleghorn in 5:10; fourth for the Wanderers by O. Cleghorn in 7:55; fifth for the Wanderers by S. Cleghorn in 7:40; sixth for the Wanderers by Harmon in 10:06; seventh for the Wanderers by O. Cleghorn in 10:16; eighth for the Wanderers by O. Cleghorn in 18:36; ninth for the Wanderers by Dufresne in 19:12; tenth for the Wanderers by S. Cleghorn in 19:14. Second Half—First for the Hockey Club by Britton in 1:40; third for the Wanderers by S. Cleghorn in 3:37; fourth for the Wanderers by Bulger in 6:45; fifth for the Wanderers by O. Cleghorn in 9:53; sixth for the Hockey Club by Bryan in 10:53; seventh for the Wanderers by O. Cleghorn in 18:15. Penalties—Garon, 1 minute; S. Cleghorn, 1 minute. Referee—F. W. Winter, St. Nicholas. Assistant Referee—Mr. Richards, St. Nicholas. Timekeepers—A. L. Haustliter, Hockey Club, and R. H. Edwards, Wanderers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Columbia Plays Cornell To-night.

Another intercollegiate match will be decided to-night at St. Nicholas Rink, when Columbia lines up against Cornell. The Morningside collegians feel that they have a good chance of beating the Ithicans, although the record has not been of the best up to date. There has been improvement in the last two games, however, and a good battle is looked forward to against Cornell.

Eddie Hart to Wrestle Goebel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Two of the best-known football players in America will meet here on the mat to-morrow night, when Eddie Hart of Princeton will oppose "Dutch" Goebel of Yale in the heavyweight class. Hart played football in harness last Fall, and Yale has protested his playing against the Ellis next Fall for fear his neck might be broken. It was injured badly three years ago. Hart's showing at Yale to-morrow night will settle the question as to whether he will be allowed to play against Yale next Fall or not. If he gets through with Goebel safely it is conceded here that he will be regarded football proof and no more will be heard about his inability to play.

Sheppard-Gissing-Egan Race.

That speedy trio, Sheppard, Gissing, and Egan, who will break from the barrier in the much-talked-of 600-yard event that will feature the games of Fordham University in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory this evening, are in best of condition and fit as fiddles for their assault on the world's record of 2:01 2-5, held by Andy Glarner of the Olympic Athletic Club of San Francisco. Sheppard was clocked in 0:50 2-5 in his quarter-mile leg of the military relay race in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last Wednesday evening. That time shows how Sheppard is getting over the ground. Gissing also ran two sensational races, and Egan showed that he had not fallen off any in his speed and stay. Experts, however, say the battle for first honors will lay between the two great rivals, Sheppard and Gissing.

GIANTS START FOR DALLAS.

Exhibition Games to be Played There and in Fort Worth.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 25.—The Giants had their last workout this afternoon before opening the exhibition season at Dallas and Fort Worth to-morrow. After an hour's hard drill in hitting into right field with runners on the bases and half an hour in sliding to bases, Manager McGraw put the men into a fast game, and it was almost as exciting as a regular game. The only complaint made was on the part of the pitchers, who were not allowed to put men out on strike-outs. The batter was not allowed to take a base on balls or be struck out. He had to stand at the plate until he hit a fair ball. Raymond was pitching for Matty's team and the McGraw team pounded him hard for five innings. At the finish there was a mix-up over the score and the umpiring, as one newspaper man umpired and another kept score. After a heated discussion over how many runs had been scored it was finally decided that McGraw's team had won by a score of 4 to 3 and that Raymond had been beaten.

Dickson, Scott, Bell, and Buck all pitched and showed very good form for this time of the year, and it is likely that they will receive a chance against Dallas and Fort Worth to-morrow.

When the practice was over McGraw notified twenty-three of the young players to get ready to start for Dallas. The ones left behind were Robinson, who is still suffering from a sprained foot; "Chief" Meyers, and one or two of the young pitchers. At midnight the squad boarded a special sleeper which had been sidetracked at the little station, and it began to look as if regular baseball was in season. When the team arrives at Dallas it will split up and the Matty team will go to Fort Worth, while the McGraw team will play in Dallas. On Sunday they will alternate.

Ernest Lush gave McGraw an idea that he might make the team this afternoon when he cleaned up with a two-base drive that gave the McGraws a victory. Lush is very fast on the bases, and during the last two days he has been hitting the ball hard and often.

"I think I can make a great bunter out of that fellow," said McGraw to-night. "He has all the characteristics that made Billy Lush, his brother, a fine player."

Mathewson is in excellent condition, and the stiffness has gone from his arm to such a degree that he expects to pitch part of the game against Fort Worth to-morrow. He says that his condition is due entirely to the fact that he slipped off at daylight this morning and came back with a string of wild ducks. He declares he shot every one of them himself, and the players who have been honored with duck for dinner are not prepared to dispute his assertion.

DAHLEN OFF FOR SPRINGS.

Brooklyn Club's Manager Goes West to Arrange for Team's Training.

Manager William Dahlen of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., to make preparations for the invasion of the Superbas, which will take place on March 2. President Ebbets will have a big squad at the training resort and both he and Manager Dahlen venture to say that the team across the bridge will be "heard from" this season. There are a number of youngsters whom Mr. Ebbets says should show promise, for he says he paid good prices for some of the minor leaguers who will try for the team this year. The players are wintering in different parts of the country, but will all be on hand at Hot Springs for the first day's rehearsal on March 3.

The Brooklyn squad will include Manager Dahlen McIntyre, Erwin, Rucker, Sentell, McMillan, McElveen, Bergen, Jordan, King, Lennox, Bell, Daubert, Dessau, Hummell, Hunter, Lumley, Knetzer, Burch, H. Myers, Ulrich, Wilhelm, Downey, Miller, Schirm, Schneiberg, and Wheat. All the Brooklyn players have not signed contracts yet, but President Ebbets expects no hold-outs, and says the squad will be in line before the Spring training begins. Word, however, comes from Wilkesbarre that Hummell will join the Brooklyns in training, but that he will not sign a contract unless his salary is increased.

Secretary Davis of the American League team yesterday received the signed contracts of Sweeney, the catcher, and Upham, a new pitcher from Akron, Ohio.

Ganzel's Tribute to Keeler.

When John Ganzel, the present manager of the Rochester team of the Eastern League, played first base for the New York Americans he and Keeler were great cronies. In talking of the release of "Wee Willie" from the New York Club, Ganzel says:

"Keeler is one of the best baseball players I ever knew. He could do anything. It will be too bad if he leaves the game entirely. He may take a job as manager, I see. There isn't much chance that he will come with the Eastern League, at least, not as a player. There isn't enough money to tempt him to play in a minor league. He has a lot of New York real estate, and is worth in the neighborhood of $100,000. He will get enough offers. He needn't stay idle a minute if he wants to play."

Reds and Pirates to Beat Schedule.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The Cincinnati and Pittsburg National League Baseball teams will close their 1910 season on Oct. 9, the same date on which the American League plays its final game, according to an agreement made to-day at a conference between August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club, and Barney Dreyfus, President of the Pittsburg team. According to this arrangement the games scheduled at Pittsburg for Oct. 13 and 15 will be played on June 29 and July 1, and the games scheduled at Cincinnati for Oct. 12 will be played on Sept. 2.

Torrey Released to the Giants.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—William Torrey, a pitcher, has been released unconditionally by Cincinnati to the New York Club. Torrey pitched and played in the outfield for a Chicago semi-professional team last year. He was the player over whom New York and Cincinnati had a controversy.

Ban Johnson on White Sox Special.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Chicago American League Baseball team to-night left for its Spring training trip in California on the "White Sox Special" train. President B. B. Johnson of the American League and his secretary, Robert McRoy, will be guests of President Charles Comiskey on the tour.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW WILL CLOSE TO-NIGHT

National Association Discusses Plans for Obtaining Federal Regulations.

When the National Motor Boat Show closes to-night in Madison Square Garden the attendance will exceed that of any previous exhibition by over 20,000. Unlike that of former years the attendance yesterday was equal to that of any day, excepting Washington's Birthday.

The National Legislative Convention of the National Power Boat Association, which is held annually in connection with the show, was held in the concert hall of the Garden yesterday. The meeting was presided over by Commodore Charles W. Kotcher of Detroit, President of the association, and Congressman W. E. Humphrey of Seattle, sponsor for the Humphrey marine inspection bill, and Gen. George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, were the chief speakers.

The questions under discussion related to the Federal regulations of power boats and the necessity of seriously considering the enactment of new statutes to overcome the uncertainty under which power boats are now being operated. Congressman Humphrey stated that he had introduced the bill bearing his name in order to give the subject publicity and to encourage comment, which had been liberally bestowed against the bill. He said that although some legislation was necessary he believed the bill should not be passed, but that a substitute measure ought to take its place.

Gen. Uhler defended the attitude of the steamboat inspection service regarding the enforcement of regulations looking toward safety in the operation of all classes of vessels. He said that safety should be the keynote of any power boat law.

Other spakers were Commodore R. H. Combs of St. Louis, who described boating conditions on the Mississippi River; Commissioner of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlin, who emphasized the necessity for concerted action in securing reasonable and satisfactory conditions. George E. Fawley of Boston, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers; Charles D. Durkee, Vice President of the Marine Supplies Association of America, and John H. Penton, Chairman of the National Power Boat Association Executive Committee, discussed the need of presenting to Congress some simple and comprehensible recommendation for the better control of power boats. The next meeting will be held in Chicago, April 1.

Several important contracts and sales were recorded yesterday. President Reynolds of the Racine Boat Company secured a contract from the United States Government for Light Ship 95. This vessel will be used off Milwaukee Harbor in Lake Michigan, and will be constructed of steel. She is to be single screw and steam and will cost $75,000.

Maude Adams is now a yacht owner. Her private signal will shortly be hoisted on the Peter Pan, an 18-foot motor boat, which has won fourteen trophies on Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Michigan. The boat was won by Miss Adams in a voting contest. Miss Maude Adams has been notified of her success and will put the Peter Pan in commission on the Sound, with mooring on Roslyn Harbor.

WILL BUDLONG ACCEPT?

Automobile Association May Have Difficulty Securing President.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers will be held to-day for the purpose of electing officers for the year. M. J. Budlong has been asked to accept the Presidency, but it is understood that he has declined. Rumors have been current in automobile trade circles for several days that everything in the association is not as smooth as formerly, owing to the refusal of several dealers to join. The new association aims to control motor racing, but the local dealers who are members of the Motor Racing Association are opposed to this and decline to join the manufacturers' association on this account.

The association has held several meetings, but has not succeeded in completing the list of officers. The Board of Directors is composed of Gen. John T. Cutting, Carl H. Page, M. J. Budlong, R. D. Garden, Harry Fosdick, C. P. Skinner, Sidney B. Bowman, James Joyce, John F. Plummer, and S. W. Bennett.

Prizes for 24-Hour Auto Race.

For the opening twenty-four-hour automobile race on the Brighton Beach Motordrome on Friday and Saturday, May 13 and 14, the Motor Racing Association has decided to offer $2,100 in prizes, in cash or plate, of which $1,000 will go to the entrant of the winning car. The other features of the programme have not yet been determined upon. Entries will close May 2 with A. B. Cordner, Chairman of the Brighton Beach Committee, 1,919 Broadway, New York City.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

At a meeting of the Directors of the United Hunts Racing Association, held in the Windsor Arcade yesterday, the following officers were elected for 1910: President—Perry Belmont; Vice President—H. S. Page; Second Vice President—Henry W. Bull; Treasurer—R. Lawrence Smith; Secretary—H. A. Buck; Executive Committee—R. Lawrence Smith and Fletcher Harper.

In the coming racing season it will be possible to start three-year-olds in steeplechases as early as Sept. 1, while there is no rule preventing them starting in hurdle races at any time. This was one of the important changes made in the steeplechase rules at a recent meeting of the Rules Committee. Another important change in the rules was the one that now makes it necessary that a horse that fails in a steeplechase must be ridden the remainder of the route by its own rider in order to share in any portion of the purse.

A Private Word ABOUT ALCOHOLISM

Physicians pronounce Intemperance a disease which "will power" alone, unassisted, will not cure.

The Oppenheimer Treatment overcomes the craving for liquor, without publicity, detention from business or any other unpleasant or objectionable feature.

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Price of chassis with tires, $4500

Demonstrations by appointment at the SHOW-ROOM AND GARAGE, Broadway at 51st Street, New York City.

Automobiles

Ready Reference for Buyers.

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ALCO American Locomotive Company, 1,886 Broadway. Tel. 5300 Col.
BENZ Benz Auto Import Co. of America, 1,599 to 1,601 Broadway, N. Y.
BRUSH Car, $485. John Moore & Co., 59 Warren St.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 54th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
CADILLAC Cars. Parts. Repairs. Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 5010 Col.
COATES-GOSHEN 1,619 B'way, 49th & 50th Sts. Tel. 833 Col.
COLUMBIA Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,661 B'way. Phone 3577 Columbus.
CORBIN 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5303 Columbus.
GROUT Touring-Tourabout-Runabout-$2,500, 40 H.P. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 210 W. 76th St.
HUDSON A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 64th St., N. Y. 'Phone 3293 Col.
ISOTTA IMPORT COMPANY, 1,623 Broadway, (49th St.) Also J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4338 Col.
LOZIER 56th STREET AND BROADWAY. Telephone 6885 Columbus.
Marion Flyer Overland CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,776 B'way. 'Phone 5130 Col.
MERCEDES Automobile Headquarters, Imported parts in stock. 610 Times Bldg., N. Y.
MATHESON Matheson Automobile Co., 1,886-1,888 Broadway, cor. 62d St. Tel. 6353 Col.
MOON Moon Motor Car Co. of N. Y. 1,761 Broadway. Tel. 6995 Col.
NATIONAL POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1,923 B'way, cor. 63d St. 'Phone 8168-7 Col.
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ZUST "The Car That Lasts." American Zust Co., 1,989 Broadway. 'Phone Col. 4339

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TIRE BARGAINS All makes. Star Tire Co., 1,666 B'way. 'Phone 3218 Col.

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For Sale.—42 H. P. MERCEDES MOTOR. Brand new; to fit boat or car; price upon application. Mercedes Repair Co., 159-61 East 54th St., N. Y.

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AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.

Individual instruction on up-to-date equipment. Inspect our plant. Classes start every week. Stewart Automobile Academy, 233 West 54th St., New York.

Automobile instruction, day and evening, for owners, prospective owners, and chauffeurs; booklet. Y. M. C. A., 317 West 57th St.

YACHTS AND VESSELS.

Wanted—About 25-foot cabin cat or sloop, cheap, with or without engine; send particulars. Percival, Box 55 Times, Times Square.

EVERYTHING FOR BILLIARDS AND BOWLING.

Prices and Terms to Suit. Repairs by Expert Mechanics.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 29-35 West 32d St., near Broadway.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Every Day

OWNING a motor boat is not an *idle luxury* — something that you could only occasionally enjoy. You can use a motor boat every day from spring until the autumn leaves fall—carrying you to and from business perhaps—certainly for the long enjoyable hours after business cares are over, "week-ends" etc. As to cost, *anyone can own and maintain a motor boat.* A pretty good plan is to select the boat best suited to your needs at the

Motor Boat Show

Madison Square Garden, Feb. 19 to 26.

Come down and learn how easy it is to own a power boat—see the new models and every new wrinkle in Boats and Accessories.

9 A.M. TO 11 P.M. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet and Irregular—Call Money Rates, 2¾@3 Per Cent.

TRADING IN SMALL VOLUME

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Responds to Decision in $3,000,000 Suit—Banks Lose Cash Heavily on Week's Currency Movements.

Yesterday's stock market was practically devoid of interest unless interest attaches to a market which simply marks time. Prices on a steadily decreasing volume of business ran up a bit early in the day, sold off again, and, fluctuating irregularly through the afternoon, closed in a majority of cases below Thursday night's quotations. Net changes in either direction were in nearly all instances fractional. An obvious effort was made to force the market down at one time in connection with the throwing over of a large block of Reading shares, but it had settled too deeply into the rut selected by it at the opening of the week to be forced out. Here and there were to be found special movements, as in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which rose sharply upon the dissemination of a report that after midday a decision in a suit involving some $3,000,000, which might be useful for dividend purposes, would be decided in its favor only to lose all of this advance and something more upon the actual announcement of the decision expected. Possibly a notion that the case might be carried further on appeal had something to do with the profit taking which caused the reaction. Atchison's January statement, with its disclosure that it cost the road $1,500,000 more to operate in that month than in January, 1909, was accepted as an individual matter and was, therefore, without influence, a fact also true of the heaviness of the Smelting shares upon the break in the price of silver metal following the announcement that the Indian duty on silver had been advanced perpendicularly. Of general interest was the usual weekly compilation by the mercantile agencies of bank clearings, which again testified to an exceptionally heavy volume of trade the country over in the reported increase of 4.5 per cent. over the same week of last year.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week foreshadowed a substantial cash loss by the banks owing wholly to the exceptional gain on balance by the Sub-Treasury of this city from the banks. On routine transactions, including customs payments and the settlement of debits for interior institutions, the banks lost above $6,000,000 to the Government, and regained less than half this through favorable balances on inland movements. A very much larger loss than that indicated could occur, however, without disturbing the money market position; the surplus of the Clearing House institutions a week ago amounted to more than $24,000,000.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co. for dividend.
Delaware & Hudson Co. for dividend.
Manufactured Rubber Co. for dividend on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co. for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Alabama Great Southern Railway on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Columbia Gas and Electric Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 2 5-16 per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3 per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, 305,248,389; balances, $21,988,-298; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,386,-861.

The local banks have lost $6,138,000 on their week's operations with the Sub-Treasury.

Sterling exchange was easier, with demand quoted at $4.8670@$4.8680, sixty days at $4.8450@$4.8455, and cables at $4.8695@$4.8705.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞ less 1-16@5.16⅞ for cables, and 5.18¾ less 3-32@5.18¾ less 1-16 for sight; reichsmarks, 95 3-16 plus 1-64@95¼ for cables, 95¼ plus 1-64@95 3-16 for sight, and 94 1-16@94 11-16 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 10c discount; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 45c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, $1.25 premium; St. Paul, 50c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 9-16d lower in London, at 23 7-16d per ounce, and 1¼c lower in New York, at 50¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@48c.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Street railway shares, after recovering to-day in the local stock market from the depression to which they were plunged at the declaration of the strike on the Rapid Transit Company's lines, slowly fell back again. The early gain was due more to the buying by speculators who were covering short sales than to any marked change in the general labor situation, and when this played out, both Philadelphia Rapid Transit and Union Traction shares quickly dropped back below last night's closing level. The market closed heavy and dull.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Cement	26	26	26
100	Am. Milling	1¼	1¼	1¼
53	Am. Railways	20½	20½	20½
1,800	Cambria Steel	49	48¼	48¾
50	Electric Storage	60½	60½	60½
100	Erie 1st pf	47¼	47¼	47¼
50	Franklin Fire Ins	60	60	60
35	General Asphalt	33	33	33
190	General Asphalt pf	80½	80½	80½
9	Ins. Co. N. A.	24	23½	24
100	Lake Sup. Corp	24¾	24¾	24¾
210	Lehigh Nav	100⅜	100	100⅜
244	Lehigh Nav. trust ctfs	100¼	100	100
2,540	Lehigh Valley	106	105	105¾
25	M., K. & T.	43¼	42¾	43¼
488	Pennsylvania	67	66⅞	66⅞
2	Penna. rects $15 paid	30	30	30
20	Penna. Salt Mfg	109	109	109
175	Philadelphia Co	51¾	51¼	51⅜
800	Phila. Elec. cash	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1,000	Phila. Elec. ex div	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3,003	Phila. Rapid Transit	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞
100	Pittsburg, Coal	21¾	21¼	21¼
500	Reading	84 15-16	84⅜	84⅞
1,070	Tonopah Belmont	1¾	1⅝	1¾
804	Union Traction	51	50¾	50¾
5	United Cos. N. J.	250	250	250
301	United Gas Imp.	87	86⅜	86⅜
4,240	U. S. Steel	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛
60	W. J. & S. S.	53	53	53

To be conversant with every detail of the bond and stock markets, investors consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Impartial and authoritative articles on the financial situation and latest news of movements in the metal and commodities markets. Full quotation tables of every bond and stock, listed and unlisted, dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Feb. 25, 1910 535,246
From Jan. 1, 1910 39,388,007
Corresponding period last year 29,161,226

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
41½	42½	20	Allis-Chalmers pf	42	42	42	42	...
77	77¼	19,000	*Amalgamated Cop	77¾	78	76⅞	77	— ¼
46½	47	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅜
37¾	38⅛	600	Am. Beet Sugar	38½	38½	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
11⅞	11¾	300	Am. Can	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	...
75	77	200	Am. Can pf	77	77	77	77	...
63⅝	63½	1,300	Am. Car & Foundry	63	64	63	63½	+ ½
65½	66	100	Am. Cotton Oil	63	66	66	66	+1
6⅝	7	100	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	...
39	39½	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅞
38⅛	39	100	*Am. Linseed pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
50	50½	115	Am. Locomotive	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ¾
111½	112½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ¼
44	45	400	Am. Malt pf	44½	44½	44	44	— ½
82½	83⅜	8,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84⅝	84⅝	83½	83⅝	— ⅜
107¼	107⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	+ ⅜
125¼	125½	500	Am. Sugar Refining	125½	125½	125	125	— ⅝
121½	123¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	122	122	122	122	...
140⅜	141	8,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	141	141½	140⅜	140⅜	— ¼
93½	94½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	93½	93½	93¼	93½	— ½
37	38	100	Am. Woolen	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
101½	103¼	245	Am. Woolen pf	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	— ½
49¾	50	800	Anaconda Cop. Min	50	50	49¾	50	— ⅝
23	30	100	Ann Arbor	25	25	25	25	...
53	85	450	Ann Arbor pf	49¾	52	49¾	52	+2½
115¾	115⅞	7,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	116⅞	116⅞	115¾	115⅞	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103½	— ⅛
131½	132	600	Atlantic Coast Line	133¼	133¼	131¾	131¾	—1⅝
112	112¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	112⅝	112⅝	112	112	— ½
30	31	330	Bethlehem Steel	31¼	31½	30	30	— ⅝
75½	75⅝	23,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76¾	77	75	75⅝	— ⅝
155	157	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	155	155	154½	154½	+ ½
182⅛	182⅝	1,420	Canadian Pacific	182⅝	183	182½	182½	+ ½
40½	40¾	1,400	Central Leather Co	40⅜	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ¼
84	84½	3,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	84½	84½	83⅞	84¼	...
58	58⅜	450	Chicago & Alton	58	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
31½	31⅝	200	Chicago Gt. Western	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
145¾	145⅞	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	146¾	146⅞	145¾	145¾	— ⅞
161	161¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	161½	161½	161½	161½	...
156⅞	157	594	Chi. & Northwestern	157	157	156½	156⅝	—1
4¾	5	400	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
39½	39⅞	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39¾	...
63¾	64	2,425	Colorado & Southern	65	65¾	63⅞	64	— ¾
18	18½	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I	18	18	18	18	— ½
...	...	300	*Comstock Tunnel	⅞30	30	30	30	...
146	146¼	1,000	Consolidated Gas	146¼	146¼	143¾	143	...
18⅝	18¾	100	Corn Products Ref	18½	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
82	84	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
55	63	100	Crex Carpet	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
40¾	41¼	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ½
79	80	25	Den. & Rio Grande pf	80	80	80	80	...
64½	66⅛	110	Detroit United Ry	65	65	65	65	+⅞
32½	32½	300	Distillers' Securities	32⅛	32⅝	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	16½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	16	16	16	16	...
28⅝	28⅞	2,800	Erie	30½	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	47⅝	800	Erie 1st pf	47½	47½	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
36	38	300	Erie 2d pf	38½	37	36½	37	+1⅞
154½	155	500	General Electric	156	156	154	154	— ½
136½	136⅝	400	Great Northern pf	136⅜	136⅝	136⅛	136½	— ⅛
69	70	700	*G. N. certs. ore prop	69¾	70	69½	69½	— ¼
92	96	60	Havana Electric pf	93½	96¼	93½	93½	...
90	91	200	Hocking Valley pf	90	90	90	90	...
...	...	175	*Horn Silver	75	75	75	75	...
141¾	141⅞	583	Illinois Central	142⅞	143	142⅞	143	— ½
22¼	22½	3,500	Interborough-Met.	23	23	22	22½	+ ¼
55⅞	55⅞	2,100	Interborough-Met. pf	56½	56⅝	55⅝	56	+ ½
89	90	3,100	Int. Harvester	89	90	89	89¾	+1
120	121	800	Int. Harvester pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ½
55	55½	100	Int. Paper pf	55⅜	55⅜	55	55	—1
42	42⅝	1,100	Iowa Central pf	42¼	42¾	41½	42⅛	— ⅝
37½	38¼	300	Kansas City South	38½	38¼	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
102⅝	102⅞	900	Laclede Gas	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
67	69	400	Long Island	68¼	67	66¼	67	—1
153½	153⅝	5,700	Louisville & Nash	153½	155½	153½	154	—1½
76	78	100	Mackay Cos pf	76½	76½	76¼	76½	...
6¼	6⅝	100	Mercantile Marine	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21¼	21½	100	Mercantile Marine pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
42½	45	200	Minn. & St. Louis	45	45	45	45	—1⅝
142⅜	143½	975	M., St. P. & S. S. M	143	143½	143	143	— ⅝
154½	155	220	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	153⅛	154½	153½	154½	— ¼
43¼	43⅝	2,400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	44⅛	44⅛	43⅛	43½	— ¼
73	73	30	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	73	73	73	73	...
71¼	71½	1,400	Missouri Pacific	71	71	71	71½	+ ⅛
108⅞	100	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅛
82¼	82½	1,210	Nat. Lead Co	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½	+ ½
108	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	— ¼
27⅝	27½	3,773	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	27½	27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
121½	122	3,400	N. Y. Central	122½	122⅝	122	122	— ⅜
159¾	160	253	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	159¾	159¾	159½	159½	— ⅜
1.9¼	140½	553	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 1st paid	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	...
45½	45⅝	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	45⅞	46	45¼	45⅜	— ⅛
102	102½	7,400	Norfolk & Western	101⅝	102⅜	101	102½	+1
80	80	100	North American	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
135¾	136	1,200	Northern Pacific	136½	136½	136	136	— ½
31¾	32¼	500	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	...
39½	40	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¾
133	133⅝	12,800	Pennsylvania R. R	133⅝	134⅛	133⅝	133⅝	— ⅛
111	111½	800	People's Gas, Chi	111	111	110½	110½	— ⅝
102	103	200	Philadelphia Co	103	103½	103	103½	— ⅛
102¾	102⅞	8,730	P., C., C. & St. Louis	100½	103½	100¾	102¾	+ ¼
21¼	21¼	600	Pittsburg Coal	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	...
43	43½	200	Pressed Steel Car	43½	43½	43	43	— ⅛
41¼	42	200	*R'way Steel Spring	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	— ⅛
168⅞	169	128,250	Reading	170	170	168½	169	—1
103	103	300	Reading 2d pf	104	104	104	104	—2½
393⅛	395	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	395	396	393⅜	395	— ⅛
495	497	5,800	Rock Island Co	50	50½	49¼	49⅝	— ⅝
49¾	50⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	50	50½	49¾	49⅞	— ⅛
29	29¼	200	St. Louis Southwest'n	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
73	73⅜	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
76	76⅛	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	76½	76½	76¼	76½	+1
116	118	10	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
126⅛	126⅜	11,900	Southern Pacific	127	127½	126⅝	126⅝	— ½
28⅝	29⅛	1,200	Southern R'way ext	29⅛	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅜
65¼	66	500	South. R'way pf. ext	66½	66⅝	66	66	— ⅛
137⅜	138	1,800	Tennessee Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
30⅜	30½	400	Texas & Pacific	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
89	90	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	90	90	90	90	+2½
11⅝	12¼	200	Tol. R'way & Light	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
43½	44	700	Tol. St. L. & West	44	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
68⅛	68⅝	700	Tol. St. L. & W. pf	66	66½	66	66½	— ⅛
113¾	114¼	300	Twin City R. Transit	114⅝	114⅝	114	114	...
187⅞	187⅞	69,700	Union Pacific	188⅜	188⅝	187¼	187⅞	— ⅛
100⅜	101⅛	100	Union Pacific pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅛
118	119¼	100	United Dry Goods	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	— ⅛
44½	45	1,200	U. S. Rubber	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
114	114⅝	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	114⅜	114⅜	114¼	114⅜	— ⅛
81⅝	81½	151,525	U. S. Steel	81¼	81⅞	80⅞	81⅝	— ⅛
119¾	120	1,250	U. S. Steel pf	120	120½	120	120	— ⅛
49½	49⅞	2,500	Utah Copper	50	50⅛	49⅝	50	— ⅛
...	...	500	Utah Copper rights	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32	...
54½	55	1,800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	55½	55¼	54⅜	54⅝	— ⅜
121	125	125	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	121⅛	121¼	121¼	121¼	—2½
60	65	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	— ¾
21¼	21⅝	300	Wabash	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
47	47¼	3,400	Wabash pf	47⅜	48	47	47⅛	— ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	400	Western Md., 4th pf	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	+1¼
75	75¼	2,200	Western Union Tel	75¼	75⅜	75	75	— ⅛
71	71¼	500	Westinghouse E. & M	70½	71	70½	71	— ½
49	49½	100	Wisconsin Central	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	101¼	102
2s, c., 1930	101¼	...
3s, r., 1918	102⅜	103⅛
3s, c., 1918	102⅜	103⅛
4s, r., 1925	114⅜	115¼
4s, c., 1925	114⅜	115¼
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	...	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	...	101⅛
Adams Exp.	242	265
Alb. & S.	280	...
Allis-Chalm. 1st	12	12½
Am. Ag. C. pf.	...	102½
Am. B. S. pf.	93¼	103¾
Am. Coal	90	110
Am. Cot. O. pf.	...	101
Am. D. Tel.	10	20
Am. Exp.	275	295
Am. I. Sec.	23½	24
Am. L. Co.	14½	15¼
Am. Malt.	7	8
Am. S. pf.	89	89¾
Am. Snuff.	250	...
Am. Sn. pf.	94	110
Am. St. Fd.	61½	62½
A. T. C.	70	77
A. & O. pf.	91½	95
Batopilas M.	3	3¾
Beth. Steel pf.	...	61
Bruns. Ter.	12½	15
B., R. & P.	65	107
B., R. & P. pf.	...	125
Buf'k Co.	30¾	32
Canada So.	66¾	68¼
Cent. L. pf.	108	109¾
C. R. R. of N. J.	220	300
C. & S. A.	...	118
Chi. Pneu. Tool	44¾	45
C. & E. Ill.	...	118
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	57⅞	58½
Chi. L. & C.	65	80
C. & N. W. pf.	...	210
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	158	163
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	...	170
Chi. Un. T. pf. cts. st.	10½	10¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	80	81
C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	100
Cle. & P. special	...	...
Cleve. & P. pf.	112	...
Col. & So. 1st pf.	80	82½
Cons. Gas	150	...
Cons. Coal	105	...
Del. & H., ex div.	174	176½
D., L. & W.	580	610
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	10
D., S. S. & A. pf.	28	29
Du. P. De N. Pow. pf.	85	87
Erv. & T. H.	56	62
Erv. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	...	69½
F. M. & S. pf., ex d.	70	81½
Gen. C. Co.	90	104
Gen. C. Co. pf.	...	105
Granby Con.	91	110
Hav. E. R.	80	92
Hock. V.	100¾	118
Homestake	85	88
Inger.-Rand.	90	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	...	95
Int. Paper	13⅝	14
Int. St. P.	47⅞	48¼
Int. St. P. pf.	...	85
Iowa Cent.	22½	23¼
K. & M. r.	50	55
K. & M. r. pf.	...	79
Kan. C. So. pf.	...	69
K. & D. M.	6	9
K. & D. M. pf.	...	35
Lack. G. pf.	80	100
L. E. & W.	22	23
L. E. & W. pf.	61½	64½
Mex. Nat.	300	400
Mackay Cos.	80	80½
Mah. C. R.	311	...
Man. Beach.	3	4
Man. Elev.	135	150
Md. C. pf.	50	90
Met. St. R.	16	18
Mich. Cent.	145	180
M. & St. L. pf.	72	82
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	91¾	92
N. C. & St. L.	133	137
Nat. B. pf.	122	124
Nat. Enam.	22	23½
Nat. Em. pf.	90	98
Nat. R. of M. 1st pf.	61¾	63¾
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y. A. B.	76	81
N. Y., C. & St. L.	37	61
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	118
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	92
N. Y. D. Co.	30	40
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82	85
N. & W. pf.	88	92
Nor. Cent.	200	...
Ont. Mining	2¾	3⅛
Pac. Coast.	100	114
Pac. C. 1st pf.	98	108
Pac. C. 2d pf.	108	114
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	91	95
Peo. & E.	20	26
Pere Marq.	35	40
Pere Marq. 1st pf.	60	63
Pere Marq. 2d pf.	40	47
Pr. C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
Pitts. C. pf.	71	73
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	...
Pr. St. C. pf.	101	102
Pullman Co.	195	197
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Quicksilver pf.	3¾	4
Rep. St. Sp. pf.	101	107
Rdg. 1st pf.	89¼	91¼
Rens. & S.	100	...
R. I. & S. pf.	101	102½
Rock I. pf.	85½	87½
R., W. & O.	120	...
Rutland pf.	75	85
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68½	70
St. L. & S. F. 2d cfs.	140	160
St. L. & S. P. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	61	65
St. L. & S. E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	...
Sears-R. pf.	122¾	...
So. P. R. S.	81	84
So. P. R. S. pf.	111½	113
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	84½	88
Texas Cent.	40	...
Texas Cent. 1st pf.	75	...
Third Av.	9½	10
T., P. & W.	17	20½
U. B. & P.	9½	11
U. B. & P. pf.	70	75
Un. Cig. M. pf.	108	112
Un. Dry G. pf., ex d.	108½	109
U. Rys. In.	37	37½
U. Rys. In. pf.	67	68
U. S. C. I. Pipe	23½	25
U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	74	78
U. S. Exp.	118	125
U. S. R. Impt.	74½	75¾
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	7	8½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	19	27½
U. S. R. 2d pf.	79½	80
U. R. R. 1st	...	...
Vand. R. R.	75	...
Vulcan Det.	15	23
Vul. D. pf.	65	73
W. F. Exp.	168	175
West. Md.	48	48¾
war.	...	...
Westinghouse pf.	122	130
W. & L. E.	5¼	5¾
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	11	12
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5¾	6½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Chicago City Railway Bond Issue.

The syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. to underwrite the $22,000,000 issue of Chicago City & Connecting Railway bonds has been completed, it was learned yesterday, and report had it that the bonds would be offered for public subscription some time next week. The bonds are 5 per cent. sinking-fund collateral trust bonds. Associated with Morgan & Co. in the formation of the underwriting syndicate are the Chicago interests which have taken over control of the property. These interests are represented, it is understood, by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

***

More Railroad Financing.

Among the railroads which are expected to announce new issues of bonds in the near future, besides the Norfolk & Western, are several of the New York Central lines. The latter are understood in the financial district to have several issues under consideration to an aggregate of some $50,000,000. If the company's plans when completed adopt the form which was being talked of in the financial district yesterday, there will be an additional issue of $25,000,000 equipment trust certificates of the New York Central lines and one or two issues by the Lake Shore and its subsidiaries. Reports current within the last few days that the Southern Pacific contemplated an issue of bonds in the near future are said in well-informed quarters to be unfounded. An issue of $4,000,000 Southern Pacific of Arizona bonds matures on March 1, but the Southern Pacific, it is said, means to provide for these without placing any issue of bonds at this time. The Chesapeake & Ohio's proposed financing will probably be got into definite shape next week.

***

Before and After a Decision.

On Thursday Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which had been dull along with most other stocks in the list, developed unusual activity, and the price of the stock rose 3 points to 76¾, dropping back later to 76¼, where it closed with a net gain of 2½ points for the day. Yesterday morning the advance was continued to 77. About noon announcement was made of the decision of the referee in the long pending suit of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad against the Brooklyn City Railroad, awarding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company through the Brooklyn Heights Railroad a judgment for $3,356,000, being principal and interest of an amount claimed by the Brooklyn Heights from the Brooklyn City Railroad under the terms of the lease of the latter road to the Brooklyn Heights Company. Instead of a further advance on the publication of this announcement Brooklyn Rapid Transit quickly dropped to 75, closing the day a fraction above that figure, with a net loss of ⅝. The action of the stock before and after the decision was a matter of varied comment in the financial district yesterday.

***

Ann Arbor Reappears on the Tape.

Within the last few days both the common and preferred stocks of the Ann Arbor Railroad have appeared on the tape after the lapse of years in which the stock did not figure even to the extent of a single share in the trading on the Stock Exchange. A sale of the common yesterday at 25 was the first sale since the Spring of 1908, and the preferred stock, which within the last few days has been traded in from 48½ up to 52, last appeared on the tape in June, 1905, when it sold at 79. The majority of this stock is deposited as collateral for notes of the Detroit, Toledo & Ohio, which acquired control of the Ann Arbor five years ago. Now the road is again to be separated from the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, and interest in the stock has been renewed. Edwin Hawley is said to be throwing business to the Ann Arbor from some of his roads, and this is also said to be responsible in part for the reappearance of trading in the stock.

***

Bank Clearings Larger Out of New York.

Although bank clearings this week show, according to Dun's Review, a gain of 4.5 per cent. over last year, only a trifling amount of this gain appears in the figures for New York, where the diminuation of stock market activity has affected the totals. In the West and South the gains over last year are substantial, and in Boston the clearings are 6.8 per cent. larger than a year ago. For the month to date the clearings are 19.8 per cent. larger than last year, and exceed those of February, 1906, the highest previous record, by 5 per cent.

***

Larger Brake Shoe Dividends.

One of the many recent manifestations of increasing profits in industrial lines was the announcement yesterday that the American Brake Shoe and Foundry had declared an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and the regular distribution of 1¾ on the preferred issue.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Cotton Duck 5s weakened further and lost ⅞, to 71½, but rallied to 72, yesterday's final price. Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred sold at 18, which compares with 25, the last previous sale recorded some time ago. International Trust declined 1 point and U. S. Fidelity was ¼ lower. Shares, 975; bonds, $130,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	A. C. C. con. 4s	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
5,000	A. C. L. 4s ctfs	102¼	102¼	102¼
32,000	A. C. L. conv. deb. 4s	101	101	101
37,000	Cotton Duck 5s	72½	71¼	72
1,000	Detroit Un. Rys. 4½s	82¼	82¼	82¼
3,000	Knoxville Traction 5s	105	105	105
3,000	Louis. & Nash. A. K. & C. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Md. Electric 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	99	99	99
5,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped	82¼	82¼	82¼
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	90½	90½	90½
7,000	United Rys. 4s	87	86⅞	86⅞
26,000	United Rys. inc	60	60	60

STOCKS.

50	A. C. L. of Conn	256	255	255
65	Atl. & G. Port. C.	15	15	15
50	Con. Gas, E. L. & P.	48¾	48¾	48¾
185	Con. Coal	109	109	109
25	Con. Cotton Duck	18	18	18
35	Fidelity & Deposit	152	152	152
60	Howard Bank	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	International Trust	150½	150½	150½
460	Northern Central	125	124¾	124¾
20	U. S. Fidelity	138½	138½	138½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.20	Julia	.30
Alpha Con	.09	Justice	.07
Andes	.24	Kentucky Con	.19
Bullion	1.25	Lady Wash. Con	.20
Best & Belcher	.20	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.07	Occidental Con	.15
Caledonia	.42	Ophir	1.07
Challenge Con	.10	Overman	.32
Chollar	.30	Potosi	2.22
Confidence	1.50	Savage	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.97	Sav. Belcher	.27
Con. Imperial	1.85	Sierra Nevada	.74
Crown Point	.01	Union Con	.07
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah Con	.12
Hale & Norcross	.27	Yellow Jacket	1.35

Silver bars, 50¾; Mexican dollars, 44¾45; drafts, sight, 14@15 cents premium; telegraph, 16@17½ cents premium.

TONOPAH.		Diamondfield	.02
Belmont	1.62	Goldfield C. M.	7.95
Jim Butler	.10	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.27	Jumbo Extension	.36
Midway	.25	Kendall	.02
Montana	.03	Lone Star	.04
North Star	.09	Red Hills	.04
Ohio	.01	Sandstorm	.03
Tonopah Extension	.79	St. Ives	.26
West End	.29	Silver Pick	.10
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.01	Bullfrog Mining	.01
Atlanta	.13	Bullfrog Nat. Bk.	.01
Blue Bell	.01	Homestake King	.02
Combination Fract.	.32	Montgomery Min	.01
Crackerjack	.02	Original Bullfrog	.01
Daisy	.07	Tramps Con	.03

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

New York Selling Causes Setback on London Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Money was in good demand for settlement purposes and discount rates were steady to-day.

On the Stock Exchange the settlement was concluded satisfactorily, and a fair business was transacted. The tone generally was cheerful, but some irregularity was noticeable, especially in consols and other British shares, which were under pressure owing to the political situation. Rubber shares continued active and firm, and Rhodesian mines, trunk lines, and copper shares attracted increased attention at hardening prices. Foreign bonds and oil shares, on the other hand, were inclined to ease.

American stocks opened steady and a fraction over parity. Fair general buying strengthened the list during the forenoon, with Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Norfolk & Western, and United States Steel leading. The cheerfulness was continued until New York sold moderately in the late trade and caused a slight setback and a quiet close.

Bar silver uncertain at 23 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2¼@2 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 75c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Prices showed irregular changes on the Boerse to-day. Domestic shares declined, while Americans closed higher.

Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 58,234,000 marks, loans increased 3,356,000 marks, discounts increased 44,166,000 marks, Treasury bills decreased 57,314,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 65,789,000 marks, deposits increased 124,086,000 marks, and gold in hand increased 36,216,000 marks.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Lon. don.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	81⅝	...	...	...
Consols, account	81⅝	...	...	...
Anaconda	10¾	49⅞	50¾	—½
Atchison	119¾	116½	116⅝	+⅛
*Canadian Pacific	184¼	182	182½	—¼
St. Paul	150½	146½	146⅝	—¼
Erie	30¾	30	30¼	—¼
Erie 1st pf.	48⅜	47¾	48⅞	+½
Illinois Central	146	142¼	...	...
Louisville & Nashville	159½	155½	155½	...
N. Y. Central	128	122⅝	122½	+⅛
Pennsylvania	68¼	133¾	133¾	—⅛
Reading	87½	169¾	170	—¼
Southern Pacific	130⅝	127⅛	126¼	+¼
*Union Pacific	191¼	188½	188⅝	—¼
U. S. Steel	83¾	81½	81¼	+¾
U. S. Steel pf.	123½	120¾	119⅝	+⅞

*Ex. dividend.

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird, ex d.	1 7 0	Esperanza	2 18 9
Tomboy	0 17 6	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 8 6	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Daily Consular and Trade Report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,570—AMUSEMENT NOVELTIES.—An American Consular officer in India reports that he would be glad to receive from business firms in the United States catalogues, price lists, and full particulars in regard to amusement devices and novelties, such as merry-go-rounds, miniature railways, &c., to be used in a carnival.

4,571—MOTOR CARS.—A report has been received from an American Consul in Asia stating that one of the powerful chiefs of Southern Arabia is desirous of purchasing a motor car, and to that end is anxious to correspond with American makers of steam and gasoline or petrol machines.

4,572—MOLASSES FOR RUSSIA.—An American Consular officer in Russia has forwarded the request of a local firm for connections with a large and reliable concern in the United States manufacturing molasses. A member of the firm has made a study of the prospects for the sale of this article, and believes he can do a successful business, as he has a number of traveling men now in the field.

4,573—AMERICAN GOODS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—A communication received from a business man who has recently completed a trip along the West Coast of South America, states a special study was made in reference to such articles as might be advantageously sold in the markets. He would like to get in touch with large dealers in the following lines: Fine cut glass ware, imitation cut glass ware, lubricating oils, shoes for men, women and children; phonographs and records, flour to be shipped from New Orleans, and leather of all kinds, to be shipped from New York.

4,574—TANNING MATERIALS.—An American Consul in the Far East has forwarded a copy of a letter received from a local business house asking the prices of various tanning materials, with the request that it be brought to the attention of manufacturers of such products. The firm desires full particulars and prices on the following articles: Liquid extract of chestnut, quebracho, and mimosa; dry extract of myrobalan, catechu, sumach, divi-divi, valonia, quebracho, and gambier. It also desires information regarding terms, strength of the extracts according to Baume, and the proportion of tanning.

4,575—"SINGLE ROW" JOURNAL BEARINGS.—A report has been received from an American Consular officer in a European country stating that a business man in his district wishes to hear from American manufacturers of "single row" journal bearings of the medium type.

4,576—FERRO-CONCRETE BOATS.—An American Consular officer in India reports that a local business man is anxious to enter into correspondence with some American firm in a position to supply ferro-concrete boats. He desires to hear from firms regarding this matter as soon as possible.

4,577—PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until March 7, 1910, for furnishing the following supplies: Hoisting engine, capstans and engine, pumps, boring machine, steel castings, dipper bails, gear cutters, milling tools, slitting saws, stocks and dies, twist drills, bits, chisels, open links, locks, chain blocks, gauges, oil cups, steam whistles, unions, bellows, rubber belting, wick packing, gauge glasses, rakes, steel tapes, water closets, filing cabinets, beds, mattresses, chair bottoms, mats, awnings, cooks' aprons, napkins, towels, cheese cloth, yarn, kitchen utensils, dishes, glassware, cutlery, coal tar, soft soap, lumber, &c., (Circular No. 561.)

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Grains Show Late Strength on Crop Damage Reports — Provisions Dull and Firm—Cotton Irregular.

WHEAT, after a very dull morning, developed strength in the afternoon, and was decidedly active. The morning market was influenced by the cables, which were weak and unsettled. Europe is absolutely ignoring American markets, and moving without regard to American fluctuations. Argentine exports were somewhat less than the estimate, being 2,024,000 bushels, against 5,768,000 bushels last year. The Australian exports were fairly liberal, while the Indian exports were 416,000 bushels, against none last year. The Western receipts were liberal, particularly the Northwest. Prices dragged under this news until after midday, when there was a sudden change for the better, and a rapid advance of 1¼@1⅜c from the low of the morning, the new crop deliveries showing the greatest strength. The advance was accompanied by further damage reports of a sensational character, and it was stated that a leading Chicago interest, which has been opposed to the market the entire season, was taking the bull side. Cash wheat was not active, but very firmly held with futures. Quotations were: No. 2 red, Winter, $1.30, elevator, domestic; No. 2 red, spot, nominal, free on board, afloat, $1.30; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.29½; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.29½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.18½.

CORN was active and weak. There was a decided pressure on the market all the morning, and the market declined easily under the offerings. This decline appeared to be the result of liquidation and reports of free offerings of cash corn West, and the weak position of the low grades at the interior. It is also stated that the moisture question caused a great deal of uneasiness. Later the market rallied with wheat. Local cash corn was quiet. Quotations are: No. 2, nominal; No. 4, 66c, and steamer, 69c asked, all elevator, export basis.

OATS were also influenced in part by the early decline in wheat, and the weakness in corn. The receipts have been increasing at the interior this week, and the interior shipments have decreased, showing a lessening interest in the market for Eastern distribution. Cash oats were steady. Natural, white, quoted at 53½@55c; white, clipped, 53½@56½c.

PROVISIONS were very quiet all day, with narrow fluctuations. The outside trade was small. Live hogs were strong, and the receipts were under the estimates. The persistent strength of the hog market prevents any reaction of importance in the future market.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.22½	$1.21⅛	$1.22⅛	$1.21⅝
July	1.15	1.13⅝	1.15	1.13⅝
Corn—				
May	..	..	75	75
July	..	..	76½	76⅝
September	..	..	76¼	76⅛
Oats—				
May	..	..	52⅜	52⅜

Curb, 2:30 P. M.—May wheat, $1.22⅛; puts, $1.22; calls, $1.23⅛.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
February	..	..	$1.15⅝	$1.14⅞
May	$1.14⅝	$1.13⅛	1.14⅜	1.13⅝
July	1.07⅝	1.05	1.07⅛	1.06⅛
September	1.03⅝	1.00⅝	1.03⅛	1.01⅛

2:30-2:45 P. M.—May ups, $1.15⅛@1.15⅜; downs, $1.14⅛@1.14¼.

Corn—				
February	..	..	62½	62⅝
May	66	65⅝	66⅛	66
July	67¼	66⅝	67⅛	67⅛
September	67⅛	67	67⅛	67⅝

May ups, 66¼@66⅝c; downs, 65⅝@65¾c.

Oats—				
May	47½	46¾	47¾	47⅝
July	44½	43⅝	44⅛	44
September	41⅛	40¾	41¼	41
Lard—				
February	..	..	12.92½	12.92½
May	12.97½	12.92½	12.95	12.87½
July	12.95	12.87½	12.90	12.82½
September	12.95	12.85	12.95	12.80
Ribs—				
May	12.65	12.57½	12.62½	12.52½
July	12.57½	12.52½	12.57½	12.47½
Pork—				
May	23.97½	23.85	23.95	23.80
July	23.92½	23.77½	23.90	23.72½

COTTON.

The trade in cotton was irregular. Early there was a good deal of selling, owing to the heavy tenders on the March contract. These tenders amounted to about 40,000 bales, and were put out by the leading spot houses. The effect of these tenders was to depress the March delivery and result in active selling out of March by traders who did not want the spot cotton and replacing with May. On the other hand, there was heavy buying of March by spot interests ready to take the cotton back on the break, and also by interests who, it is understood, were taking the spot cotton up for Liverpool. Liverpool has bought freely of March for some time past, owing to the great discount, and it is understood that the shipments out will be heavy in order to deliver on the March-April contract in Liverpool, which has been congested, owing to the heavy calling of cotton by spinners. Prices were rather irregular during the morning trade, becoming quiet in the afternoon.

Weekly statistics showed a movement into sight somewhat less than expected. The amount for the week was only 138,000 bales, or 14,000 bales under the previous week and 31,000 bales less than last year. The interior receipts were small, showing a large decrease for the week.

The market was very firm during the last hour, influenced by the report that freight engagements had been effected for nearly 25,000 bales of cotton to Liverpool. The Liverpool rate on cotton jumped from 12c. asked on Thursday to 20c. paid to-day. Southern spot markets were unchanged.

Spot cotton quiet. 5 advance; middling uplands, 14.45; middling Gulf, 14.70.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid. Asked.	Thurs. Close.
February	..	..	14.28@14.31	14.18
March	14.28	14.02	14.28@14.30	14.18
April	..	..	14.27@14.29	14.17
May	14.38	14.11	14.34@14.36	14.26
June	14.19	14.19	14.00@14.13	14.12
July	14.20	13.93	14.09@14.10	14.12
August	13.66	13.47	13.60@13.61	13.58
September	12.88	12.74	12.79@12.81	12.82
October	12.50	12.35	12.43@12.45	12.47
November	..	..	12.30@12.33	12.33
December	12.34	12.28	12.30@12.31	12.34

The market closed steady at 4 decline to 10 advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee was quiet during the greater part of the day, and prices were unchanged to 5 points lower, with total sales amounting to 22,000 bags. There was moderate liquidation in the March position and some foreign selling of December believed to be against purchases of Santos for July shipment. Foreign markets were steady. Havre being unchanged, but late in the session that market declined ¼f, and Hamburg closed unchanged to ⅛ pfennig lower. There were no advices from Brazil owing to holiday Thursday. It was reported that valorization coffee, which was bought on the basis of 9¼c for Santos as was being sold out in small lots at a good margin of profit.

Spot coffee steady; 8¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
February	..	..	6.85@6.90	6.85
March	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90	6.85
April	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00	6.95
May	..	..	7.00@7.05	7.05
June	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.10
July	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15	7.15
August	..	..	7.10@7.15	7.15
September	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10	7.10
October	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.10
November	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.10
December	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10	7.10
January	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.10

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was a broad one in respect to the variety of issues dealt in, sixty-one different stocks changing hands. Most activity was in the forenoon, with the market drifting into decided dullness in the afternoon, although prices held fairly well as a rule. Bidding was brisk at the opening, with room traders inclined to take the bullish side, but they were discouraged by the later action of the market, and generally let go the lines they had taken on. Sales of all stocks totaled 83,081 shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,650	Amal. Copper	77½	78	76⅞	77
160	Am. B. Sugar	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
110	Am. C. & Fdy.	65	64	63	63⅜
20	Am. Cot. Oil	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾
90	Am. Ice	24	24	24	24
10	Am. Locomot'e	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
5,890	Am. Smelting	84⅞	84⅝	83¾	83½
800	Am. Sugar	125	125⅜	125	125⅜
230	Am. Copper	50¼	50¼	49⅝	50⅛
980	Am. T. & T.	116⅜	116⅜	115⅝	116¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	112⅜	112⅜	112	112
4,010	Brook. R. T.	76⅝	76⅞	75¼	75⅝
30	Can. Pacific	183½	183½	182¾	182¼
140	Cent. Leather	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
200	Ches. & Ohio	84	84⅜	84	84½
380	C. M. & St. P.	146⅝	146⅝	145¼	145⅝
30	Col. Fuel & I.	39¼	40	39¼	40
160	Col. Southern	65¼	65⅝	64	64
170	Con. Gas	146¼	146¼	146	146
100	Corn Products	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	D., L. & West.	600	600	600	600
100	Den. & R. G.	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾
30	D. & R. G. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
20	Dist. Securit's.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
230	Erie	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝
20	Erie 1st pf.	47½	47½	47⅜	47⅜
30	Erie 2d pf.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
40	Gt. North. pf.	136⅝	136⅝	136⅛	136⅜
180	Inter.-Met.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
190	Inter.-Met. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56
20	Kan. City So.	38	38	38	38
150	Louis. & Nash.	153¼	153½	153⅛	154
60	M., K. & T.	44	44	43¼	43¼
150	Mo. Pacific	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71¼
80	Nat. Lead	82½	82⅝	82¼	82¼
10	N. Mex. 2d pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
430	N. Y. Central	122¼	122⅝	121⅝	121⅞
60	N. Y., O. & W.	40	40	40	40
50	Nor. & West.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
110	Nor. Pacific	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
10	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
360	Pennsylvania	133⅞	134⅛	133⅝	133⅞
20	People's Gas	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
20	Pitts. Coal	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Ry. Springs	40½	40½	40¼	40¼
21,960	Reading	170	170	168¾	169¾
50	Rep. Steel	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
490	Rock Island	50¼	50¼	49¼	49¾
2,210	Southern Pac.	127¼	127¼	126¼	126⅞
90	Southern Ry.	29½	29¼	29	29
30	South. Ry. pf.	66¾	66¾	66	66
40	Texas Pacific	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
11,920	Union Pacific	188¾	188¾	187¾	187¾
40	U. S. Rubber	45	45	44¾	45
23,590	U. S. Steel	81¾	81¾	80⅞	81¾
40	U. S. Steel pf.	119⅞	119⅞	119¼	119⅝
60	Utah Copper	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
320	Va.-Car. Chem	55½	55½	54¾	54¾
50	Wabash	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼
850	Wabash pf.	47⅜	47⅛	47	47⅛
20	West. Union	75¾	76⅛	75¾	75¾

83,081.

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.16⅛	.16⅛	.16¼	.16¼
400	Comstock	.31	.31	.31	.31
1,000	Con. Imperial	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,050	Goldfield Con.	8.00	8.00	7.75	7.87½
200	Gould & Curry	.32	.32	.32	.32
1,400	Jumbo Ext.	.32½	.36	.32½	.36
800	Kewanas	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Mexican	1.02½	1.02½	1.00	1.00
250	Ophir	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
200	Portland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2,000	Red Hill	.05	.05	.05	.05
500	Sierra Nevada	.74	.74	.74	.74
300	Tonopah Ext.	.72	.72	.72	.72
500	Tramps	.06	.06	.06	.06
500	West End	.31	.31	.31	.31

9,700.

WHEAT.

425,000	May opt.	$1.13⅝	$1.14⅜	$1.13⅛	$1.14⅜

Ennis & Stoppani Want New Terms.

Ennis & Stoppani have notified their creditors that they will make an application on the United States District Court on March 7 for permission to modify their composition offer. They would pay 15 per cent. in cash only, and will ask that the payment of the 85 per cent. notes in their original offer be waived. Unless creditors grant this they will ask the court to be permitted to withdraw the composition and ask for the return of the money deposited by friends to help them pay the 15 per cent. cash.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Trading in the local market was somewhat more active to-day, but outside of a few specialties, fluctuations were confined within fractional limits. Lake Copper was a strong feature of the early trading, advancing to 80, but later losing a good part of the gain on realizing. Greene-Cananea gained a fraction, to 10⅝, on transactions of 4,000 shares; North Butte sold up to 39, and Amalgamated to 78. The general list sold off somewhat during the afternoon, and the market closed steady at the recession.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91⅜	91⅜
15,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
17,000	A., T. & S. F. ext. 5s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
11,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	86	86	86
12,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛
5,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	100¾	100⅝	100¾
5,000	Mass Gas 4½s	95⅞	95½	95½
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	98½	98½	98½

RAILROADS.

92	Boston Elevated	131	130¾	130⅞
18	Boston & Albany	232	231½	232
105	Boston & Maine	147	147	147
24	Fitchburg pf.	131½	131½	131½
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	83	83	83
200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	160¼	160	160
372	N. Y., N. H. & H. 25 per cent paid	149¼	149	149¼
110	Union Pacific	188⅜	187⅝	187⅞
58	West End pf.	104½	104	104

TELEPHONES.

8,065	American	141⅝	140¾	141
62	Mexican	4½	4	4
22	Mexican pf.	6	6	6
58	New England	137	136¼	136½
26	Western	15	14	14
5	Western pf.	88¼	88½	88½

MISCELLANEOUS.

235	Am. Ag. Chem.	47	46¾	46¾
31	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	103	102½	103
120	Am. Pneu. Service	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	22	21½	21½
580	Am. Sugar Ref.	125⅝	125	125
47	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	123½	123	123
57	Am. Woolen pf.	103	102¼	103
900	East Boston Land	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
20	Eastern S. S.	77	77	77
44	Edison	248½	248	248
5	General Electric	155	155	155
30	Mackay pf.	77	77	77
800	Mass. Gas.	80¼	80	80⅛
116	Mass. Gas pf.	95½	95	95⅛
90	Mergenthaler	218	216	218
45	N. E. Cotton Yarn	121½	121	121½
30	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	118¼	118	118½
38	Swift & Co.	106¼	106	106⅛
200	Torrington, Class A	32	32	32
77	United Fruit	178	177½	178
599	United Shoe	68	67	67⅝
103	United Shoe pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2,251	U. S. Steel	81⅝	81	81⅝
23	U. S. Steel pf.	120	119½	119½
275	Wollaston Land	2	1½	1½

MINING.

150	Adventure	8¼	8	8
3,275	Amalgamated	78	76⅞	77½
380	Allouez	58½	57	57¼
290	Arcadian	7½	7	7
2,055	Ariz. Commercial	40½	40	40½
200	Atlantic	9½	9¼	9½
376	Boston Cons.	19⅝	19¼	19¼
205	Boston Corbin	18¾	17⅞	17⅞
455	Butte Coalition	25	24⅝	24⅝
350	Butte & Balaklala	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
598	Cal. & Arizona	74½	73	74½
150	Centennial	27½	27	27
504	Copper Range	76¼	75½	75½
205	East Butte	10	9½	10
100	Elm River	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
495	Franklin	20¾	19⅝	19½
290	Giroux	10½	10	10
276	Granby	90⅝	90	90
4,312	Crespe-Cananea	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
215	Hancock	27	26½	27
240	Helvetia	4	4	4
200	Indiana	36	36	36
3,287	Isle Royale	25	23	24
880	Kerr Lake	9⅝	9½	9⅝
987	Keweenaw	5½	4⅞	5
2,221	Lake	80	78	78½
485	La Salle

TELEPHONE INQUIRY REVIVED AFTER HALT

Believed It Will Drag Along Until Too Late for the Legislature to Act.

GETS COMPANY'S VALUATION

Hint of a Double Deal to Dodge the Corporation Tax—American's Income $23,922,458 Last Year.

There was another session yesterday of the much-delayed inquiry by a joint legislative committee into the telephone and telegraph business of the State, begun several months ago, with the ostensible purpose of obtaining data for an intelligent consideration of Gov. Hughes's request that the telephone and telegraph companies be placed under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. The inquirers have held scattered sittings in this and other cities, without any sign of the end, and the opinion is now being generally expressed that the investigation is likely to be continued until it will be impossible to present the bill embodying the Governor's request to the present Legislature.

Counsel for the committee questioned witnesses yesterday as to the valuation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the holding Bell concern, and clearly tried to bring out the fact that the company has two valuations—one for business purposes and one, much lower, to cut down the corporation tax levied by the State Controller. He obtained several interesting admissions.

The principal witness was Edward M. Moister, Assistant Controller of the company. He pleaded that the principal accounts of the company are kept in Boston. He stated that the corporation's investments in 1908 brought in an income of $23,922,458, of which $4,904,650 was received in this State. He went on to state that the New York Telephone Company, which covers the ground within a radius of thirty miles of City Hall and Monmouth County, N. J., received 23.68 per cent. of the business of the New York territory. He fixed the value of the American's equipment in poles and wires in this State at $4,000,000.

Mr. Moister admitted that $650,000 for depreciation had been deducted in his report from the gross income, and that $426,599 had been charged against the New York Telephone Company for handling the business that came through it into the American's office. He did not admit, however, that the size of some of these items could be accounted for by the desire to reduce the gross income.

"Why is it that you charge 75 cents for a message from Syracuse to Albany, a distance of 148 miles, and 1.25 for a message from Albany to New York, which is only 143 miles?" he was asked.

Mr. Moister hesitated and then replied: "It is all based on the mileage system."

"Is not the real reason because you have exclusive control of the business in this city?"

No answer.

"Well, it looks as if that is one of the things this committee will never find out," commented Mr. Page.

Asked if special rates in certain sections were not made by agreement with competing companies, Mr. Moister replied, "Not exactly."

Getting back to the deductions from the gross income of the New York Telephone Company by the American, the witness admitted that the practice was more or less like taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another.

Walter Brown, auditor of the American Company, followed Mr. Moister.

"Is it not true," he was asked, "that the 4½ per cent. which you take from the gross income of the New York Telephone Company increases the operating expenses as far as taxes are concerned, but does not affect the income as far as dividends are concerned?"

"I think the arrangement is properly handled," replied the witness.

"Is not all the stock of the New York Telephone Company owned by the stockholders of the American?"

"I believe it is."

"Well, doesn't the American own it body, head, and boots? And if it had a soul, wouldn't it own that too? And can you think of any reasonable excuse for charging up this annual deduction?"

"I don't know any more about the matter than has already been testified to."

The hearing will go on to-day.

OREGON LINE UNDER INQUIRY.

O'Brien Says Hill Rivalry Didn't Hurry Des Chutes Canon Branch.

Vice President J. P. O'Brien of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, one of the Union Pacific merger lines, was continued as a witness yesterday in the Government's dissolution suit.

"You know that there is another line projected up the Des Chutes Cañon" Mr. Severance inquired.

"Yes, I understand the Hill interests are going to build a road up the cañon."

"You got pretty busy on your line as soon as you heard another company was going to build?"

"No, it wasn't that. We had been busy for a year and a half."

"Well, you know that there has been a great clamor by the people of Central Oregon for transportation facilities and that they went to the Oregon Legislature to get a constitutional amendment to give the State authority to build a railroad itself because you wouldn't build?"

"That happened only four or five months before we began to build. We had taken the matter up with the Chamber of Commerce. They are doing some work on the other road, but they haven't laid any tracks yet. We started before they did."

Vice President E. E. Calvin of the Southern Pacific and General Manager of the Southern Pacific south of the Rio Grande and in New Mexico and Texas was a witness in the afternoon. He gave statistics of betterments on the Southern Pacific. Among the heavy charges on his section were those for snow sheds on the mountains and for water tanks and wells where the line crossed the southwestern desert.

"The line you recommended for the development of Central Oregon was never built, was it?" asked Mr. Severance on cross-examination.

"No, but surveys have been made."

"And the people of Central Oregon are still without railway facilities, some of them having to drive cattle 150 miles to reach a railroad?"

Mr. Calvin admitted it.

Thomas Fay, Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific on the division between El Paso and New Orleans, said $2,118,935 had been spent on the Galveston terminal. He told of the improved service provided between New York and El Paso by the Sunset Route. His testimony was in behalf of the merger, and was intended to justify the transfer of the steamship terminal to Galveston.

STOCK DIVIDEND $1,000,000.

Continental Insurance Directors Approve Distribution Among Stockholders

The Directors of the Continental Insurance Company formally approved yesterday the increase in outstanding stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and the distribution of the new stock as a 100 per cent. stock dividend. This action is subject to the ratification of the stockholders, which will be sought at a special meeting on March 16.

The Continental Insurance Company has been in business fifty-seven years. It has accumulated a net surplus of more than $15,000,000 and has total resources of $22,-333,757.

SILVER'S PRICE FALLS HERE.

Higher Duty on It in India Means She'll Import Less for a Time.

The news reached Wall Street from London yesterday that the Indian Government had raised the import duty on silver to 4 anas per troy ounce, or about 16 per cent. on the present market value of silver. The news was without preliminary warning, and the price of silver dropped in the London market from 24d. on Thursday to 23 7-16d., with a corresponding drop here, the price of the metal being regulated by the London quotations, which fix the price for the world.

Silver was as low as 22d. per fine ounce in the London market in December, 1908, and has fluctuated within a few cents per ounce since the panic of 1907. The largest producers of silver in the world are the Guggenheim interests through the American Smelting and Refining Company, Edward Brush, Vice President of that company, said yesterday when he heard the news from London that there had been no intimation either in the silver trade or among the large Eastern banks that any such move was contemplated. He said that the Indian Government's action was a bombshell out of a clear sky.

"The duty for the past ten or fifteen years has been 5 per cent. on the value of the imports," he said. "The new duty is to be 4 anas per troy ounce. At the present value of silver this will make a duty of about 16 per cent. The reasons for this additional duty are, of course, problematical. At the time of the imposition of the duty of 5 per cent. the matter was thoroughly discussed, and those in favor of the duty favored it because they desired to discourage the importation of silver into India.

"It, however, had no such effect whatever apparently, and in the opinion of students of the subject who have had wide banking experience in India, even the imposition of a duty of 16 per cent. will not permanently discourage the importation of silver and its distribution by the bazaars to the natives. The Indian knows no other method of saving such small hoardings as circumstances permit except by either burying chunks of silver or manufacturing it into bracelets or other ornaments for the women of India.

"The accumulation of silver in India will be, of course, enhanced in value over the delivery price from London by the amount of this duty, and undoubtedly such accumulation as they may now have in India, which is reported to be much less than that of six months or a year ago, will be distributed and consumed before new buying will take place.

"For this reason the London market has broken to-day from 24d. yesterday to 23 7-16d. If, however, the consumption of silver in India is not to be affected by this tax, which undoubtedly will be the case unless silver is produced in India, then the price of silver will not be permanently affected.

"At the present time there is a very lively demand for silver in China, which is likely to increase. On account of the low price of silver and the high price of commodities which are usually imported into China, these imports have been very much restricted and exports have been encouraged, and silver alone can be shipped to China to affect the balance of trade."

ROAD MAY ENTER BOSTON.

Grand Trunk Officials Find Old Law Which Gives Them Opening.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The statement was made in financial circles here to-day that the Grand Trunk Railroad officials, who are building a transcontinental line, are considering the possibility of extending their system to Boston as well as to Providence, where application for a charter was made recently. The method by which the Grand Trunk could enter Boston involves legislation adopted thirty years ago.

At the time the New York & New England Railroad, now part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, acquired from the State the tract of land in South Boston which now forms the Boston Wharf terminal of the New Haven system, it purchased twenty-five acres under such competitive conditions as to leave a loophole by which it is now possible that the Grand Trunk may be able to get to the Port of Boston. When the New England Road purchased the real estate it consented to the inclusion in the act giving it the right to acquire this land of the following provision:

"Any junction railroad built for the purpose of connecting lands and flats of the Commonwealth at South Boston with any existing railroad and connecting its tracks with the New York & New England Railroad may use with its own motive power the tracks of the said New York & New England Railroad for the purpose of transporting freight between said point of connection and said lands and flats in such manner upon such terms and conditions as the Railroad Commission may allow and permit; provided, however, that all the trains while on the tracks of the New York & New England Railroad shall be subject to its control and direction, in such manner as shall be approved by said commission."

The Grand Trunk officials consider it possible that by building a connection from the New London & Northern Railroad, which they own and which now touches Palmer, Mass., to some point on the midland division of the New Haven they can take advantage of the law quoted and force an entrance into the Port of Boston.

CHANGES IN TELEPHONE CO.

Western Union Directors Out and U. N. Bethel Made President.

As a result of the sale last year of the Western Union holdings in the New York Telephone Company the Western Union representatives in the directorate gave up their offices yesterday, and U. N. Bethell of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was elected President, succeeding Theodore N. Vail. Mr. Vail, who is President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Telephone Company.

The new members of the directorate elected are W. D. Sargent, Brooklyn; ex-Gov. Griggs, Paterson, N. J.; James H. Manning, Albany, N. Y.; John F. Maynard, Utica, N. Y.; Benjamin L. Chase, Rochester, N. Y., and Henry M. Watson, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—First Lieuts. E. W. Wildrick and L. D. Booth, Coast Artillery, orders Feb. 19 revoked.

First Lieut. G. M. Peek, Coast Artillery, relieved from duty with Fifty-fourth Company, and assigned to Fiftieth Company.

First Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, Coast Artillery, relieved from Fiftieth Company, and attached to Fifty-fourth Company.

Capt. F. Tompkins, Eleventh Cavalry, relieved from treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and return to proper station.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Abercrombie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, retired from active service June 16.

First Lieut. J. P. Truax, Medical Reserve, proceed home.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance, will make not to exceed eight visits per month to works of the Crucible Steel Company of America, Harrison, N. J., and not to exceed four visits per month to the Spalding-Jennings Works of the Crucible Steel Company of America, West Side Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., on business pertaining to inspection of material for the Ordnance Department.

Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance, to Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., to inspect First Battery, Field Artillery, National Guard of the District of Columbia; Battery A, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Virginia Volunteers; Battery B, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Virginia Volunteers, and Battery C, First Battalion, Field Artillery, Virginia Volunteers.

Col. R. Bernie, ordnance, to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., on business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance material.

The Navy.

Lieut. T. H. Taylor, home and leave one month.

Lieut. C. P. Huff, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Commander C. Knepper, to command the Monterey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Birmingham at Sewell Point, Justin at San Diego, and Vicksburg at Mare Island.

Sailed.—Sterling from Newport News, for Portsmouth, N. H.

ANN ARBOR'S NEXT OFFICERS.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., for President and Erb for Chairman of the Board.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Ann Arbor Railroad, to be held some time in March, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., it is expected, will be made President and Newman Erb Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Ramsey is Chairman of the committee of Detroit, Toledo & Ironton noteholders which, through the purchase of a large block of these notes from the Hollins interests, came into complete control of the Ann Arbor line. The proposed changes in officers are in keeping with an understanding with the Hollins interests.

The Chesapeake & Ohio, it is understood, through its connections has recently turned a large amount of business over to the Ann Arbor, and the earnings of the latter are said in consequence of this friendly arrangement with the Hawley lines to have shown a large increase.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on general business conditions, Dun's Review says:

Business conditions vary so widely in one section from another and in one trade from another, that a generalization broad enough for the situation as a whole is difficult. Yet, making due allowance for the effect of the severe weather in certain parts of the country, for the influence upon financial confidence of political uncertainties, and for the consequences of speculative reaction, it appears that the volume of trade continues very large, and the outlook for the Spring is in no small degree better than it was two weeks ago. In the dry goods trade jobbers are doing a business ranging, in different sections of the country, from 20 per cent. below normal to 10 per cent. above normal. The railroads are not only buying more freely of necessary supplies, but their traffic during the first two weeks of February increased 15.1 per cent. Bank clearings in New York, owing to the speculative inactivity, which has succeeded to the recent period of liquidation, show some falling off, but outside of New York there are gains for the month of 19.8 per cent. over 1909 and 5 per cent. over 1908.

Advices from the principal cities show a considerable range in character of conditions, yet it is noticeable that while in a number of instances trade is described as equal to or above the normal of former years, there is no report that is absolutely bad. The most serious development of the week is the street car strike in Philadelphia, where, however, some of the important lines of trade are running from three-quarters to full capacity. Building operations in a number of cities are reported as opening up satisfactorily for the season. Foreign commerce in New York in the latest week's amount of to $27,727,723, a slight falling off from last year and a small gain over 1908. The comparatively large imports continue to be the distinguishing feature, these amounting to $17,670,933, which is $7,613,153 in excess of the exports.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.

Wednesday, March, 2d, 1910

at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
10 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
20½ shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
12½ shs. Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co.
20 shs. Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J.
15 shs. Pennsylvania Plate Glass Co.
50 shs. Denver Consolidated Mining Co.
$1,000 Town of Hempstead Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s, 1931.
28 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley R. R. Co. guar.
6 shs. Madison Safe Deposit Co.
150 shs. Matawok Land Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$3,000 Maritime Association of the Port of N. Y. 2d mtge 5% bds., 1924.
50 shs. Waterbury Co., pfd
200 shs. Carmon-Guanajuato Gold Mining Co.
10,000 shs. Branch Mint & Milling Co. of Deadwood.
20 shs. Brentano's pfd.
20 shs. Camden Land & Imp. Co. of S. C.
$1,000 Chamber of Commerce of N. Y. Building Fund Income bond.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Guar. Co.
25 shs. New York Mtge. & Security Co.
50 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. James Butler Grocery Co. common.
76 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corp. pref.
114 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corp. common.
50 shs. Brooklyn Taxicab Co.
5 shs. Columbia Trust Co.
5 shs. New York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
35 shs. Northern Nat'l Bank Trust Ctf.
20 shs. National Reserve Bank.
$8,000 La France Copper Co. 1st mtge 6% bds. 1932, Jan'y, 1910, coupons attached.
125 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
30 shs. Northern Bank.
$1,000 St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co. 6% second gold note due April, 1911.
$500 Durland Riding Academy Co. 2d mtge. 5% bond.
$25,000 Delaware & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, due January, 1956.
$4,000 Belle Terre Estates 6% bonds (with 50% bonus common stock.)
25 shs. Audit Co. pref.
10 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
8 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
8 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
500 shs. United Verde Mining Co.
10,000 shs. San Luis Mining Co.

Andrew J. McCormack, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1910, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, N. Y.,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$302,000 Pan-American Co. 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Notes, due Oct. 1, 1914.
$8,588 50, an acceptance of the Cofetal-Carlota Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y., payable April 23d, 1910.
5,000 Pesos Mexican Government 4½% Notes, due 1913, endorsed by the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. Co.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Sears-Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Z. Decker, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hellman, dress goods and men's wear; Hotel Imperial.
Fromm & Mandelbaum, Albany, N. Y.; S. Fromm, dry goods; The Hermitage.
Morris, Mann & Reilly, Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; E. E. Beggs, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Ferrill & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; D. B. Beggs, representing; Hotel Seville.
Kerfoot, Miller & Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. S. Kerfoot, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.
Edwards, C. W., & Son, N. Y.; J. W. Ryan, hosiery and furnishing goods; Hotel Broztell.
Pierson, S. C., Troy, N. Y.; clothing; The Breslin.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. V. Niswanger, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods; 454 Broome Street.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. M. Sinclair, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Edwards, E. W. & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Gleason, gloves; Hotel St. Denis.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wenner, cloaks and suits; 488 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Robertson, E. A., Company, Saginaw, Mich.; E. A. Robertson, manufacturers; A. B. Martin, manufacturers; Prince George Hotel.
Frankel, Sam, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Mrs. Henry N. Frankel, ready-to-wear, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Latham.
Kagin, C., & Brother, Frankfort, Ky.; C. Kagin, dry goods; Hotel Seville.
Kidnane-Sullivan Company, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Cora L. Creamer, art embroidery; Hotel Navarre.
Hofferman, J. & E., Buffalo, N. Y.; Lottie L. Meiss, millinery; Margaret Louise Hotel.
Fountain, M. F., Greenwood, Miss.; ready-to-wear and millinery; Hotel Latham.
McNulty Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. M. McNulty, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Sara S. Major, department store; Emma J. Zournsch, department store; Knickerbocker Hotel.
Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; C. H. Raybould, dry goods; 31 Union Square West.
Robinson, L. W., Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. J. Muirine, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
The Dunn-Taft Company, Columbus, Ohio; Meda Deveny, ribbons; Ella Thompson, laces; Prince George Hotel.
Allen Brothers, Ionia, Mich.; F. G. Allen, general merchandise; Hotel Bradford.
Caster-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; F. Johnson, dressmaking; 214 Church Street.
Baker-Bryan Company, Stamford, Texas; R. V. Colbert, general store; Hotel Belmont.
Tuttle & Rockwell Company, Hornell, N. Y.; Charles N. Gardner, clothing; Grand Hotel.
Lander, J. H., Newcastle, Ind.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Knickerbocker.
Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; Flora Burk, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cody, M. B., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. E. Cody, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Tuttle & Rockwell Company, Hornell, N. Y.; R. M. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Albany.
The May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Etta I. Kenney, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Dennis & Junker, Rochester, N. Y.; F. Dennis, millinery; C. Junker, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Doehler, Frank, Rochester, N. Y.; china; Union Square Hotel.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; J. F. Ramp, china, toys, and housefurnishings; The Hermitage.
Wise, Mrs. H. L., Rockford, Ill.; millinery; New Grand Hotel.
Emrick-Owsley Company, Aledo, Ill.; E. E. Emrich, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Brown Brothers, Bowie, Texas; Joe M. Brown, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Reilly Sisters, Omaha, Neb.; Anna D. Reilly, millinery; Hotel Victoria.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Creedon, underwear; Hotel Imperial.
S. M. Jones Company, Toledo, Ohio; Paul H. Jones, general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.
Weld, Colburn & Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. J. Baldwin, hats; Hotel Cadillac.
Minear Dry Goods Company, Greensburg, Ind.; S. P. Minear, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.
J. D. Purcell Company, Lexington, Ky.; K. K. Denniston, department store; New Grand Hotel.
The Ritchie Company, Belleville, Canada; Eleanor Senth, millinery; Agnes Bryden, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; James Elmland, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Lyon Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Lewis, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Seville.
Stoddard & Patchen, Horseheads, N. Y.; Mrs. L. W. Patchen, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Garbade-Elband Company, Galveston, Texas; V. M. Mannon, housefurnishings and toys; Herald Square Hotel.
Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; C. E. Pixley, general merchandise; Hotel Earlington.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss J. C. Bingler, department store; Hotel Collingwood.
Hayes, E. F., Lexington, Ky.; William House, millinery; New Grand Hotel.
Isenstark, Charles, Chicago, Ill.; jobber; Hotel Bartholdi.
Seligman, J. M., Chicago, Ill.; jewelry; Hotel Marlborough.
Le Baron, Toledo, Ohio; Freda E. Schaefer, millinery; Hotel Arlington.
Hales, W. E., Chicago, Ill.; men's furnishings; Hoffman House.
Cleveland Cloak and Suit Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Perelea, cloaks and suits; Hotel Earlington.
Klaubert, S. T., Company, Chicago, Ill.; Oscar P. Larson, furs; Hotel Albert.
Lucey, T., & Brothers, La Salle, Ill.; T. Lucey, dry goods; L. M. Lucey, dry goods; Hotel Prince George.
Six, Willis C., Kirksville, Mo.; department store; Hotel York.
Fitzpatrick, Elizabeth, Cleveland, Ohio; Elizabeth C. Wood, millinery; Mary Strup, millinery; Hotel Knickerbocker.
Ortson, P. K., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Johnson, laces; Hotel Algonquin.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Otto H. Bruns, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Meyer, William, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank W. Millar, dry goods; Hotel King Edward.
Grip Suspender Company, Chicago; M. A. Graft, suspenders; Hotel Latham.
Miller, R. P., Yazoo City, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Latham.
Bush, Herbert H., Flint, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Collingwood.
Bingham, Washington, Penn.; Mrs. E. C. Bingham, millinery; Hotel Continental.
Wood, F. J., Westfield, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Durritt, Miss B., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Hotel.
Bartle & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; Mary E. Geheim, millinery; Margaret Louise Hotel.
Wright, W. T., & Wife, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss D. E. Wright, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
McCall, S. K., Company, Narman, Okla.; E. B. McCall, department store; Hotel Albert.
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. N. Maunt, dry goods; Hotel Prince George.
Hughes, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Loeb, millinery; Hotel Wolcott.
Hanch, J. B., Cloth Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles J. Meade, woolens; Parke Avenue Hotel.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
ALUMINUM NOVELTIES AND SIGNS.
Willis-Du Bois Co., 150 Nassau Street.
"BABIHOOD CLOTHES," Children's Aprons, Rompers, Sleeping Garments, Sacques & Robes, Ribbed Vests.
Windsor Knitting Mills, 31 Union Sq. West.
BASKETS & WILLOWWARE NOVELTIES.
Krauss & Co., 1113 West Houston Street.
Chas. Zinn & Co., 138-140 Grand Street.
BATHING SUITS.
M. Loewenstein, "The Fashion," 438 Broome.
Milbury Atlantic Mfg. Co., 542 Broadway.
BRAIDS.
Elite Braid Co., Imp'rt'r's & Mfrs., 105 Greene St.
BRASS AND COPPER ART GOODS.
B. Wiener, Manufacturer, 647 Broadway.
BRUSHES for Household, Toilet and Paint.
E. J. Kelly, "Anchor," 104 Chambers St.
CORD LOCK, RUCHING & BIAS FABRICS.
Erlanger & Reis, ("Rival" Fastener,) 109 W. 28
CORSET COVERS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Elite Muslin Underwear Co., 425 Broadway.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
Halperin Bros., 74-76 B'way, Brooklyn. (To neckwear manufacturers and jobbers only.)
CUT GLASS.
J. Hoare & Co., (Exhibit,) Grand Hotel.
DOG COLLARS, TRUNK & SHAWL STRAPS
George D. Pine, 104 Chambers Street.
DRESSES AND SKIRTS.
Joseph Schwartz, 11 West 20th Street.
FIBRE GOODS, SAMPLE & SUIT CASES.
Fibre Case & Novelty Co., 88 Chambers St.
HAIR ORNAMENTS AND BELTS.
Austin Walker Co., 565 Broadway.
INFANTS' HEADWEAR, Knit Goods & Cloaks
L. Hersig & Co., Inc., 141, 143, 145 W. 17th St.
LADIES' HAND BAGS & NOVELTIES.
A. & E. Leather Goods Co., 419-421 Broome St.
John Davenport & Co., 7 White Street.
LADIES' WAISTS.
Jos. Zindler, ("Empire" Waist.) 135 Wooster.
LEATHER GOODS.
Weiss M'f'g Co., 419 Broadway, cor. Canal.
MISSES' DRESSES.
A. Adler, 928 B'way. (Also Women's Neckw'r)
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th Street.
NECKWEAR—Women's.
Ostrich & Fancy Feather Boa Co., 38 E. 16th
PAPER & CHINA NOVELTIES for Dinners.
Theo. Metzeler, 46 Vesey Street.
PERFUME AND TALCUM POWDERS.
C. H. Solick, "Florentine," 56 Leonard St.
PHOENIX MUFFLERS & SILK HOSE.
Phoenix Knitting Works, 45 E. 17th, near B'way.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Avenue.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 21 Maiden Lane.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Avenue.
SWEATERS & LADIES' BATHING SUITS.
Progressive Knitting Works, 31 Union Sq.
TOYS, NOVELTIES, AND EASTER GOODS.
Playmate Toy Mfg. Co., 152 Bleecker Street.
H. Rosenstein, 36 Warren, St.
TRAVELING BAGS AND SUIT CASES.
S. Rosenbaum, 418-422 Broadway.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 16-16 West 20th Street.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—J. LEO HONIGMAN & BERNARD KREIZER, as Trustees under the will of Sylvester Knight, against ADAM STONE & JENNIE STONE, his wife, Max Bornstein, Rosie Bornstein, August Buermann & Sophie Buermann, his wife, Bessie Burget & John Burger, her husband, (the name "John" being fictitious, his real first name being unknown to plaintiffs), Max Chudnow, Sarah Chudnow, Abraham Cohen, David Cohen, Sarah Cohen, Annie Ferranniser, Thomas Ferranniser, Bertha Flam, Solomon Flam, David Frankel & Ella Frankel, his wife, Dorothea Heinrichs, Eva Horowitz, Lillie Janett, Marie Janett, Nichol Janett, Tony Janetti, Meyer Jarmulowsky & Louis Jarmulowsky (firm of M. & L. Jarmulowsky), Nissim M. Jurda, Morris Kaplan & Minnie Kaplan, his wife, Sam Koslof, Sarah Koslof, John Luhrs, Emma Luhrs, Fannie Morsky, Israel Morsky, Amelia Mullenband, Fannie Nebenschon, Johnson Nebenschon, Katie Orwitz, Ray Orwitz, David Rubin, Ida Rubin, Rosie Setter, Solomon Setter, Fannie Sosnofsky, Philip Sosnofsky, Max Wachsman & Babetta Wachsman, his wife, Louis Weinstein, Sarah Weinstein, Lena Weisberg, (the name "Lena" being fictitious, her real first name being unknown to plaintiffs, she making some claim to the mortgaged premises herein or to the rents thereof), John Fisher, Mary Fisher, Moses Z. Mullenband, Richard Roe, Susan Jones, (the names "John," "Mary," "Moses," "Richard Roe," and "Susan Jones" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to plaintiffs, they being tenants or occupants of the mortgaged premises herein), John White, Ella Brown, (all four names being fictitious, their real names being unknown to plaintiffs, they being or claiming to be the owners of the mortgaged premises herein), The City of New York, The Tenement House Department of the City of New York, & John J. Murphy, as Tenement House Commissioner of the City of New York, Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 24, 1910.

JOSEPH C. LEVI,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
(Office and Post Office Address), 35 Nassau Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

To the defendants, Bessie Burger & John Burger, her husband, (the name "John" being fictitious, his real first name being unknown to plaintiffs), John White & Ella Brown, (all four names being fictitious, their real names being unknown to plaintiffs, they being or claiming to be the owners of the mortgaged premises herein).

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Gerard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1910, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated February 17, 1910.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
35 Nassau Street, New York City, (Manhattan).

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., west of Broadway. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Amen." 7:45 P. M., "How God Calls Men."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 83rd St., between 8th and 9th Aves.—Dr. Oscar Haywood preaches morning, 10:45, "An Oriental Well." Evening, 7:45, "The Criminal." This is the first of three sermons to men on the parable of the Good Samaritan. "The history of clothes is the history of an evolution—the evolution of a blush."—Haywood.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"The First Question of a True Christian."
8 P. M.—"If Jesus Christ Was Not Almighty God, Has Any One a Right to Call Him a Good Man?"

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 West Forty-sixth Street.
The REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
MORNING: "THE JUDGMENT OF THE BOOKS."
EVENING: "SOME SUBSIDIARY SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PASSION PLAY OF OBER AMMERGAU."
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 31st St. CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"A Sense of Moral Obligation the Key to Character." 8 P. M.—"Every-Day Religion for Every-Day Men."
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor.—Rev. Robert Walker will preach at 11, and Rev. Edward B. Simmons at 8.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Ave., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Minister.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning: "The Things Outgrown."
Evening: "Psychical Research and Immortality."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th Street, Convent Ave.—Rev. Dr. Rufus P. Johnston preaches 11 o'clock. Sensible Prayer, 8 o'clock, "Samson."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 50th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services, Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Broadway and 76th St.
11 A. M.—Henry A. Stimson, D.D., preaches.
8 P. M.—Prof. H. R. Seager on "Employers' Liability and the Deathroll of Industry."

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, FIRST CHURCH, 323 West 56th St., Rev. W. I. FISHER, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Mr. DELOSS SMITH, GOSPEL SINGER.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH, 74 West 126th St. Services, 11 and 8. WM. BAYARD CRAIG, D.D., LL.D., Minister.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Ave.—11 A. M. WILLIAM MACKINTIRE SALTER speaks on "MAN'S NEED OF RELIGION."

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St. —Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The EVIL of Religious Abstractions and the GOOD of Religious Realities." All welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
81

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

American Real Estate Company Buys Merchants Exchange Building—Transaction Involves Over $3,000,000—New Loft for East Twenty-second Street—More Dyckman Loans—The Market Active.

One of the largest real estate deals of the year was closed yesterday, by which the American Real Estate Company purchases the new eighteen-story Merchants' Exchange Building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street from the Merchants' Exchange Building Company and gives in part consideration therefor one of the most important blocks in the Dyckman tract bounded by Dyckman Street, Eagle Avenue, Post and Academy Streets. The transaction involves over $3,000,000.

The building, purchased for investment by the American Real Estate Company, is easily one of the highest class commercial building yet erected in the city. It is located at 114 and 116 Fifth Avenue on a plot with 92½ feet frontage on Fifth Avenue and 175 feet depth on Seventeenth Street.

It was designed by Maynicke & Franke, architects, and built under the direction of Henry Corn, President of the company. The first thirteen floors of the building are laid out as lofts. The top five floors are divided into sales and show rooms of ample proportions. Although the building was not completed until Jan. 1, it is filling rapidly with high-grade tenants because of its advantageous location, good construction, and exceptional equipment.

One of the most attractive features of the structure is the 175 feet of north light which gives the building exceptional value for display purposes. There is also practically unobstructed light on the other three sides.

The Dyckman property taken over is located directly at the Dyckman Street Station of the Subway, and is ready for immediate improvement. It was acquired by the company nine years ago when property there was worth about 25 per cent. of its value to-day.

This is the third large piece of investment property acquired by the American Real Estate Company already this year, the Night and Day Bank Building at 527 Fifth Avenue, the Mercantile Building at 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street, having been recently purchased.

The conversion of the extensive vacant land holdings of this company and the capitalizing of the profits realized therefrom in high grade income properties of this character marks a new and interesting line of activity on the part of these large operators. It is understood that all three of these recent purchases show a substantial return upon the investment. The buyers were represented in the transaction by Mark Rafalsky & Co. and J. Clarence Davies.

Big Loft for East 22d Street.

Hewlett Scudder has sold to the Harvard Realty and Construction Company (Goldberg & Kramer) his residence, 21 East Twenty-second Street, a four-story and basement stone front dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9. Parish, Fisher & Co. and the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction.

The purchasing company already owns 13 to 14, adjoining, and with this latest purchase it now controls a plot 145 by 98.3, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue. A high-class twelve-story business structure will be erected on the combined site.

999-Year Lease Resold.

The Pinehurst Realty Company, of which Max Marx is President, has resold through H. D. Baker & Co. its 999-year lease of the Higgins estate property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street.

The lease is to be taken over by the Real Construction Company, recently organized and with which Hyman D. Baker is prominently identified.

The plot has frontages of 127 feet on Broadway and 129 feet on the street. It is understood that the Real Construction Company will erect two-story buildings on the property for the present. Eventually an apartment house may be erected.

Loft Zone Deals.

Sandford & Green have bought from the estate of Hortense Hoguet 48 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story and basement business building, on lot 24 by 98.9. A. H. Ivins & Co. were the brokers.

James N. Wells's Sons have sold for Herbert Knox Smith to Thomas G. Brown & Sons 547 and 549 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story building, on plot 50 by 100 leasehold.

William A. Edwards of Closter, N. J., has sold to John J. Egan 209 East Thirty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 12.10 by 98.9, for $10,000.

John Lucas has sold for H. H. Ripper to Nicholas Braun 505 East Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Buying East Side Tenements.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for the Savoy Holding Company to a client the six-story new-law tenement, with stores, 141 and 143 West Houston Street, on lot 38 by 75. The same brokers have also sold to Martin Garone 342 Water Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 63. This property has been in the Devine family for forty years.

Market for Private Dwellings.

Earle & Calhoun have sold for Mrs. Gertrude H. Munroe Smith 635 West 115th Street, adjoining the corner of Riverside Drive, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.11. Mrs. Smith has owned the house for over twenty years.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold to John H. Hanan for occupancy 1,073 Fifth Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25.4 by 127.8, midway in the block between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets. The house was bought by R. R. Dula from J. C. Umberfield, the builder, in 1900, and occupied by him up to his purchase of the Louis Stern property at Tarrytown several months ago.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for George W. Hattler to a client for investment the five-story flat 170 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Heights Apartment Resold.

Sugarman & Kahn have sold for Mrs. Emma Stewart to H. Nelson McLernon 140 Edgecombe Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of 142d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75. The same brokers have resold the property to a client for investment.

Collins & Barry have sold for Martha Beck to David C. Kee a two-story and basement dwelling on the north side of 171st Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, on plot 20 by 95. The same brokers have sold, also for David C. Kee, the adjoining plot, 37.6 by 95, to the east. The property will probably be immediately improved.

Loans in Dyckman Section.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has made a permanent loan on the five-story flat just completed by Joseph Balmford, on plot 50 by 100, on the north side of 205th Street, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue. The same company also made the building loan. Mr. Balmford owns a 50-foot plot adjoining, which he is contemplating improving in a similar manner.

The Union Dime Savings Institution has also loaned $125,000 on mortgage for a long term to a client of Charles Griffith Moses & Brother. The brokers would not make public the location of the property.

Brooklyn Sales.

Julius H. Reiter has sold 1,041 Tenth Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story property in Brooklyn.

Julius H. Reiter has purchased for clients a plot consisting of 700 lots in St. James, L. I.

Suburban Sales.

Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, purchased for $25,000 the old First Presbyterian Church, on plot 50 by 210, at the northeast corner of Broad and Wallace Streets, Red Bank, N. J. Allaire & Son were the brokers.

Garrett Velzer of Port Richmond has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff of P. J. Leahy two lots, 25 by 100 each, on the southerly side of Post Avenue, between Heberton and Richmond Avenues, Port Richmond. The purchaser intends to erect a private residence on the plot purchased.

Recent Buyers.

Lowenfeld & Prager are the buyers of 132 to 136 West Fourteenth Street, sold recently by the Bourne estate. The property consists of a seven-story building, recently damaged by fire, on plot 74.6 by 103.3.

A Brady Theatre on 48th Street.

Charles A. Rich, as architect for the newly organized New Netherland Theatre Company, filed plans with Building Superintendent Miller for the new theatre to be built for Manager William A. Brady, as President of the company, on the site of the old Automobile Exchange at 137 to 145 West Forty-eighth Street, and to be called "The Playhouse."

It is to be of brick, trimmed with limestone and marble, with a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 90.10 feet, and will be of the Renaissance design, with bays fitted with small paned windows above the portico. The auditorium will be three stories, with a balcony and gallery, and above these will be two additional front stories, fitted as studios. The building is to cost $170,000.

New School on Baxter Street.

C. B. J. Snyder, chief architect of the Department of Education, has filed plans for a new five-story public school to be built by the city at the northeast corner of Baxter and Hester Streets, replacing School 130, an old New York landmark of which Mary A. Underhill is now principal.

The new edifice will have a frontage of 200 feet on Baxter Street and will be a handsome example of the modified Gothic style, lighted by large mullion bays and crowned with parapets adorned with cluisters of pinnacles. It will have a girls' playground adjoining the assembly auditorium on the main floor and a second playground on the roof of this auditorium. The building is to cost $300,000. It will be of gray brick with limestone trimmings

To Remodel Whitelaw Reid's House.

McKim, Mead & White, as architects, have filed plans for partly remodeling the city residence of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, at 451 Madison Avenue, the improvements including the creation of a new library opening off the study and the installation of new elevators. They will be made at a cost of $10,000. Plans for the enlargement of the dwelling by additional stories after designs by the same architects were filed last year.

New 62d Street Apartment.

Plans have been filed for a new eight-story apartment house, with suites for eighteen families, to be built from designs by Albert Joseph Bodker as architect, at 40 to 46 East Sixty-second Street, for the 40 and 46 East Sixty-second Street Company, of which H. Allen Dalley of Ardmore, Penn., is President. It is to be of terra cotta trimmed brick, with a frontage of 66.4 feet and a depth of 84.8 feet, and will cost $200,000.

Federal Corporation Tax Opinion.

The Allied Real Estate Interests has received a copy of Attorney General Wickersham's opinion on its brief relative to the operation of the Federal corporation tax upon real estate corporations. The Treasury Department had rendered an opinion that, under the provisions of the law, the only amount of interest on mortgage indebtedness which could be deducted from the gross receipts of corporations was an amount equal to the interest on the paid-up capital stock.

This opinion of the Attorney General is to the effect that where realty corporations have taken title to real property subject to a mortgage, but have not assumed the indebtedness secured thereby, it may deduct from its gross receipts the entire interest on such indebtedness.

Masonic Clubhouse to Hempstead.

Hempstead, L. I., is to have a Masonic clubhouse of its own in the form of a three-story combination club and office building. The site selected is on Fulton Street, a plot 80 by 100 feet, adjacent to the Hempstead Bank. W. F. McCullough and A. D. P. Sullivant, the latter as associate, are the architects, and they have designated a classic facade made up of Harvard brick and terra cotta. The structure will be built for the Morton Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., and its membership includes many prominent persons. The approximate cost of the structure is estimated at $25,000, and it is expected that work will be begun in early Spring.

Notes.

Warren & Skillin have rented the entire ninth floor in the Stock Quotation Telegraph Building, 26 and 28 Beaver Street, for a term of years to the Shults Bread Company. This is a recently organized $6,000,000 combination, consisting of some of the largest bread bakeries in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and New Jersey.

The Jamaica Bay Improvement Association will meet next Monday night at the rooms of the Manufacturers' Association, 158 Montague Street. It will be a jollification over the successful outcome of the organization's efforts to secure the money for the much-needed improvement.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington St, 719 and 721, n e corner of 11th St, 75x98.9x50x116.6, six-story loft and store building; foreclosure sale, to Charles Gainer, $169,025.

5d St, 312, s s, 183.4 ft w of Avenue D, 22.7x 80, three-story tenement and store and six-story shop in rear; foreclosure sale, to Fannie Fried, $24,029.

Forest Av, s w corner of 168th St, 82x40, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; to the plaintiff, Ida Taylor, $14,000.

Belmont Av, s w corner of 189th St, 15x87.6, four-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, adjourned to March 4.

By Samuel Marx.

102d St, 63, n s, 62.8 ft w of Park Av, 37.6x 100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Louis Koch, $50,000.

Hughes Av, 2,124, e s, 138.1 ft n of 181st St, 16.8x84.10x16.8x84.7, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Frank G. Mulgannon, $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Hester St, n e corner of Baxter St, for a five-story brick school, 198.11x40.2; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300,000.

48th St, 137 to 145 West, for a three-story brick theatre, 80x90.10; New Netherland Theatre Co., 50 Central Park West, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $170,000.

62d St, 40 to 46 East, for an eight-story flat, 66.4x84.8, 40 and 46 East 62d St Co., premises, owner; A. J. Bodker, architect, cost, $200,000.

Parker Av, e s, 118.8 ft n of Westchester Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x30 each; Seewacha Construction Co., 148 West 119th St, owner; A. J. Bodker, architect, cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Front St, s e corner of Maiden Lane, to a five-story brick offices and loft; C. F. Steifel, Orange, N. J., owner; Taylor & Mosley, architects; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, 451, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Reid, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

BLEECKER ST, 118, s s, 25x75; Anna L. P. Goodrich and others to Sarah Lauterstein, $18,000.

COLLEGE AV, 1,269, w s, 20x85; Phelan Brothers Construction Co. to Annie I. Pomfret, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

CATHARINE SLIP, 15, e s, 17.3x49.7; Abraham Silverson and another to Silverson Construction Co., $1.

DELANCEY ST, n s, 87.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 21.10x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another, $100.

EDSON AV, w s, 597.5 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Ann J. O'Donnell to John T. Dooling, (mtg $475,) $100.

EXTERIOR ST, w s, 25.9 ft s of 73d St, 51.2x 102; Exterior St, w s, 102.6 ft s of 73d St, 37.11x99.11; Frederick A. Schermerhorn to Godfrey Knoche, $100.

EAST ROAD, Lot 15, map of party of the first part at Westchester, also South Road, Lot 19, same map; Country Club Land Association to Frederick Pearson, $8,627.

FCRT INDEPENDENCE ST, e s, Plot 58, map of William Giles, Kingsbridge, $50x158.9; Adrian Av, s s, 200 ft w of 227th St, 75x100; Ethel W. Berrian to Zepha O. Berrian, $1.

GRAND ST, n e s, at n w s of Goerck St, 25x 75; John Downing and others to Emilie T. Downing, $1.

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 179th St, 66.5x 96; Belmont Av, n w corner of 179th St, 81.7x 1.8; Sophie Knepper to Sarah Cohen, $1.

JOHNSON ST, e s, Lot 34, map of J. E. Bullard & Co.; John Trott to Minnie V. Trott, $1.

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 179th St, 66.5x96; Belmont Av, n w corner of 179th St, 81.7x irregular; Sarah Cohn to Belmont Bond and Mortgage Co, $1.

KELLY ST, n e corner of Intervale Av, 62.11x—; Utility Co. to Henry Morgenthau, (mtg $75,000,) $100.

LAWRENCE ST, 46, s s, 28x200; Louisa Fries to Cushman Bread Co., $100.

MADISON AV, w s, 27.8 ft s of 37th St, 27x 95; Ida C. Bracher to Witherbee Real Estate and Improvement Co., $100.

NEW BOWERY, 1 to 5, n e s, 58.7x—; George R. Pond to John Taylor, (mtg $14,500,) $1.

PINEHURST AV, s w corner of 178th St, 130x 92.8; Herbert J. Cochran to Jacob Hirsh, (mtg $35,000,) $100.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Tiffany St, 210x irregular; Central Building and Improvement and Investment Co. to James F. Meehan Co., (mtg $8,000,) $100.

TELLER AV, 1,050, w s, (mtg $7,500;) Teller Av, 1,067, to 1,073, (mtg $29,500;) Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Sarah Weiss, $100.

UNION AV, s w corner of Home St, 60.2x91; Marie V. O'Hara to Mary E. Flannery, (mtg $63,250,) $1.

UNION AV, s w corner of Home St, 60.2x91; David G. O'Hara and another to Maria V. O'Hara, $1.

VALENTINE AV, 2,104, e s, 18.4x—; Charles Tschanett to Thomas Wheeler, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

YVSE AV, w s, 275 ft n of 172d St, 75x100; Henry Steitz and others to Steinmetz Construction Co., $1.

WILLIAM ST, 78, 20.1x67.11; David W. Bishop and others to Cortlandt F. Bishop and others, executors and trustees, $100.

WALES AV, w s, 50.4 ft w of 142d St, 25.2x 100; Anne K. Rubin to Louis I. Prince, (mtg $900,) $100.

WALES AV, w s, 50.4 ft w of 142d St, 25.2x 100; Louis I. Prince to Commonwealth Realty Co., (mtg $900,) $100.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 37.2 ft n of 187th St, 33.4x 108.9; Gerome Realty Co. to Rose V. Malone, (mtg $9,500,) $100.

7TH AV, n e corner of 24th St, 86.11x79.2; Robert Alexander to Manhattan Office Building Co., (mtg $250,000,) $100.

2D AV, e s, 25.9 ft s of 29th St, 25.3x75; Andrew Lebert and others to Patrick J. Power, $27,150.

2D AV, 512, e s, 25.3x75; Patrick J. Power to Carvo Realty Co., (mtg $21,000,) $1.

3D AV, s s, corner of 141st St, 28x65.7; Michele Damello to Hugh P. Skelly, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

5TH AV, 1,073, e s, 75.4x127.8; Robert B. Dula to John H. Hanan, $100.

8TH AV, w s, 100.4.11 ft n of 154th St, 25x100; 8th Av, n w corner of 164th St, 24.11x190; Central Park West, n w corner of 99th St, 40x100; Central Park West, w s, 40 ft n of 99th St, 38.11x100; 108th St, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11; 8th St, s s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 75x102.2; 128th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 60x99.11; Paul M. Crandell to Silverson Construction Co., $1.

9TH ST, 632 East, 27.6x93.11; Edward E. Tietz and others to Francis D. Tietz and others, (mtg $22,000,) $100.

32D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 225x irregular; Louis F. Carlton and others to Heywood-Wakefield Building Co., $1.

45TH ST, 522, West, s s, 25x100.5; Minnie Schmidt to Edith S. Reynolds, $1.

49TH ST, 416 West, 25x100.10; Mathilda Blessing and others to Max Wetzstein, $100.

49TH ST, 416 West, 25x100.10; Mathilda Blessing, executrix and trustee, to Max Wetzstein, (mtg $12,000,) $225.250.

54TH ST, 108 East, 25x100.5; Thomas E. Crimmins Real Estate and Construction Co. to Lawyers Realty Co., (mtg $35,000,) $100.

57TH ST, n s, 156.5 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.4; Joseph F. Fobes and another to Alpha Sigma House Co., (mtg $11,600,) $2,000.

70TH ST, 38 West, s s, 20x100.5; William Brandt to Robert S. McCreery, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

70TH ST, 38 West, s s, 20x100.5; Robert S. McCreery to John R. Sheehan and others, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

73D ST, s w corner of Exterior St, 184x irregular; 73d St, s s, 159 ft w of Exterior St, 50x 140; Exterior St, w s, 76.11 ft s of 73d St, 25.7x99.11; Samuel W. Bridgham and others to Godfrey Knoche, $23,508.

73D ST, s s, 134 ft w of Exterior St, 25x140; Frederick A. Schermerhorn, trustee, to Godfrey Knoche, $4,155.

79TH ST, 156 East, s s, 20x102.2; Thomas E. Crimmins Real Estate and Construction Co. to Lawyers Realty Co., (mtg $18,000,) $100.

81ST ST, 309 East, n s, 25x102.2; Edward E. Tietz and others to Francis D. Tietz and others, (mtg $15,500,) $100.

86TH ST, 413 to 417 East, 25x90.8; Thomas G. Patten and others to George Ehret, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

88TH ST, 164 to 110 West, 100x100.8; Hudson Realty Co. to Sellwell Realty Co., (mtg $120,000,) $100.

91ST ST, 205 West, 34.10x—; Margaret A. Rowan to Chelsea Realty Co., (mtg $26,000,) $100.

96TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100.11; Matilda Epstein to Jesse S. Epstein, $1.

97TH ST, n s, 518 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Ray Lewis to Arthur I. Lewis, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

102D ST, n s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 40x 100.11; Matilda Epstein to Jesse S. Epstein.

116TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 25x103.6; Robert H. Hershman to Philip L. Berlinger and another, (mtg $31,500,) $100.

118TH ST, 503 East, 24.2x100.11; John J. Dixon to Harry G. Hecht, $1.

132D ST, 36 West, s s, 15x99.11; Christopher Moller and others to Grover C. Christmas, $8,250.

177TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Leon Sacks to Colwell Lead Co., (mtg $30,000,) $1.

188TH ST, ne e s, 123 ft n w of Gerard Av, 27x—; Joseph Richards to Matilda R. Reid, $100.

173D ST, 508 West, s s, 67.6x100; Abe Ruth to South Side Construction Co., (mtg $40,000,) $100.

184TH ST, 36 West, s s, 16.8x80; Frank C. Avery to Isabelle Camp, (mtg $5,482,) $6,500.

211TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 50x—; Lincoln McCormack to Jennie H. Galbraith and another, (mtg $4,000,) $100.

211TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 100x—; Lincoln McCormack and another to John W. Stanley, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

226TH ST, n s, e ¼ of Lot 485, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Hugo Wabst to Frank Petrilli, (mtg $1,700,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

AMSTER, Bernard, to Dollar Savings Bank; 11th St, n s, between Lots 202 and 203, 116.1x 99.10, 3 years $1,500

BARRETT, James, to Michele Barrett; 3d Av, w s, 80.5 ft s of 66th St, 20x65, due, &c, as per bond $5,000

BENNETT, Agnes P., to Equitable Trust Co.; West End Av, 621, w s, 32x40, due, &c, as per bond $30,000

BIGELOW, Clarence C., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 6th Av, 106 and 108, e s, 39.11x77.6, due, &c., as per bond $7,000

BRIGANTI, Michele, to Saverio Ursetti; Lafayette St, 213, w s, 25x200, 3 years, 6% $16,000

BROWN, Henrietta L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 72d St, 42 West, s s, 25x100.5, due, &c., as per bond $45,000

CARZILLO, Domenico, to Dollar Savings Bank; Belmont Av, 2,498 and 2,500, e s, 50x100, 3 years $21,500

CHRISTMAS, Groyer C., to Inhigenia Z. Place; 132d St, 36 West, 15x99.11, due May 1, 1913 ..... $6,000

C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Inc., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; Broadway, s e corner of 140th St, 99.11x150, 5 years, 4½% $255,000

CUSHMAN BREAD CO. to Louisa Fries; Lawrence St, 40, s s, 28x irregular, 5 years $30,000

DAVISON, George M., to George W. Boyce; Tremont St, n s, 150 ft w of Edson Av, 150x35, prior mtg $3,900, due, &c., as per bond $1,000

DOWNING, Thomas H., and another to Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the City of New York; Grand St, n e s, at n w s of Goerck St, 25x75, due June 1, 1911 ..... $4,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Farmers Loan and Trust Co.; 150th St, 526, s e corner of Old Broadway, 100.11x45; also land on Old Broadway, 153d St, 103d St, 181st St, 8th Av, 147th St, 7th Av, Broadway, Davidson Av, Grand Av, 170th St, Charlotte St, Wilkins Av, Kingsbridge Road, Jerome Av, Clinton Place, Charlotte St, Wilkens Av, Jennings St, Union Av, Lots 114 and 181, amended map of Canmahn estate, and Lots 790 to 796, map of Section C, Vyse estate, trust mtg, 3 years, 6% $250,000

GAINES-ROBERTS CO. to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Hoe Av, 1,010, e s, 510 ft s of Bancroft St, 3 lots, each 40x100; 3 mtgs, each $24,000 ..... $72,000

GENT, Michael, to Mount St. Vincent Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; Beaumont Av, w s, 25 ft n of 187th St, 25x80, installments, 6% $1,000

GREENBLATT, Louis, to Simon Pretzfeld; 11th St, 249 West, 86x100.11, 5 years, 5½% $42,500

HANAN, John H., to Robert B. Dula; 5th Av, 1,075, e s, 25x127.8, due, &c., as per bond $150,000

HANAN, John H., to Robert B. Dula; 5th Av, 1,073, e s, 25x127.8, prior mtg $150,000, due, &c., as per bond $50,000

HESS, Cecelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 183d St, 372 East, 20x100, due, &c, as per bond $4,000

HUBBELL, Sophie, to New York Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; Keppler Av, e s, 64 ft n of 237th St, 24x100, installments, 6% $4,500

JAMES F. MEEHAN CO. to Central Building Improvement and Investment Co.; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Tiffany St, 210x—, prior mtg $80,000, 3 years, 5½% $95,000

KANTOR, Jacob, and another to New York Savings Bank; Broome St, 321, s e s, 25.6x 75.4, due, &c., as per bond $45,000

KLOSSK, Rose, and others to Ellis Getzler; Avenue A, 1,676 and 1,678, e s, 40x75, prior mtg $21,000, due, &c, as per bond $1,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Samuel W. Bridgham and others; Exterior St, s w corner of 73d St, 25.9x irregular; 73d St, s s, 150 ft w of Exterior St, 50x140; Exterior St, w s, 76.11 ft s of 73d St, 25.7x99.11, 3 years $20,713

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Frederick A. Schermerhorn; Exterior St, w s, 25.9 ft s of 73d St, 51.2x102.2; Exterior St, w s, 102.6 ft s of 73d St, 37.11x96.7, 3 years $13,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Frederick A. Schermerhorn and others; 73d St, s s, 184 ft w of Exterior St, 25x140, 3 years $3,088

LAUTERSTEIN, Sarah, to Anna L. P. Goodrich; Bleecker St, 118, s s, 25x75, 2 years, 6% $2,000

LAUTERSTEIN, Sarah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Bleecker St, 118, 25x75, prior mtg —, due, &c., as per bond $12,000

LEVY, Fanny L., to Isaac D. Levy, Avenue B, s w corner of 4th St, 48x80, prior mtg $89,000, due, &c., as per bond $7,345

LEVY, Charles, to American Mortgage Co.; 45th St, s s, 70 ft e of 11th Av, 80x80.11, 5 years, 5½% $12,000

LOTH, Bernard, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 150th St, 527 West; 2 lots, each 17x99.11; 2 mtgs, each $12,000, 5 years. $24,000

McCARTHY-MACY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Park Av, n e corner of 187th St, 34x100, 5 years, 6% $20,000

McCARTHY-MACY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Park Av, e s, 68.3 ft n of 187th St, 34.3x100, 5 years, 6% $16,000

McCARTHY-MACY CO. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Park Av, e s, 34 ft n of 187th St, 34.3x100, 5 years, 6% $16,000

MANHATTAN OFFICE BUILDING CO. to Robert Alexander; 7th Av, n e corner of 24th St, 86.11x79.2, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years, 6% $70,000

MARX, Isaac, to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; 2d Av, w s, 50 ft s of 77th St, 25x 100, due, &c., as per bond $22,000

MARX, Isaac, to Jacob Marx; 2d Av, w s, 50 ft s of 77th St, 25x100, due Feb. 24, 1913, 5½% $2,500

MONOMOY CO. to Greenwich Savings Bank; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 97th St, 107.6x —, due, &c., as per bond $195,000

MORGAN, Christina, to Josephine S. Hewitt; Havemeyer Av, w s, 83 ft n of Quimby Av, 50x105, due June 1, 1913 ..... $2,000

MURRAY, James, and another to Wilson M. Powell; Edgecomb Av, 363 to 369, w s, 4 lots, each 37.6x100, 4 mtgs, each $35,000, 5 years $140,000

NURUH, Augusta, to Michael Nathan; 14th St, n e s, 219 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x103, 3 years, 6% $1,000

O'NEILL, Fannie, and others to Mount St. Vincent Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; Waterloo Place, w s, 60 ft s of 176th St, 25x70, installments, 6% $2,000

PICONE, Joseph, to Jacob Wicks; Southern Boulevard, n s, 587.6 ft w of St. John Av, 37.6x165, 5 years $35,000

POLINSKY, Israel, and another to Morris Rose and another; Broome St, 321, 25.6x75.4, prior mtg $45,000, due April 1, 1913, 6% $20,500

POWER, Patrick J., to Simon Wolf and another, executors; 2d Av, e s, 25.9 ft s of 29th St, 25.8x75, prior mtg —, 5 years $21,000

REID, Matilda, to Joseph Richards; Junet St, n e s, 123 ft n w of Gerard Av, 100x—, 1 year $3,600

RHOADES, Annie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 41st St, 302 West, due, &c., as per bond $20,000

RICHTER, Charles, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 526, w s, 25x98.7, 3 years, 4½% $5,000

SCHAAF, Anna, to John A. Aspinwall and others; 83d St, 217 East, 16.8x100.5, 3 years, 4½% $7,000

SCHMITT, Frederick, and others to Nikolaus Liesenbein; Washington Av, 947, w s, 25.3x 100, 3 years $4,000

SOUTH SIDE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Astor Mortgage Co.; 173d St, 568 West, 37.6x100, 5 years $36,000

STATEN ISLAND AND MANHATTAN REALTY Co. to Kate A. Johnson; 85th St, 255 West, 18x102.2, 5 years, 4½% $16,000

TOOLEY, Francis L., to John McLaughlin; 79th St, 156 East, 20x102.2, 3 years $7,000

URSULINE CONVENT OF ST. TERESA to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Park Av, n w corner of 93d St, 64x100, prior mtg $80,000, 3 years, 4½% $8,000

WACHTER, Alfred, to Luisa Scheuermann; 131st St, 19 West, 25x99.11, 5 years, 4½% $17,000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DEVELOPMENT and Construction Co. to Manhattan Savings Institution; Audubon Av, n w corner of 176th St, 99.11x100, due, &c., as per bond $135,000

WETZSTEIN, Max, to Charles F. Ballard; 49th St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.10, 5 years, 4½% $16,000

WHEELER, Thomas, to Charles Tschanett; Valentine Av, 2,104, 225 ft n of 180th St, 18.4x irregular, prior mtg $3,500, due March 1, 1913, 6% $1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x70.11; J. D. Hallock and others against Carlyle Realty Co., owner; J. C. Lathrop, contractor, $55.

VAN NEST AV, 755; Morris Gitelson against John J. Gereghty, owner; Morris Baudler, contractor, $62.

BROADWAY, 1,457 to 1,463; Peter A. Smith against Henry Phipps Estate, owner; United States Restaurant and Realty Co., contractor and lessee, $1,941.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64; Frank M. Gabler against H. C. Trumbower, owner; Stuart Wyeth, contractor, renewal, $740.

224TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of White Plains Av, 25x100; Archie Stewart against James F. Moore, owner; John Kennedy, contractor, $76.

224TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of White Plains Av, 25x100; Daniel Stewart against James F. Moore, owner; John Kennedy, contractor, $72.

224TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of White Plains Av, 25x100; Garry Brennan against James F. Moore, owner; John Kennedy, contractor, $78.

224TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of White Plains Av, 25x100; George Williams against James F. Moore, owner; John Kennedy, contractor, $69.

12TH ST, 627 East; Carl Rieger against George Muhlfeld and Katherine Steinbach, owners and contractors, $1,189.

HONEYWELL AV, n w corner of 178th St, 87x140; Kenney Manufacturing Co. against Anna A. A. Brandt, owner; James F. Hogan, contractor, $1,272.

116TH ST, 109 and 111 East; Sol Unger against Herman B. Grossman, owner; Max Schlesinger, contractor, $132.

90TH ST, 248 East; Abraham Shapiro against Michael Dempsey, owner; Isabella Devine, contractor, $76.

96TH ST, 315 to 321 West; John F. Cronin against James Thedford, owner; Charles Edwards, contractor, $995.

COLLEGE AV, 1,227; Bartholomew McKeon against Henry L. Harrison, owner and contractor, $272.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 380 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x150 to Fox St; Dennis Crimmins against Graham Adams Co., owner; Charles Schneider, contractor, $138.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 380 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x150, to Fox St; Cornelia O'Connell against Graham Adams Co., owner; Charles Schneider, contractor, $42.

INTERVALE AV, n e corner of Beck St, 100x 100; Cornelius O'Connell against John J. Tully, owner; Charles Schneider, contractor, $12.

182D ST, 508 to 518 West; Hyman Fisher against Robert Friedman, owner; H. Leavitt, contractor, $140.

51ST ST, 461 and 463 West; John F. Cronin against Church of the Sacred Heart, owner; Charles Edwards, contractor, $200.

FULTON AV, s w corner of St. Paul Place, 60x 8C; Edmond Hannan, executor, against Benjamin Gruenstein, owner; Charles Snyder, contractor, $30.

12TH ST, 20 East; Howell & Lawrence against Julia Fitzgerald, owner; Joseph Di Corcia, contractor, $1,765.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; Charles Dempsey against Cathedral of St. John the Divine and others, Feb. 17, 1910, (by bond,) $1,172.

TREE TAV AV, e s, whole front between 188th St and Park View Place; Kenney-Renner Co. against Richard M. Montgomery & Co. and others, Jan. 29, 1910, $6,825.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St; John Cullo Brothers against Emanuel Doctor and others, Jan. 6, 1910, $375.

Lis Pendens.

MATILDA AV, e s, 200 ft s of 239th St, 50x 100, two actions; Central Mortgage Co. against Fox-Muller Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Otis & Otis.

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 108th St, 100.11x93; William Rankin against John La Spina and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Adams.

MADISON AV, 1,441; Annie Holland against William Walser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Bergman.

12TH ST, 539 East, and property in Kings and Westchester Counties; Matilda Andres and others against Edward J. Brown and others, (partition;) attorneys, Arnold & Greene.

128TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x 99.11; Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls against Nathan Greenblatt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wise & Seligsberg.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 50th St, runs s 200.10 ft to 88th St, x e 150x n 100.5 x e 25 x n 100.5 x w 175 ft to beginning; Walde, Phillips Co. against German Theatre, Inc., and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

79TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, 19x 102.2; Charles Remsen against Jeanie M. H. Lovee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manice & Perry.

WEST ST, s w s, Lot 10, map of Wardsville, Bronx, 50x114; Mary A. Langbein, ex'x, and others against Minor A. Ross and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Langbein.

DELANCEY ST, 246; Samuel Trachman against Ike Shapiro and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, M. H. Harris.

JONES ST, 11; Anna C. S. Hassey against Charles Schenck and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sundheimer.

48TH ST, 246 East; Adam Lieb and others against Anton Ras

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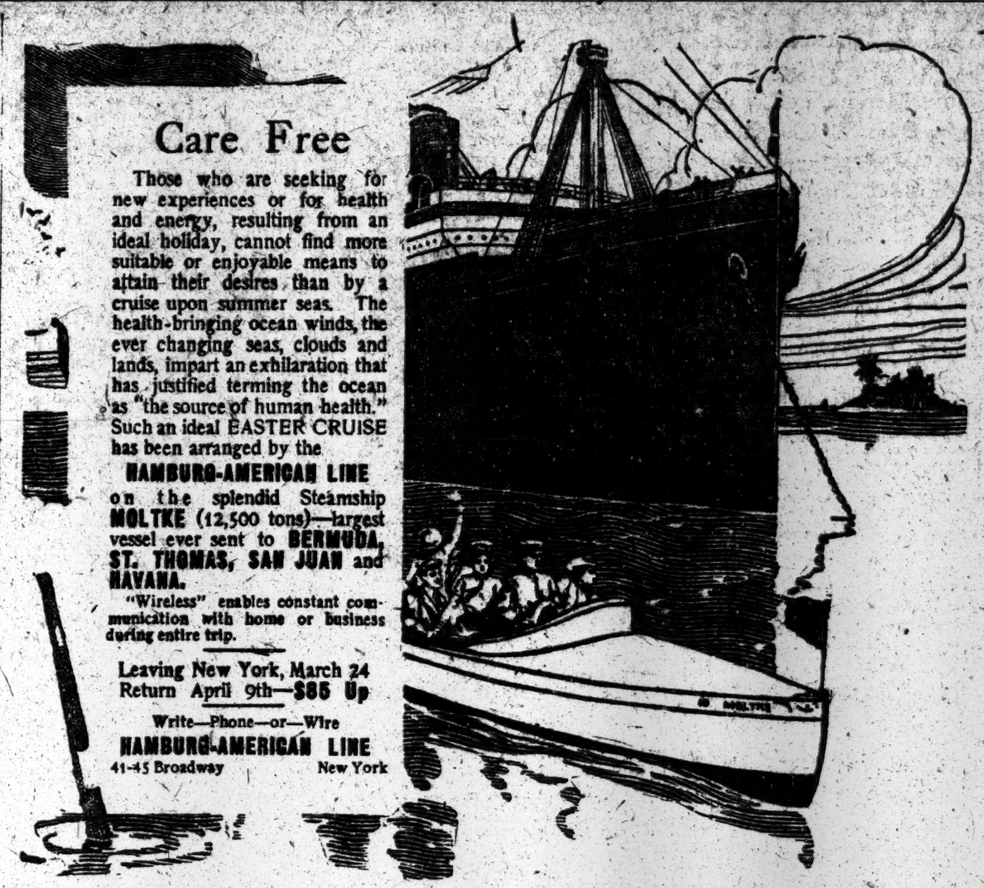

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Those who are seeking for new experiences or for health and energy, resulting from an ideal holiday, cannot find more suitable or enjoyable means to attain their desires than by a cruise upon summer seas. The health-bringing ocean winds, the ever changing seas, clouds and lands, impart an exhilaration that has justified terming the ocean as "the source of human health." Such an ideal EASTER CRUISE has been arranged by the

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

on the splendid Steamship MOLTKE (12,500 tons)—largest vessel ever sent to BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, SAN JUAN and HAVANA.

"Wireless" enables constant communication with home or business during entire trip.

Leaving New York, March 24
Return April 9th—$85 Up

Write—Phone—or—Wire
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway New York

Faster Cruise TO THE ANTILLES AND THE Land of Lillies

18 DAYS $85 AND UP
TWIN SCREW
S.S. AVON
11,500 TONS
LEAVES NEW YORK
March 25th
FOR
NASSAU—HAVANA
SANTIAGO—JAMAICA
BERMUDA
Also WEEKLY SERVICE to
BERMUDA
Every Wednesday, 10 A. M., by
R. M. S. P. "Orotava" 5,000 Tons
Full Information and Illustrated Booklets on Request.
The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agents
32 State St., New York

BUENOS AYRES
"Show Place of South America"
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, AND ROSARIO.
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York, 5th & 20th of each month.
For rates etc., apply local Ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

BERMUDA TOURS
Delightful all expenses included trips from New York Mar. 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, $32.50 and up, for 5, 8, 9, and 12 day tours. Send for details to MARSTERS TOURS, 31 West 30th St., New York.

CLARK'S TOURS TO EUROPE
Most comprehensive and attractive ever offered; frequent departures between Apr. 16 and July 8, with rates from $275 to $820, including all necessary expenses.
F. C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

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12 DAY TOURS Tropics. All Expenses. $50.
Information W. S. Irwin, 32 B'way, N.Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
Well cooked, well served meals—
Just one feature of the Fall River Line's excellent service.
On the way to Boston.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning—later if you like.
Fare to Boston..... $3
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

JOY LINE 2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

THE FIRST STEP.

If you lose anything, let your first step be to advertise the loss in The New York Times. Day or night, you may telephone 1000 Bryant and give your advertisement over the telephone. Or go to any advertising agent. The cost for advertising your loss will be little. The Times' daily circulation exceeds one hundred and seventy-five thousand copies, and The Times is recognized as New York's Lost and Found medium. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

NEW YORK TO
BERMUDA
AND RETURN
$30 AND UP
45 Hours by Quebec S. S. Co.'s Fast Twin-Screw Steamer
BERMUDIAN, 5,530 tons, sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
Perfect Service—Wireless Telegraphy—Bilge Keels.
Tickets, Staterooms and All Information
THOS. COOK & SON,
245-1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave.,
563 Fifth Ave., New York.
70 Spring and Summer Tours to Europe and the Passion Play
(Program No. 28)

American Line From Pier 62, N. R., at 10 A.M.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*Oceanic.....Feb. 26 | *Adriatic.....Mar. 12
Philadelphia..Mar. 5 | St. Louis.....Mar. 19
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 61, N.R.

Atlantic Transport Line From Pier 59, N. R., 11 AM
New York—London Direct.
Min'tonka, Mar. 12, 10:30 AM | Min'apolis, Mar. 26
Minnewaska, Mar. 19, 1 PM | Min'haha, Apl. 9

Red Star Line From Pier 59, N. R., 11 AM
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Krooni'd, Mar. 2, 10 AM | Vaderland.....Mar. 12
Finland.....Mar. 5 | Zeeland.....Mar. 19

White Star Line From Piers 60 & 61, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Laurentic, (new,) Mar. 5, noon. | Baltic, Mar. 19
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic, Feb. 26, 10 A. M. | Adriatic, Mar. 12
†Philadelphia, Mar. 5, 10 A.M. | †St. Louis, Mar. 19
†American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.

NEW YORK & BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
Via Azores, Madeira, Algiers & Gibraltar.
Romanic.....Feb. 26 | Celtic.....Mar. 16
Cretic.....Mar. 12 | Canopic.....Mar. 24
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE
From New York and Boston
TO THE Mediterranean
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers
Largest in the Trade
CELTIC Mar. 16, 2:00 P. M.
ROMANIC.....February 26; April 2
CRETIC.....March 12, April 16
CANOPIC.....March 24.....
9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Go To Bermuda
Forty hours from frost to flowers.
By Twin Screw Line
Largest and Fastest Steamers
S.S. Oceana, 8000 Tons
Sailing Every Saturday from New York.
Gymnasium, Orchestra, Electric Fans.
S.S. Bermudian, 5530 Tons
Sailing Every Wednesday from New York.
Wireless on both Steamers; also bilge keels.
WEST INDIES
New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., Gen'l Agents, Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York, THOS. COOK & SON, Pass. Agts., 245 and 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., Quebec.

ITALY Sail April 6
Our best UNIVERSITY TOUR—
Best Itinerary—Best Leaders—
Best Lecturers At OBERAMMERGAU for
The Passion Play
May 16th
Send for Announcement and Maps
Bureau of University Travel
68 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

Jamaica-Panama
Finest Steamers in the Tropical Service. From New York to Panama, via Jamaica. Every Thursday, 12 M. Pier 8, East River.
ZACAPA.....March 3d
ALMIRANTE.....March 10th
SANTA MARTA.....March 17th
Every Room an Outside Room.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY,
17 Battery Place, New York.
Any City S. S. Ticket Agency.
Additional Weekly service from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

FOR FORTRESS MONROE,
(Old Point Comfort,) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., via Baltimore and the
BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
(Old Bay Line).
Leave Baltimore every week day at 6:30 P. M. Finest steamers South of New York. Equipped with wireless telegraphy. All the delicacies of the Chesapeake. Delicious meals. Refreshing night's rest. Through tickets at principal railroad ticket offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every weekday at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
All Modern Safety Devices, (Wireless, &c.)
London—Paris—Hamburg
KAISERIN AUG. VIC. 25,000 TONS.
Leaving New York March 5, 12 Noon.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.
{Graf Wald..Feb. 26, 11 AM | †Amerika.....Mch. 26
†Kais'n Aug. Vic..Mch. 5 | {Pretoria.....April 2
*Pres. Lincoln.....Mch. 12 | {Graf Waldersee...April 9
*Pres. Grant.....Mch. 19 | {Kais'n Aug. Vic...April 16
‡Hamburg direct. *Omits Plymouth.

ITALY VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, and GENOA.
S. S. BATAVIA (Naples only).March 25, 1 PM
S. S. HAMBURG.....March 26
S. S. MOLTKE.....April 19
TRAVELERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
Hamburg-American Line, 45 B'way, N. Y.

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25 DAYS' TRIP TO WEST INDIES $140
Leaves New York Feb. 26, 2 P. M.
By NEW S. S.
PRINZ JOACHIM
Calls at Jamaica (stay 2 days), Colon, Isthmus of Panama (stay 2 days), Port Limon, Costa Rica (stay 4 days). Stop-over allowed at Jamaica.
These delightful trips (alternating with 24-day cruis at $135) leave New York every week. SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO JAMAICA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway. New York.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse
Sails March 8th for
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Wireless and Submarine Signals.
To London, Paris, Bremen.
Express Sailings, Tuesdays, 10 A. M.
K. W'm d. Gr...Mch. 8 | Kronp. Cecilie...Mch. 22
K. Wilh'm II.....Apl. 5 | K. W'm d. Gr.....Apl. 19
Kronp. Cecilie...Apl. 26

North German Lloyd

To Bremen Direct.
Twin-Screw Sailings, Thurs'ys, 10A.M.
Rhein....Mch. 3 | Bremen...Mch. 17
Ziethen...Mch. 10 | *Prinz Fr. W'm.....Mch. 17
*P. Fr. W'm.....Mch. 17 | *Prinz Eitel Fr...Mch. 24
*G. Washington...Mch. 31
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
To Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
Sailings Saturdays 11 A.M.
Barbarossa.....Feb. 26 | Prinzess Irene...Mch. 5
Prinzess Irene...Mch. 5 | *Berlin.....Mch. 12
*Berlin.....Mch. 12 | Fr. der Grosse...Mch. 19
Fr. der Grosse...Mch. 19 | K. Albert.....Mch. 26
K. Albert.....Mch. 26 | *Omits Algiers.
Independent Around-the-World Tours. Travelers checks good all over the world.
OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 54 & 56, North River, 9 A. M.
Liverpool Service. Calling at Fishguard, South Wales.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT
VIA FISHGUARD
Wednesday from New York
Monday in London
MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA,
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Mauretania...Mar. 2 | Mauretania...Mar. 23
Lusitania....Mar. 9 | Lusitania.....Mar. 30
Campania.....Mar. 16 | Campania.....Apr. 6
SPECIAL CRUISE.
To Italy & Egypt
S. S. CARMANIA
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Str.
MARCH 5.
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.
SPECIAL CRUISE
SAXONIA TO ITALY MARCH 19
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE
TO FIUME, VIA
GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
*Carmania.Mar.5, noon | Carpathia....Mar. 31
*Saxonia, Mar.19 noon | Pannonia.....Apr. 14
*Does not call at Trieste and Fiume.
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Furnessia, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Caledonia, Mar. 12, 9 A.M.
Columbia, Mar. 5, noon | California, Mar. 16, 2 P. M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
from Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bretagne..Feb. 26 | *La Provence..Mch. 17
*La Savoie...Mch. 3 | *La Touraine..Mch. 24
*La Lorraine..Mch. 10 | *La Savoie...Mch. 31
*Twin screw steamers.
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Noordam.....Mar. 5, 9 AM | Potsdam.....Mar. 23
Ryndam.....Mar. 22, 9 AM | New Amsterdam.....Apr. 5
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:38 | Sun sets..5:49 | Moon rises..8:33

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:15	9:37	3:07	3:29
Governors Island	9:42	10:05	3:44	4:03
Hell Gate	11:32	11:53	5:19	5:38

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 25.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, Feb. 19.
SS Virginia, Naples.
SS America, Naples, Feb. 11.
SS Mongibello, Palermo, Jan. 31.
SS Irene, Oran, Feb. 5.
SS Valdura, Glasgow, Feb. 8.
SS Indramayo, Sabang, Feb. 2.
SS New York, (Dutch,) Rotterdam, Feb. 16.
SS Cheyenne, Savona, Feb. 2.
SS Parima, St. Thomas, Feb. 20.
SS Desterro, Barbados, Feb. 16.
SS Chalston, Inagua, Feb. 19.
SS Brazos, Galveston, Feb. 19.
SS Nacoochee, Savannah, Feb. 22.
SS Burgermeister Hackman, New Orleans, Feb. 16.
SS San Marcos, Norfolk, Feb. 24.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 24.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 24.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Feb. 23.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oceanic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	———	10:00 A.M.
P. di Piemonte, Naples	———	———
Oceana, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarstoga, Havana	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Ponce, Mayaguez	———	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Suriname, Demerara	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Amazonense, Para	3:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Mesaba, London	———	9:00 A.M.
America, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Crispin	Para	Feb. 6
Parthenia	Antwerp	Feb. 6
Alice	Algiers	Feb. 11
Mesaba	London	Feb. 12
Barcelona	Hamburg	Feb. 9
San Giovanni	Naples	Feb. 16
Camoens	Barbados	Feb. 15
Narragansett	London	Feb. 9
Saba	Trinidad	Feb. 16
Desterro	Barbados	Feb. 16
Braemar	Gibraltar	Feb. 19
James Brand	Tyne	Feb. 11
Cymric	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 12
Buffalo	Hull	Feb. 13
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Savoie	Havre	Feb. 19
Columbia	Glasgow	Feb. 19
Shimosa	Gibraltar	Feb. 19
Prinz Siglesmund	Kingston	Feb. 22
Julia Luckenbach	Porto Rico	Feb. 21
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Feb. 24

DUE MONDAY.

Columbia	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Carmania	Naples	Feb. 17
Duca d'Aosta	Palermo	Feb. 17
Chicago	Havre	Feb. 17
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 23
Colon	Cristobal	Feb. 22
Orotava	Bermuda	Feb. 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 26
Ancon	Cristobal	Feb. 21
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 23
El Sud	Galveston	Feb. 22

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Columbia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported 1,320 miles east of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Tuesday morning.

SS St. Louis, outgoing, was reported 265 miles west of the Lizard at 11 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 3:30 P. M. to-day.

By United Wireless.

SS Colon, Cristobal, 836 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M., Feb. 23.

SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, 423 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Mobile, 473 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, 330 m. S. of Scotland Lightship 8:40 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cedric, at Madeira, Feb. 24.
SS Koenig Albert, at Naples, Feb. 24.
SS Livingstonia, at Delagoa Bay, Feb. 23.
SS Argentina, at Naples, Feb. 22.
SS Buenos Aires, at Genoa, Feb. 23.
SS Oceania, at Trieste, Feb. 19.
SS Rotenfels, at Malta, Feb. 25.
SS Star of Australia, at Auckland, Feb. 24.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Feb. 25.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Azores, Feb. 25.
SS Europa, from Naples, Feb. 24.
SS St. Patrick, from Moji, Feb. 26.
SS Dungeness, from Para, Feb. 24.
SS Jevington, from Caslastine, Feb. 22.
SS Montevideo, from Genoa, Feb. 22.
SS Saxon Prince, from Shields, Feb. 24.

Passed.

SS Regina d'Italia, New York for Genoa, passed Sagres.
SS Prinz Adalbert, Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard.
SS Chicago City, New York for Bristol, passed Fastnet.
SS Strombus, New York for Port Said, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru	Feb. 27	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. transport	Feb. 28	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco) —Alameda	Feb. 28	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Fair weather prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains during the past twenty-four hours, except for scattered showers in Michigan and the Northwest.

Low temperature was general during the past twenty-four hours in the East with readings Friday morning of 22 degrees below zero at Northfield, Vt.; 8 degrees below zero at Albany, N. Y.; 24 degrees below zero at Concord, N. H., and 24 degrees below at Greenville, Me.

A decided rise in temperature is reported from the Gulf and Plain States and the Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, and the temperature is above normal in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

A marked change to warmer weather will overspread the districts east of the Mississippi River Saturday, and a further rise is indicated for the Atlantic States Sunday.

An extensive disturbance that covers the Plains States will move eastward, attended by general precipitation in districts east of the Mississippi River Sunday.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light variable, becoming moderate south and southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate variable becoming south winds, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-D

PERSONAL.

WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF BERTHA AND MAX MAYER, FORMERLY OF KISSENGEN, (GERMANY.) ADDRESS M 194 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A NICE baby boy to give away. A 30 Times, Times Square.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Thursday night, between Plaza Hotel and 611 Fifth Avenue, or the Hudson Theatre, a diamond pendant eardrop, containing 80 diamonds; $50 reward, no questions asked. Return to Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

LOST—Black lynx muff, Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, between 11 P. M. and midnight, in autocab, between Flatbush Av. Subway station and 923 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; reward $15; no questions asked. Return to above address.

LOST—Sunday, 5th Av., 57th to 72d St., valuable heirloom; brooch, fashioned like lovers' knot; diamond studded; at ends were two large drop pearls; in centre pink pearl; liberal reward. Return to 725 5th Av.

LOST—On Saturday evening, a blue-beaded bag containing a pair of opera glasses and handkerchief with initials "E. W. O."; liberal reward will be paid if returned. Z 21 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Either in Hickson's, Wednesday, the 23d, between 12 and 1 o'clock, or at the Metropolitan Skating Rink, a diamond horseshoe brooch; $50 reward, no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Hand bag in Siegel Cooper's; brown imitation alligator bag containing 10-trip Erie R. R. ticket to Rutherford, and other articles; ample reward for return to Davie, 304 West 19th St.

LOST—On Feb. 25, at Altman's or Gorham's, or on streets between and 286 Lexington Av., a small brooch in shape of frog, studded with emeralds. Liberal reward if returned to 286 Lexington Av.

LOST—On Monday, the 21st, at Broadway, near Reade St., envelope containing two checks issued by International Banking Corporation. Please return to 60 Wall St. Payment stopped.

LOST—On Thursday evening, bowknot pin, gold and pearls, between 97th St., Riverside Drive, Metropolitan Opera House, via Subway; reward. Box A 28 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Monday last, gold locket, chain attached, initials "M. W." on one side, diamond in centre. Liberal reward for return to Apartment 608, Bayard Hotel, 49th St.

LOST—At Erie station, Jersey City, Feb. 19, lady's Elgin open-face watch, 25 jeweled, case No. 13568; watch No. 18905658; monogram "F. L. K." Kirk, 505 West 135th.

LOST—From automobile, between Port Chester and New York, package containing six dresses and other woman's apparel; reward. Sutio, Regent Hotel, New York.

LOST—Tuesday, gold watch with diamond monogram "J. H."; lost from Subway station 116th St., Lenox Av. to 8th Av., 114th St. William Meyer, 2,102 8th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, on Broadway, between 103d and 96th St. Subway stations, small Tiffany watch on chain. Return 240 West 102d St.; reward.

LOST—String of gold beads, vicinity of 71st and 72d Sts., Broadway surface to 95th St. and Riverside; reward. 124 West 71st St.

LOST—Friday morning, 5th Av., between 25th, 45th Streets, short hatpin, pearl surrounded by diamonds. Return to 665 5th Av.

LOST—A handbag, Wednesday morning, about 10:30, on Flatbush Av., Caton or Ocean Av. Reward if returned to 74 Ocean Av.

LOST—Mink scarf, Monday, 180th St., Broadway, 178th St., foot of Washington Av.; reward. Watts, 603 West 180th St.

LOST—Lady's gunmetal watch, on Madison Av., between 33d and 34th Sts. Reward if returned to 161 Madison Av.

LOST—On Wednesday morning, gold square locket watch charm, containing photographs; reward. 304 West 88th St.

LOST—Thursday, gold fob, initials "H. E. P."; liberal reward. Dr. Plummer, 111 West 77th St.

LOST—Gold locket, with diamond centre, monogram "H. L. W."; reward. 165 West 94th St.

LOST—Seal ring, bluish stone with initials "H. A. R."; liberal reward. Ruge, 8 East 55th St.

LOST—Pair of Fisk demountable tires, size 32x4; reward to finder. M. E., 2,128 Broadway.

LOST.—Cash book, K. B. R. Co., with other papers. Reward. Room 1,526, 115 Broadway.

LOST—Deep set diamond ring; reward. 559 West 161st St.

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, between 90th St. and Daly's Theatre, possibly on Amsterdam Av. car, a flat, round pendant about size of half dollar, set with small diamonds and rubies, on a fine silver chain. Liberal reward if returned to 305 West 90th St.

$100 REWARD for diamond bracelet with pig and locket attached; no questions asked. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Large fox terrier; blind in left eye; name Foxy; license No. 13,266; liberal reward. 230 Woodward Av., corner Ralph St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—White, wire-haired fox terrier, black ear (right) and nose. Thursday morning vicinity 69th St.; reward offered. 1 East 69th St.

LOST—English bulldog, tan color, answers name Muggins. License 11,580; no questions asked; liberal reward. Story, 349 West 85th St.

LOST—Female French bull; collar with address 157 East 42d, George Belehas; $15 reward.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—At 42d St. and Broadway, a watch, Saturday night, Feb. 12; owner can have same by proper identification. Daly, 426 East 52d St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS AND PACKERS, experienced, wanted. Henry Helde, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

GIRLS for addressing (Underwood Typewriter) in the office of large manufacturing concern; good chances for advancement; salary $5 per week. Address Mercantile, P. O. Box 645, N. Y. City.

GIRL wanted in office; one familiar with stock card system; must be good penman and quick at figures; state experience. Address A. H., Box 8, 153 6th Av.

LADY BOOKKEEPER.

MUST BE VERY COMPETENT, ABUNDANT EXPERIENCE, FINE PENMAN; SALARY, $18.00 PER WEEK; EASY, PERMANENT PLACE. APPLY BEFORE 1 O'CLOCK TO-DAY; BRING REFERENCES. NO. 520 WEST 27TH ST.

NURSES.—Applications will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21 years, of good moral character, good education and habits. Address Superintendent, 138 Second St., New York.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, apartment, two in family; wages, $20; references required. Mrs. E. Cussler, 76 East 55th.

WANTED—A good cook in a private family; wages, $35 per month; references required. Z 165 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A WELL-EDUCATED FRENCHMAN or Frenchwoman with experience in fashion matters and dressmaking wanted to do editorial work on a French fashion magazine. Applications must be made by letter, giving full particulars of experience and ability, to L. D., Butterick Building New York.

CUSTOM HOUSE EMPLOYES.—Examinations in New York May 9; salary, $600 to $1,500; recent customs frauds mean many appointments; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Department 518 L, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN, tired of working for others, let us start you in business for yourself; no mail order or fake; strictly legitimate; come and see us. Manager, Room 907, 277 Broadway.

MEN wanted to prepare for Railway Mail examinations; commencement salary $800; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 249 M, Rochester, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES, (3,) traveling; publishers and manufacturers; experience unnecessary; $15 to $21 and expenses weekly; $20 security. Wm. Kelly, 360 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Large representative skirt house has opening for bright, energetic young man of good personality and experience as general representative; liberal arrangements to right party; state particulars. M 191 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN capable of handling high-class real estate proposition; big money for right man; only those with good record need apply. Call, between 10 and 11:30, Room 606, 349 5th Av., corner 34th St.

SALESMAN.—Traveling, experienced, with established trade, wanted by American bronze powder manufacturers; also local representative for Chicago; give deails, stating salary expected. M 190 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN having experience handling filing devices or similar line of office appliances; attractive proposition on complete line of steel filing cabinet. Allsteele, 396 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—A real estate salesman who can sell high-class development property. Merrick Estate Company, 507 Fifth Av. Call mornings before 12.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and office Assistant wanted by physician in Montclair, N. J.; must be expert in stenography; hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Address, stating experience, age, and salary expected, Box M 193 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Able bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 18 and 35; must be native born or have first papers; monthly pay $15 to $09; additional compensation possible; food, clothing, quarters and medical attendance free; after 30 years service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances; service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 109 W. 42d St., 101 Park Row, New York; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; or 288 Market St, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—By a Boston importing tea and coffee house with long established brands of package goods, a local representation in New York City. Any firm or individual with established relations with the best retail grocery trade desiring such a connection who can give satisfactory references may address Tea & Coffee, A 31, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright boys, about fifteen years old, in the office of a well-known manufacturing concern; must have good education and come well recommended; salary to start $5 per week. Address Driffield, P. O. Box 645, New York City.

WANTED—A bright, energetic young man to canvass subscriptions for a high-class literary publication; liberal commission to one who can produce results. Address, giving previous experience, Box A 36 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—First-class jig and fixture draughtsmen. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Company, No. 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, New York.

WANTED—Janitor. West 45th St. Answer, giving qualifications and references, A 34 Times, Times Square.

$100.00 WILL BE PAID by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' commercial experience; knowledge typewriting; credentials. Miss E. J. 'Phone 2132W Bath Beach.

COMPANION.

A refined young person would like position as companion, speaking German, French, English, and Italian; also a good musical education; city or country; references. Z 168 Times, Times Square.

LADY'S MAID, or companion, manicure, hairdressing, masseuse, and designer; best references. Z 139 Times, Times Square.

LEGAL FILING CLERK.—Modern systems installed and operated; if your system is not satisfactory, why not make it so; satisfaction guaranteed. A. W. G., 26 Exchange Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; educated; exceptionally good speller; American parentage; references. Marion, 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, competent; 6 years' varied experience; exceptionally perfect transcriptions. Technical, 117 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady desires position at switchboard; experienced; furnish best references. H. A. M., 556 West 181st St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young lady desires position as telephone operator; 4 years' experience; furnish best references. A. M. C., 82 East 108th St.

TYPEWRITING.—Weekly rates firms not having stenographer. Room 8,008, 1 Madison Av. 5971—Gramercy.

YOUNG German girl, well educated, understands first embroidery, wishes position as companion to young lady. Mrs. Theo. Oppermann, 322 East 144th St.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AMERICAN Manufacturers, Specialists, Exporters.—Wanted, European or English sole-selling agency; manufacturers requiring to be well represented should not fail to embrace this opportunity; advertisers cover the United Kingdom. Hannam Brothers, 107 Sandford Road, Moseley, Birmingham, England.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; disentangles, opens, closes books; comprehensive trading, manufacturing, and profit and loss statements prepared; partnerships, dissolution; automobile accounting a specialty. Accountant, Z 122 Times, Times Square. Phone 3147 Morningside.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER. — Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, invoice, order clerk; young man, highly recommended; experienced, rapid, accurate, reliable; not afraid of hard work. Moderate, 261 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; books opened, audited; system installed; firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway; telephone 2471 Worth.

BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience in silk line, desires position where competency is appreciated; first-class references. Wolgast, 152 West 84th St.

CARPENTER, first-class, wants jobs by the day or contract; German. 207 East 52d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, wishes position with private family; good reference; good mechanic; go anywhere; strictly sober; willing to drive horses, if required; moderate wages. Z 167 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR, COACHMAN.—City, country; 8 years' references; no fake; employer can be seen; 31, married. J. O., 100 East 80th St.

EXPERIENCED LONG ISLAND SALESMAN, (28,) American; 500 customers; knows farmers and merchants; wants change; any line; salary and expenses. Overton, Box 205, Echo, L. I.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

FUR SALESMAN.—Experienced; open for engagement. A 37 Times, Times Square.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands lawns and flowers; good vegetable raiser; no objection to small farm with garden; understands care and management of cattle; knows about water system; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; 14 years' reference. R. F. D., Box 123, Bolmar, N. J.

MANAGER.—By Superintendent of one of the best city clubs as manager or assistant manager of high-class hotel or hotel apartment; exceptional references. Z 149 Times, Times Square.

MASSEUR.—Young European open for engagements; gentlemen only; terms moderate. Waldheim, 41 West 42d St.

MASSEUR.—European, all methods massage, highest references; desires patients. Schneider, 304 Columbus Av., (74th.)

NEWSPAPER MAN, American, 28, combining six years' active experience New York dailies with good business training (transportation) out for position with publishing, steamship) railway, or resort interest, where ability to produce results is wanted. Worker, 1,771 Broadway.

OFFICE MAN OR SALESMAN,
With Good Technical Knowledge.

I have held responsible position in charge of order department with one of the biggest heating concerns in the country. Also bookkeeper and office man with patent covered-wire industry.

I am not a technical man by education, but my tendencies are along mechanical lines; my experience has helped my natural endowments.

I have had charge of correspondence, and know how to bring out the "talking points"; have also had some selling experience in the Middle West—with good success.

Reliable references former employers; 24 years old, seven years' business experience; strictly temperate.

Address N 175 Times Downtown.

PAPER CUTTER.—Thoroughly experienced; accurate, steady, reliable. Lawson, 75 7th St., Woodside, L. I.

SECRETARY, &c.—Private secretary or office manager; alert, energetic, educated, and trained correspondent; convincing references. Z 159 Times, Times Square.

SERVICES TO LET!
EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE MAN
of 30, with 12 years' business and newspaper experience, wants opportunity to make good. Executive, correspondent, secretary, stenographer. Successfully managed mail order business. Best record. Salary secondary consideration, and no "blind alley" proposition at any price. Now profitably employed. M 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—By young man; experienced; assist with books. Z 142 Times, Times Square.

VALET, ENGLISH.

Experienced traveler and good nurse, well recommended; eight years with last employer; left through death. H. J., 300 West 17th St.

VALET.—Gentleman leaving town wishes to secure good position for his valet, who is a capable man. Address Apartment 703, Hotel St. Regis.

WANTED—By 25 of the most thorough, experienced bank clerks in New York, including loan and discount clerks, paying, receiving, and note tellers, bookkeepers, check clerks, &c.; would take positions singly or together. Consolidation, M 179 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LAWYER, university graduate, desires position at law demanding studious and thoughtful methods; corporation and constitutional law questions a specialty. Z 155 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN desires position in stock room or shipping department; well recommended from former employer; ambitious and industrious worker. M 178 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, at present employed, desires a start in some brokerage firm, where there is a chance to advance; references. Edward Kain, 652 Teasdale Place, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, remarkably capable, seeks position to manage any manufactory where many sewing machines are used. Feldshow, 37 Clinton St., City.

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Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 47 West 42d St. Telephone 3872 Bryant.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Otto T. Bannard, President; Jacob H. Schiff,
John R. MacArthur, V. Pres.; Robert W. De Forest,
Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer; Frederick G. Bourne,
V. Everit Macy, Secretary; George Blumenthal,
Francis L. Hine.

EDWARD W. CARPENTER, Manager.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, Christian; good penman; stock brokerage experience; $20.00.

MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Male, 20 years, Christian; knowledge of bookkeeping; $12.00.

SALESMEN.—2 Christian young men to sell typewriters and supplies; $6.00 and commission.

SALESMAN.—Young man, Christian; engraving experience; $15.00.

STENOGRAPHER.—Railroad contracting experience; $18.00.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

IF STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typewriters, &c., are needed, use "Wright" Agency, 335 Broadway. 972—Franklin.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, assistant bookkeepers, typists, office, bill clerks, register with me. I can get you steady employment. Diehl's Exchange, 99 Nassau St.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

BLOOM'S BUREAU, 747 Lexington Av., furnishes first-class Scandinavian help; investigated references. 4887—Plaza.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Rothis, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

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Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington. (58.)

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

DUNCAN'S HELP EXCHANGE, 250 West 133d St.—Reliable colored help; investigated references. Telephone Morningside—5078.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men, Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th. Tel., 486 Morningside.

Old Dominion Employment Bureau, 88 West 134th—Bond, $1,000; guarantees colored help. 1,119 Harlem.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46, (11th)—Well-furnished front parlor; other rooms; good board; table guests.

39TH ST., 57, WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Second-story large front room; cleanliness; superior board; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, finely furnished; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 165 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; clean; excellent German table; homelike; references.

65TH, 67 WEST.—Hall room; hot and cold running water; closet; superior table; references.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Sunny third-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; telephone in room; single room adjoining; reference.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Table guests; references.

74TH ST., 109 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; all modern improvements; meals optional. Z 108 Times, Times Square.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; table guests; home cooking; references are essential.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room attached; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 116 WEST.—Light, sunny room, refined house; strictly high-class table; reference necessary.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; convenient locality; Virginia cooking; table board.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suites; singly; private baths; appointments select; reasonable; references; telephone.

87TH ST., 232 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; excellent home table.

87TH ST., 352 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent home table.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; table guests.

94TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; excellent table; telephone; table guests; reasonable.

95TH ST., 50 WEST.—Private small, large rooms; modern; comfort; cuisine Francaise; few accommodated; references.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; vacancies rare; references; reasonable; Southerners.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Desirable parties can be accommodated; all conveniences; board optional; references. Root.

120TH ST., (2,038 7th Av.)—Airy, well-furnished, large rooms; steam; 'phone; substantial board; references.

149TH ST., 542 WEST, (near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon.")—First-class rooms; board; very reasonable; first-class parties; parlor dining rooms; excellent meals; every comfort; telephone; booklet on request.

THE MARBLE HOUSE,

Broadway, at 215th St. Telephone Audubon 943. Healthiest and most beautiful location in New York, overlooking Hudson, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil. Steam heated, running hot, cold water; private baths. Suites. Auto garage. SUPERIOR TABLE. Table guests. SUBWAY STATION AND CARS AT ENTRANCE. 35 minutes City Hall.

THE MARTIN,

217-225 W. 45th St.; large and small comfortable rooms; private baths; hot-water plant; good table; rates reasonable. 1866—Bryant.

THE MARTIN,

120 W. 82d St.; large and medium rooms; private baths; first-class home cooking; coffee a specialty; rates reasonable. 9470—Schuyler.

WEST END AV., 879, corner 103d.—Finest location New York; block Riverside Park, Drive, and Subway express and surface cars; beautiful furnished rooms; private baths; telephone; superior table.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike, first-class table board can be had at above address.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—A nice, refined couple for a large front room; private house.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large sunny room; elevator; also single room; excellent board.

BETHSHAN.
(House of Rest.)

N. E. Cor. East 172d St. and Bryant Av., Bronx. Eight minutes from Freeman St. Subway Station.

A QUIET CHRISTIAN HOME FOR TIRED PEOPLE.

Fine view of the Sound. Southern exposure. Twelve blocks south of Bronx Zoological Park. Transients accommodated.
RATES REASONABLE.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

MADISON AV., 839, near 70th St.—Large and small rooms, with board in handsome private house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsome room; southern exposure; with board; single rooms; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

CAMBRIDGE PLACE, 1.—Front alcove room, private bath; fine table. 'Phone 3207W Prospect.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston, on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance; special rates starting season early. Apply direct or 1,122 Broadway.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—One large and one small room for rent; excellent table; good location; near station. 14 Walnut Crescent.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; continuous hot water; all conveniences; light; reasonable.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

18TH ST., 26 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single and double; $2 up; heated; all conveniences. S. Addieg & Co.

37TH ST., 68 WEST.—One large room; all conveniences; Southern guests accommodated; references.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 282 WEST.—Newly renovated, exceptionally cheerful rooms, large, small; private bath; homelike.

48TH ST., 138 WEST.—Very desirable large rooms; private bath; well heated; comfortable and homelike.

60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Parlor bedrom, bath; elegantly kept; $25-$50 monthly; meals; telephone; Subway.

61ST ST., 29 WEST.—Large room, running water; kept immaculate. Rice.

69TH ST., 145, Corner Broadway.—Parlor bedroom, nicely furnished; absolutely clean; first-class apartment; all conveniences; small room; hot, cold water.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Private family will rent one or two rooms to desirable people.

80TH ST., WEST.—Exceptionally beautifully furnished, light rooms; exclusive, private residence; three minutes Subway, "L"; every convenience; reference; $10 upward. Telephone 7514—Schuyler. Address Select, 442 Columbus Av.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations; quiet, sunny rear room, bath; refined surroundings; Park and Riverside; Subway, elevated; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house; large front room; furnishings entirely new; references exchanged.

81ST ST., 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms in quiet house; breakfast optional; references.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in well-kept apartment; references. Telephone 5302—Riverside. Mercier.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Sunny suite large, light rooms, well furnished; baths, telephone; breakfast optional; gentlemen; references. Dr. Guy B. Stearns.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; all separate; also single room; reasonable; telephone.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; running water; dressing room; adjoining bath; telephone.

83D ST., 30 WEST.—Pleasant single, also large room, private house; references.

82D ST., 57 WEST.—Desirable; sunny; large, small; well heated; running water; private house; telephone.

85TH ST., 261 WEST.—Handsome, large, clean parlor and bedroom; first-class apartment; conveniences. Perreen.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

90TH ST., 109 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single or connecting rooms; telephone; "L," Subway. Perton.

91ST ST., 15 WEST.—Comfortable, neatly furnished rooms; modern elevator apartment; ample closets; $4.50. Brown.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; conveniences; telephone.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Large, light, double room, adjoining bath; dressing room; convenient "L," Subway.

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Well furnished room; board optional; private family; conveniences.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large front, small rooms, nicely furnished; heated; light; bath; moderate. Henderson.

94TH ST., 90 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, well heated rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone; reasonable.

106TH ST., 217 WEST.—Front rooms, modern apartment; homelike table; reasonable rates; telephone. Gotthold.

112TH ST., 261 WEST.—Rooms, double, single, steam, bath, reasonable; "L," Subway; private family. Brunotte.

114TH ST., 417 WEST.—Very light room; refined family; Columbia, College Heights; Subway, elevated. Oliver.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—In private house a nicely furnished room; every comfort and convenience.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; convenient to "L," Subway.

ABSOLUTELY SELECT, noiseless, residential neighborhood; four magnificent connecting, spacious; together, separately. M 195 Times Downtown.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON APARTMENTS, Broadway, 161st St., Near Subway.—Nicely furnished room; telephone; elevator. Apartment 35.

AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
opposite Washington Square; private residence; large, elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, Corner 138th St.—Two-room suite, with or without bath; single room; running water; every modern convenience; Subway express corner; meals optional. Apt. 2.

SUBLET 5-room elevator apartment; refined neighborhood; St. Nicholas Av., near 145th St.; references required. Z 143 Times, Times Square.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Room, with private bath; $10 per week; hotel service.

East Side.

24TH ST., 234 EAST.—Large adjoining rooms, parlor suitable for studio or doctor's office, well heated; board optional.

43TH ST., 50 EAST.—Small front room in third floor for rent; exceptionally clean and plenty of light; excellent neighborhood. Telephone Murray Hill—4237.

65TH ST., 158 EAST.—One large, also two hall rooms; steam heat, telephone, hot water.

68TH ST., 226 EAST.—Single room, front, nicely furnished; bath; private house.

PHYSICIAN'S office in private house; parlor with bath. 58 East 86th St.

Bronx.

BEDFORD PARK, Bronx, is a refined home section; one, two, three warm sunny rooms; private cottage; board optional; care for children, if desired; terms moderate; near schools, churches, parks. Telephone 286—Tremont. 2,884 Briggs Av., 199th.

Brooklyn.

1.—HEIGHTS, 3 MONTAGUE TERRACE. Rooms for gentlemen, overlooking water; with and without private baths; convenient Wall St. Subway, bridge.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Light, airy outside room or suite; southern exposure; steam heat; 42d to 110th; or will share high-class apartment; gentleman; state price, full particulars. Permanent, 390 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

Grocery store in Harlem offers splendid opportunity; long established; thriving Swedish-American grocery and imported delicatessen store, with profitable delivery routes; sell account owner's death; will not deal with agents. Box 24, 2,121 3d Av.

Partner to take charge of importer's office; small capital required; this is an exceptional opening for an up-to-date man; big business can be done with large profits; no triflers or schemers need answer. Apply personally 110 West 39th St., New York, Suite 236.

Job printing office for sale; doing a fine business; good location; expenses light; everything good as new; easy terms. Address P. T. R., Z 157, Times, Times Square.

Experienced wholesale text-book salesman or office man to invest, with services, $2,500; liberal salary and inducements. Standard, 200 Times Downtown.

Bills discounted; merchants and manufacturers financed; companies organized; legal papers drawn. Mercantile Advancer, 320 5th Av., Room 212.

Splendid opportunity for active young business man with $5,000 capital as partner in well-paying manufacturing concern. M. C., 192 Times Downtown.

Inventions developed; ideas perfected; expert mechanics to give advice; bench room with use of machinery to let. F. Alexander, Inc., 120 Fulton St., New York.

Desirable, well-furnished 24 room house, continuous hot water; lease; always occupied; downtown near 5th Av.; no agents. Z 161 Times, Times Square.

Established shop, two shuttle embroidery machines. Inquire at 165th St. and Washington Av., (cafe.)

We want man with $9,000 to take charge of uptown branch. M 182 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$300 at once; will give $1,000 security and big commission. Phone 2508 Orchard.

For Sale—Jewelry store; moderate price. L. Camerim, 596 East 183d St.

$100 will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The Times.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months; rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1988 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, $5 for 3 months; new, rebuilt, $10 up; special cash discount; year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 115 Barclay St. Tel. 5915 Barclay.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.

Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connects.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, tiles, bookcases, stockboards, mirror, wall fixtures, business furniture, all kinds; large safe, 7 ft. high, 5 ft. 6 wide, 2 ft. 9 deep. Finn Bros., 338 Broadway.

DESKS CHAIRS, OFFICE FURNITURE, PARTITIONS, &c. BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. HAMBURGER, 33 East 20th St.

Typewriters, calligraph, $8; Hammond, Yost, Densmore, $10; Remington, $12; Underwood, $25; years guarantee; rentals, $2. Harlem Typewriter Exchange, 217 West 125th St.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES, $10 to $50; rented, bought, repaired. Eagle T. Co., 312 B'way.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,

105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Upright pianos, $75; $5 monthly. New self-playing pianos, $350. Call and hear them.

Must sacrifice beautiful mahogany upright piano, (perfect condition,) $100; cost $450; also hot furniture. Owner, 50 East 76th St., private house.

Special sale of used pianos: Steinway, Sohmer, Weber, and other Uprights and Steinway Baby Grand, at lowest prices. No reasonable offer refused. Christman Sons, 35 W. 44th St.

$90 Minot upright piano, $3 monthly until paid; Ivers & Pond, $3 monthly until paid; Geo. A. Gabler & Co., 48 West 125th St., Harlem.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The United State Supreme Court has finally settled the long litigation growing out of the advance by the Board of General Appraisers on Haviland china in 1906 by denying the application made by the Government for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which decided in favor of the importers.

The case has attracted a great deal of attention among importers and customs officers generally, because it involved the right to carry a reappraisement case to the courts when the reappraising officers made their decision without evidence to sustain it.

When the Board of General Appraisers was organized in 1890 the law provided that their decision on questions of value was to be final. Acting under a decision of the Supreme Court made about 1892 that the board's decision was final only if they proceeded in accordance with law, Haviland & Co., through their attorneys,

CALLS THEATRES DEVIL'S AGENCIES

Pastor Haldeman, (Baptist,) with a Broadway Church, Advertises That He Doesn't Attend Them.

IT'S AN INVENTION OF SATAN

Never Saw a Play, In His Regenerate Days and Won't—Theatrical Folk Incredulous Over Minister's Outgiving.

It having been reported in the newspapers that Pastor Haldeman of the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street, recently attended a theatre, he takes this occasion to deny it as an invention of Satan, and to say that he is against the theatre as he is against all other like agencies of the devil. I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Haldeman, who sent this advertisement to THE TIMES, readily consented last night to tell more about the reports crediting him with being a theatregoer, and to amplify his severe views concerning theatres and "like agencies of the devil."

THE TIMES reporter found the doctor leading the weekly praise service in his church. He is a pastor of the old school, with thin gray hair, parted in the middle, and a thin, wavering voice, but he is vehement against the theatre, as well as against dancing and card playing, all of which he places in a general class. For twenty-five years he has been pastor of the First Baptist Church, before that being in Wilmington, Del., for nine and a half years, and in all that time he hasn't needed to have put in the discipline of his churches any prohibition against theatres.

"They are in my line of fire," he explained, "and people who attend my church and who also attend theatres are made to feel uncomfortable."

Asked by the reporter about that report spread by Satan that he had attended the theatre, Dr. Haldeman said that some days ago he received an anonymous letter accusing him of having done that very thing. He ignored the letter, he said, and then others came to him, all containing the same reported calumny. And then yesterday morning a brother pastor called him up on the telephone to say that while crossing to the city on a ferryboat a man had told him that he had been told that the Rev. Mr. Haldeman had attended the theatre. His publisher had also asked about this report, he said. Then he decided at once on his course of action. He could stand it no longer; he wrote the specific denial of the "invention of Satan," and sent it out.

That was all Dr. Haldeman said about his advertisement. Concerning the theatre as an agency of His Satanic Majesty, he remarked that he did not care to argue about that matter. It was a plain case to him, although he knew that some preachers had co-operated with some theatres, and even that preachers had attended the playhouse.

"It's a point of view," he said. "My fellowship with Christ puts the theatre entirely outside my line of conduct. I do not refer to any particular one; I am against them as a class. No, I do not know the story of 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' nor of 'The Dawn of a To-Morrow.' I know that some preachers have approved them both. Very well, let them do it. It is not for me and my religion.

"Theodore Cuyler, you know, used to say that the theatre was a place where the worldly, the careless Christians, and the indifferent Christians go. That is my view. It is no place for the best Christians. Besides, what is the use of going to a house to look at sham tragedy and sham comedy when there is so much real tragedy and real comedy all around us?

"No, I shall not discuss the point whether or not such plays as 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back' and 'The Dawn of a To-morrow' do not help in the work of saving the world by lifting people who do not regularly go to church up to a place where they would be turned in that direction. They are out of my life, along with dancing and card playing.

"All of them are worldly and do harm. And yet I do not forbid the members of my church having to do with them. I like this. I see a man eating a bitter apple. I have a sweet orange. I do not go up to him and knock the bitter apple out of his hand. I say, 'Here, taste this sweet orange. Is it not sweeter than the apple? Is it not better for you than the apple?' And so, my son, there is in the Bible more than enough to take the place of all the theatres, all the dancing, and all the card playing."

"Have you ever attended a theatre, Dr. Haldeman?" the pastor was asked.

The pastor looked horrified for a moment. Then he answered that perhaps in the days before he became a Christian he had done so, but certainly not since.

"Well, Dr. Haldeman, are you against the reading of the great plays?" he was asked. "Is the reading of Shakespeare's dramas, for instance, playing into the hands of Satan?"

"Now, now, my son, I will not argue that," answered the pastor. "It is a matter of a lifetime, and I'd hate to go over my whole life to make you understand my holdings on that point."

"But is there any specific prohibition against the theatre in the Bible, Dr. Haldeman?" he was asked. "Can you not point to some Scriptures readings that show how the dwells in the playhouse? Is there not some light—"

"Ah, my son, it is a matter of belief. I must now bid you good night. Come over Sunday night. We are having some great meetings."

Some theatrical folk who were asked what they thought of Dr. Haldeman's views on the theatre, seemed to find it hard to believe that a pastor filling the pulpit of a Broadway church to-day could have so expressed himself.

"My one great wish," said Francis Wilson, "is that this gentleman's congregation get together and as a Christmas present persuade him to visit any one of the many good plays presented in New York. If he does not affect a change of heart afterward he deserves to be plagued with all the inventions of Satan which the pastor, with such Christlike charity, says belong to the theatre."

Mary Mannering was more amused than vexed over Dr. Haldeman's advertisement.

"If there is any one so silly or so ignorant as to make such a statement in this twentieth century," she said, "he is deserving of pity. I have received fully half a hundred letters from clergymen in New York and other cities commending my present play, 'A Man's World,' and the Dean of the Episcopal Church of Milwaukee said he wished every college boy in the country could listen to the sermon this play preaches.

"The Rev. Dr. Silverman, Dr. Maurice Thorner, the Rev. John Wesley Hill of the Metropolitan Temple, the Rev. James M. Bruce, the Rev. M. Previn, and ever so many others whose names escape me have sent me letters of congratulation. All I can say of one so bigoted as this Dr. Haldeman seems to be is that he should be chained to a seat in the theatre and made to witness a play once in his life. Perhaps he could learn something to his advantage."

Maxine Elliott thought the subject entirely too small to be worthy of discussion. No one, she said, would pay the slightest attention to such a statement as Dr. Haldeman's, and neither the theatre nor the public would be harmed or benefited by anything he might say.

Charles M. Burnham, President of the Managers' Association, when his opinion was asked, said, as did Miss Elliott, that it was not of sufficient importance to consider. The clergyman who felt that way, he said, was welcome to his idea, and had quite as much right to express it as an actor had to say what he thought of the church.

Mr. Burnham and Miss Elliott both saw in Dr. Haldeman's statement a scheme to attract attendance at his church. Dr. Haldeman, it should be stated, however, has been preaching to the same effect as his statement for years.

Grape-Nuts
FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

$3,000,000 AWARD TO RAILWAY

Referee Favors Brooklyn Heights Co. Over Brooklyn City Co.

The trial of an action begun ten years ago between the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company was terminated yesterday by a report by ex-Justice D Cady Herrick, as referee, in favor of the first-named corporation in the sum of $3,350,988. The suit alleged failure of the Brooklyn City Company to discharge certain obligations of the lease of its system to the Brooklyn Heights Company, having to do with the electrification of its lines.

In 1893 the Brooklyn City Company leased its lines to the Brooklyn Heights Company for a term of 999 years. In that lease the Brooklyn City agreed to issue $3,000,000 of its bonds and $3,000,000 of its stock and to expend the proceeds in electrifying the Brooklyn City system. The Brooklyn Heights Company took possession under the lease in June, 1893, and the work of electrification was carried out.

In 1895 new interests, represented by ex-Gov. Flower and A. N. Brady, came into the property and organized the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which in 1896 acquired all the stock of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. T. S. Williams, Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, instituted an inquiry into the lessee company's discharge of its obligations to the lessee. It was alleged that he found the Brooklyn City Company had failed to expend a large part of the $6,000,000 for the purposes required by the lease, but had diverted it to dividends, operating expenses, and debts of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Suit was then brought to recover the unexpended balance.

HOBOKEN'S MAYOR FINED.

Found Guilty of Contempt in Telling Grand Jury His Opinion of It.

Mayor George Gonzales of Hoboken was found guilty of contempt of court yesterday by Judge Blair in the Hudson County Special Sessions Court in Jersey City. He was fined $100.

He was charged with contempt by the Hudson County Grand Jury before whom he was a witness on Friday in the investigation of embezzlement charges against Capt. Frederick Steigleiter, ex-Building Inspector of Hoboken.

He had been kept waiting for about two hours outside of the Grand Jury room, and upon taking the witness stand, it was charged, criticized the Grand Jurors for keeping the Mayor of Hoboken so long in waiting. He continued his criticism, it was alleged, by saying that he felt confident that the Grand Jury didn't intend to indict Steigleiter, but he would, however, keep watch on their doings in the case.

The Grand Jury excused him and consulted Judge Blair. The result was that the Judge issued a writ of attachment pending contempt proceedings.

Immediately after his case was decided yesterday his lawyers took an appeal.

ARRESTED FOR WHISTLING.

Policeman Didn't Like the Tune Youths Had Heard at the Theatre.

After being held in jail for an hour or so, Frank Lenner of 420 West Fifty-sixth Street and John Scherlock of 127 West Sixtieth Street were taken before Magistrate Barlow in Night Court yesterday, charged by Patrolman Patrick Kavanagh of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station with disorderly conduct in Sixtieth Street, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue. The complaint set forth that the youths "did whistle on said street at the hour of 11 P. M."

The youths said they were returning home from the theatre and were whistling a tune they had heard at the show. The Magistrate scowled judicially at the culprits and said sternly:

"Boys, you must not whistle on the street. This officer doesn't like to hear you. Don't do it again or you'll be arrested again. I don't think your conduct tended to a breach of the peace, so I'll discharge you this time."

SHAW DENIES WAR TALK.

Ex-Secretary Said He Merely Pointed to Relations with Japan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—"In no public address have I ever predicted war with Japan, nor have I been quoted as predicting war with Japan except in head lines," said Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, when asked about his speech before the George Washington Society of Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, which has been the occasion of comment in Tokio.

"All I did was to cite well-known facts, the logic of which spell war," continued Mr. Shaw. "Wars have always followed causes. Wars are always logical sequences. I only referred to a few antecedent causes.

"In the same connection I called attention to the deplorable condition in which this country would find itself in the event of war."

POISON ON A PASTOR'S ROLLS.

Irvington, N. J., Police Looking for an Old Enemy of the Rev. Mr. Vogelin.

An attempt was made yesterday to poison the Rev. Frederick E. Vogelin of 417 Fourteenth Avenue, Irvington, N. J., rector of the Manhattan Park Presbyterian Church, that town. When rolls which were to be used for breakfast were put on the table Mr. Vogelin noticed a peculiar white substance on them and refused to eat them. An examination made by a druggist revealed what he believed to be arsenic. The Irvington police are looking for a man who threatened the life of the minister several months ago.

A baker who has been serving the Voegelin household for a number of years leaves the rolls every morning on the rear stoop. The police of Irvington are of the opinion that the man who has had trouble with the clergyman over the latter's refusal to effect a reconciliation for him with his wife put poison on the rolls after the baker had left them yesterday morning.

WEDS IN COLLEGE TERM.

Clara Thompson of Brooklyn Marries a Syracuse Law College Senior.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 24.—Miss Clara Thompson of Brooklyn, a senior in the Liberal Arts College of Syracuse University, philosophical course, wore a ring at the senior ball last night that her friends hadn't noticed before. To-day it became known that Miss Thompson had been married since Feb. 3.

Mrs. G. Arthur Muir she now is. The groom is a law senior, and the pair had became engaged soon after their first meeting at a sophumore-freshman reception in John Crouse College in the Fall of 1907. The groom is from Harrisburg, Penn. The wedding took place at Fort Erie, Ont. The couple intend to finish their college course.

BIG PLANT FOR LAKE SHORE.

Railroad Shop to Cost $3,000,000 to be Built at Elkhart, Ind.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 25.—O. M. Foster, master mechanic of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, last night announced that the breaking of ground for locomotive and car shops to cost $3,000,000 will be started immediately in Elkhart.

Mr. Foster said he had been commissioned by President Brown of the New York Central system to make the announcement to the Directors of the Elkhart Industrial Association. The shops will employ 5,000 men, it is said.

Got Money for Fake Tax Board Dinner.

President Purdy of the Tax Board notified the police yesterday that two men are making collections among business men of the city for a fake dinner to be given to the members of the board. The matter was brought to Mr. Purdy's attention by merchants in the Fifth Assembly District. They had subscribed to the dinner several weeks ago, and wanted to know why they had not been notified of the date.

Patriot Contributed $100 for Drinks.

Washington Heights has one patriotic citizen. His name is William J. Johnson, and he lives at 555 West 160th Street. On the afternoon of Washington's Birthday Johnson went to the proprietor of the Café Golden, deposited a $100 bill with him, and told him to keep open house while it lasted. He did, and so many became patriotically inclined that their money had to serve a cold dinner that night. Johnson is a salesman.

SHOTGUNS BLOCKED "RED" ADAMS'S GAME

Aged Farmer Tells How He and His Friends Recovered $3,000 from Confidence Man.

THROWN FROM HIS OWN RIG

Adams and a Confederate Persuaded Kerr to Draw Money from the Bank, but a Posse Headed Them Off.

Several chapters in the record of Charles "Red" Adams, or Bosteter, as the Government calls him, turned up at yesterday's session of his trial, in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of using the mails to defraud, to bother Adams in his assumption of mistaken identity and general innocence. He is now being tried for working the "dead relative" game on the heirs of dead Englishmen, and the case against him has got so far as to have the sending of cables which brought the intended victims over here definitely traced back to him.

Justice Hough, who is presiding over the case, allowed the Government yesterday to call John Kerr, an aged farmer of Steubenville, Ohio, and then admitted, over the objection of the defense, Kerr's testimony as to an experience he had with Adams in 1903. Kerr is now 70 years old. It was on Dec. 19, 1903—he never would forget that date if he lived to be a hundred—that a stranger, whom he identified as Adams, drove up to his farm and said he would like to buy it for his son, who was a wild young lad and needed to be rescued from the temptations of the great city.

Kerr allowed that he might sell, and he and the stranger drove together down the road to look at some of the more remote sections of the farm. On their way they met another stranger, in a linen duster and a red bandanna handkerchief. He stopped the buggy and asked the way to the railroad.

"Who's that?" asked the first stranger.

"Durged if I know, and I reckon I know most everybody around the parts," said Kerr.

The upshot of it was that the three got into a little game of cards, and Kerr won some money. Then Kerr and Adams got down to business, and Adams agreed to pay $18,000 for the farm, both parties putting up $5,000 as a guarantee of good faith. Kerr's money was at the bank, and he drew it out. Adams said his was with his wife at the hotel and that he would drive back and pick Kerr up at the bank. When he got back there he apologized for the fact that his wife had gone out. She would return presently, and meantime they would take another look at the farm. On the way there they met the second stranger, who said he was from Alabama, and Adams invited him to get into the buggy.

"What's that for?" asked Kerr.

"I promised to take him to the railroad station," said Adams, and Kerr made no further objection.

Kerr's money meantime had been put into a satchel, which Adams had in the front of the buggy. Alabama, as the second stranger came to be called, produced a considerable roll of bills, and said he'd put that in the satchel also. Adams let him do so, and then locked the satchel and put the key in his pocket.

"Now that made me right suspicious," said Kerr yesterday. "I asked for the key, and Adams gave me one that wouldn't fit. I said to him: 'Here, I can't do anything with this key,' and with that they threw out into the road and after me a satchel, which I found when I opened it contained nothing but two stones. There was a letter in the satchel too. It advised me never to go into an affair like this with two strangers again."

Kerr said he picked himself up and "providentially" saw a rig coming along that belonged to a neighboring farmer. He impressed this into service and gave chase.

"I told a woman along the line to telephone to Bloomfield and have them headed off there," he said, and when I reached Bloomfield I got sight of them, although they had changed rigs and had distanced me at first. They had been headed off by five or six farmers with shotguns, and had driven out into a field waiting for something to happen.

"'Why don't you shoot them?' I yelled as soon as I was in hearing. 'They are highwaymen; they have bunoced me out of $3,000.' They didn't want to shoot, and I borrowed a shotgun from one of the men and ran toward the buggy. Well, gentlemen, I suppose all the old Adam that was in me rose at that moment. One of the boys said: 'If you say shoot I'll shoot,' and I yelled 'Shoot!' We shot and Adams's pal rolled out into the road crying and yelling, with one eyeball shot clean out. Adams, who got some shot in the back, jumped out the other side and crouched behind the horses. I ran up to him and put my gun to his head and said: 'Give me my money or I will blow your brains out!' and he gave it to me."

That was the end of the old man's story yesterday. The Government also introduced John A. Davis, a police officer of Columbus, who testified that Adams had served seven years in the Columbus Penitentiary. George Lynn, a farmer from Dallas, Texas, was brought on here to tell how Adams sold him a gold brick for $5,000 ten years ago, but Judge Hough excluded this evidence as too remote.

ACTRESS ACCUSED BY WIFE.

Mrs. Ritterbusch Names Miss Florence Stevens in Divorce Suit.

Conrad M. Ritterbusch, a well-known architect with offices at 156 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, is defendant in a divorce suit in which Miss Florence Stevens, an actress, is named as co-respondent, and the cause is to be tried in the Flushing Supreme Court before Justice William J. Kelly and a jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritterbusch have a son of 10. They reside in Whitestone's fashionable quarter and are wealthy. They have figured in social events of local importance, and have always been regarded as a loving couple.

Mrs. Ritterbusch refers in her complaint to an episode in a Manhattan hotel about a year ago. Miss Florence Stevens played in "The Gentleman from Mississippi." Miss Stevens is also known as Miss Florence Cook, the divorce papers state.

James P. McMahon Dying.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 25.—James P. McMahon of New York, Vice President of the Southern Oil Company, is dying at his cottage at a Winter resort near here. Death is expected momentarily.

If you had a $3 bill
(No matter what its appraised value)
you could not use it to better advantage than in the purchase of one of the "ultra-correct"
Young's Hats
SPRING STYLES READY
Derby & Soft Hats...$3.00 & $4.00
Silk Hats.....$5.00 & $6.00
Opera Hats.....$6.00 & $8.00
Broadway at Duane St. | Broadway at 38th St.
Broadway at Houston St. | Broadway at Bowery
Broadway at 14th St. | Fifth Ave. at 42d St.
Broadway at 23d St. | Nassau St. at Fulton St.
Only Exclusive Store 371 Fulton St., Opp. City Hall.

Reduction of 20%
Diamond and Gold Jewelry
Pearl Necklaces
Old English and Modern Silver
Howard & Co
Fifth Avenue and Forty-Seventh St.
This offer is for a limited time, and made in order to facilitate the settlement of the estate of the late Mr. J. P. Howard.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

Life Insurance Collector Found Unconscious by a Policeman.

Frederic Von Terglau, a life insurance collector of the Cypress Hills section of Brooklyn, is in the Lebanon Hospital recovering from the effects of chloroform which was administered to him early yesterday morning. The police of the Bronx are investigating his story that the drug was given to him by two men, who robbed him of $36 while he was unconscious.

Von Terglau was found senseless in the areaway of a house at 297 East 156th Street by Policeman Weiss of the Morrisania Station. Across his mouth was tied a handkerchief, on which had been chloroform. The policeman aroused him sufficiently to lead him to the station, where, the walk in the air having revived him, he managed to tell his story to Lieut. Place.

He said that he had made a collection late Thursday night from a family in 160th Street, near Park Avenue, and had taken the elevated to 149th Street, where he alighted to change to the Subway. He had been napping in his seat, and said that when he left the train his mind was still befogged, so that instead of descending into the Subway he started to walk up Third Avenue. He staggered against a lamp post, he said, and came to his senses just as two men, whom he recalled having seen alight from the same elevated train, sprang upon him, forced him into the areaway, and administered the chloroform to him, despite his struggles.

MUST STAY SOBER 25 YEARS.

Punishment of a Man Who for a Drink Was Willing to Help in Burglary.

Of the two men caught forcing an entrance into a drug store at 795 Columbus Avenue in the early hours of Jan. 16, one was sentenced in General Sessions yesterday to State prison for a quarter of a century and the other released on suspended sentence. Patrick McCarthy of 84 Perry Street, with a record of several previous convictions, is the man who will go to prison. The more fortunate man is Michael Lyons of 321 West Eleventh Street. His record was clean.

It was testified in court that McCarthy found Lyons reeling down the street a few minutes before the attempted burglary, and induced him with the promise of a drink to help him get into the store. Once inside he was confronted by a wide-awake night clerk, who overpowered him and called for the police.

Though Lyons was allowed to rejoin his family, he was made to promise never to drink again. Judge O'Sullivan warned him that any relapse in the next twenty-five years would lead to the execution of the suspended sentence.

END FURLONG PROSECUTION.

Magistrate Hylan Testifies Against His Associate in Brooklyn.

Much of the time of yesterday's session of the trial of Magistrate Henry J. Furlong in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was given over to an argument between counsel as to the distinction between bribery and the legal meaning of the charge against the defendant. District Attorney Clarke rested the case for the prosecution late in the afternoon.

One of the witnesses examined yesterday was a man who was formerly employed as a messenger in Raymond Street Jail. He testified to having made the first arrangements with the man Uttal for securing bail for him. He was asked if that was a common thing for jail messengers to do.

"We got no salaries," he replied, "and that was the only way we could earn money."

Magistrate John F. Hylan told of having held the man Uttal on a charge of disorderly conduct, and of his surprise upon learning that Furlong had released him later on a bail bond. He told of his astonishment at meeting Uttal at Jefferson Hall.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A.M.		Loss.
12:01	342 East 136th St.; H. Basner	$100
1:15	In front of 311 East 132d St.; Taxi Service Company	$100
2:00	1,006 Boston Road; Anna Cruse	Trifling
5:45	963 6th Av.; Paul Covert	$50
8:54	206 Brook Av.; Brooks Construction Company	$25
9:15	1,615 Washington Av.; R. Weber	$1,000
10:20	63 Carmine St.; Donoto Delurn	$8
11:15	1,332-1,334 Park Av.; A. Kaplan	Slight
11:35	409 East 8th St.; John Terk	$10
P.M.		
1:05	129 Pitt St.; Annie Landsman	$5
1:45	2,013 5th Av.; H. Stern	Trifling
6:00	54 East 100th St.; M. Siolmink	$1,200
6:15	219 East 121st St.; Max Garfinkle	Trifling
6:28	240 7th St.; Mr. Jencko	$10
8:05	343 East 23d St.; Graham Webb	Trifling
8:20	112½ East 53d St.; Mrs. Russell	$500
8:55	121 Madison St.; Marie Romaine	Trifling
9:10	36 West 62d St.; Pyramid Garage	$300

Labor Temple Not a Union Affair.
Dr. Thomas, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, who has charge of the plans to open a Labor Temple in the old Fourteenth Street Church, announces that this new venture in church extension work is not meant to be in advocacy of labor organizations, but is intended to be a movement for laboring men without special reference to unionism. The first sermon under the new arrangement will be preached on April 3.

The Soapator
Saves all the waste of soap that is washed away, runs down the waste pipe and is carried away. It furnishes each user an individual supply of hygienically clean granules, which are shaved off a solid cylinder of soap, by a turn of the handle.
Sold on 30 days' trial
Soapator and box of assorted soaps sent anywhere, carriage prepaid, for $5.00.
GRANULATOR SOAP COMPANY
3 West 29th Street, New York

TRADE E&W MARK
Best in the World.
HAND MADE LINEN COLLARS
WAUNA
A new shape
EARL & WILSON

Right Now
You Can Save
as much as 50% on our smartest Overcoats and Suits. Take this opportunity to test the value of our clothes. You'll come back for more next season.
Moe Levy & Co.,
1439 Broadway, New York | 119-125 Walker St., New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 129d St. (Open Evenings.) | 1195 Broadway, Just Below 29th St.
Nearly Every Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Suit and Overcoat in New York Now $15!
THE price of woolens has risen considerably since we bought our stock of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats. Modern merchandising demands that no stocks be carried over from season to season so, in spite of their added value, to clear them out we have reduced nearly every garment to $15

SALE CLOSES TO-DAY
The fine light weight imported stock of Geo. H. Hoyt & Co., 36 West 34th St., and our last Spring and Summer materials. Suit or overcoat to measure $20.00. Values $40.00 to $60.00. Sale on second floor.
ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St.

To Men Who Know
OUR showing of Spring Manhattan Shirts has been augmented considerably since our first announcement. The range is unusually large and varied this season. No better time to select.
★42d at 5th Ave.
★1185 Broadway
797 Broadway
369 Broadway
149 Broadway
199 Nassau St.
98 Nassau St.
14 Wall St.
26 Cortlandt St.
★Open Evenings.
WEBER & HEILBRONER
Furnishers to Men Who Know

THE NEW 81ST THEATRE
Central Park West, 62-63 Sts. Tel. 8890 Col.
Non-Subscription Performances This Week
TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT.
Seats in All Parts of the House.
Tickets for All Performances, Two Weeks in Advance, Ordered by Mail or Telephone, Will be Delivered by Messenger to Any Address in Manhattan.
Shakespeare's Charming Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
THE NIGGER
A play of the South of To-day.
To-day, at 2:00.....Twelfth Night
To-night, at 8:30.....The Nigger
NEXT WEEK:
Mon., Tues., Wed. Evgs., Wed. Mat., John Mason and His Company in A Son of the People; Thurs. Mat. (opera), L'Attaque du Moulin; Thurs. Evg., The School for Scandal; Fri. Mat. (extra.) Don; Fri. Evg. (opera), Madame Butterfly and Coppelia (Ballet); Sat. Mat. & Eve., Twelfth Night. Prices: Drama, $3 to 50c.; Opera, $5 to $1.

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.
HIPPODROME
Entire Block, 6th Ave., 43rd-44th Sts.
Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats $1. Eve. 8, 25c. to $1.50.
A Trip to Japan | Ballet of Jewels | Inside the Earth | 10 New Circus Acts
HACKETT 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Constance Crawley in Mr. & Mrs. Daventry
BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 28.
THE TURNING POINT
A Comedy Drama by Preston Gibson.
Lew Fields HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
BLANCHE RING in THE YANKEE GIRL
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Next Thurs. 2:30.
MAXINE ELLIOTT in THE INFERIOR SEX.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:16. Mat. To-day 2:15.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 5th Av. Eve. 8:20. Matinee To-day 2:20.
FORBES-ROBERTSON Third Floor Back.
Broadway Thea. B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
The Jolly Bachelors with Nora Bayes
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY
COMEDY 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day 2:30.
MARY MANNERING in A MAN'S WORLD.
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 2:20.
CYRIL SCOTT IN THE LOTTERY MAN
WEST END 125th, West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15.
Jefferson De Angelis in The Beauty Spot
Nxt Wk—Walker Whiteside—The Melting Pot.
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c.-$1.50.
GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN 20 YEARS. SEVEN DAYS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinee To-day.
SOTHERN & MARLOWE
THIS WEEK—MERCHANT OF VENICE
Next Week—Hamlet and Twelfth Night.
Spl Mat. Thurs., Mch. 3, Twelfth Night.
Popular Prices. Good Reserv'd Seats, 50c.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
"A play that sends Raffles back to the infant class."—Leslie's Weekly.
H. B. WARNER IN ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE
GARDEN Thurs. 27th & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
Ben Greet Players "She Stoops to Conquer."
Nxt. Wk.: "Macbeth," "Merchant of Venice"
Special Mat. next Fri.: "Everyman."
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OPEN —AT— MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
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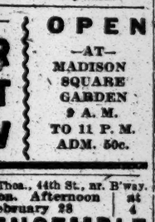
FIRST MATINEE Mon. Afternoon Feb. 28 at 4
BARRERE ENSEMBLE
(ELEVEN WIND INSTRUMENTS)
Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Bach, Beethoven.
Assisting Artist: Mr. Arthur Whiting.
Seats $1.50, $1, 50c., Frances Scarer, 1 W. 34th.
PLAZA Daily Mat. 25c. Eve. 25c. 50c. 75c. 59th St. Mad. Av. Adelaide Keim, Henry Lee, Joe Welch, Rice & Cohen, Others.
AMERICAN HARRY LAUDER
Bransby Williams,
W. 42d St. Daily Mat. 25c. Alex. Carr & Co., others.
NEXT WEEK A PRINCESS OF ISRAEL
BELASCO THEATRE, West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE LILY
BELASCO Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
CHARLOTTE WALKER
In EUGENE WALTER'S play JUST A WIFE
KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c.
LOIE FULLER'S BALLET OF LIGHT. Lovenberg's Operatic Festival & 8 other Star Features.
HAMMERSTEIN'S WM. ROCK and MAUD FULTON. Cherida Simpson & Wm. Pruette, 10 others
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Miss GERTRUDE HOFFMANN; "The Bandit," & other Star Acts.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Spring Derbys
1.90 & 2.90
1.00 Saved
Low Crown Flattish Effects.
Felt that stays black. Binding that don't get shiny.

Cloth Alpine (Scotch Tweed) 1.90
Brim and Crown stitched in a way that forces it to hold shape.

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Hand Tailored Men's Clothing.
38 NEW ST., one block below Wall.
The entire high class stock of our 6th Av. establishment (discontinued) has been placed on sale with the large stock in this store, and all at half price and less; from the large assortment we mention:
Full dress and Tuxedo Suits, full silk lined, $50.00 values, now.....$22.50
Silk lined Top Coats, $40.00 values, now 17.50
$20 Suits and Overcoats.....8.50
$30 Suits and Overcoats.....12.50
$40 and $50 Suits and Overcoats.....17.50
Fur lined Overcoats from $17.50 to $45.
English Slip-ons, Trousers, Vests, Raincoats, Bathrobes, &c., all at prices half of real value.
All our Clothing pressed and repaired FREE OF CHARGE for one year. Our tailors will alter garments to your exact measure.
JAMES YOUNG (Inc.),
38 New St., Half block from Wall St. subway station. Sale

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ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Sir A. W. Pinero's "MID-CHANNEL"
SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
THE MOST DARING PLAY OF THE CENTURY
CHILDREN OF DESTINY
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15.
"Full of Bright Lines."—Herald.
BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's MRS. DOT
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Tues. & Wed. 2:15
"The funniest person on the stage to-day."—Alan Dale.
WM. COLLIER In his greatest success
Special Professional Matinee Next Tuesday | A LUCKY STAR in aid of the Actors' Fund.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10
"As lovable as Rip Van Winkle."—Telegram.
OTIS SKINNER in Your Humble Servant.
By Booth Tarkington & H. L. Wilson.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day at 2:15.
"As tender as Little Lord Fauntleroy,"
FRANCIS WILSON and 3 times as funny."
THE BACHELOR'S BABY.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mat'nee To-day at 2.
THE DOLLAR PRINCESS
Still the Best of Musical Comedies.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. | Montgomery and Stone in THE OLD TOWN.
BURTON HOLMES Supplementary Delivered by Mr. Wright Kramer. NEW JAPAN Sund. 8:30. Mon. & Lyceum Theatre.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day and Wed. 2:15. | Henry W. Savage offers
MADAME X
Supreme Drama of Tears and Thrills.
NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Last Week. Last Matinee To-day 2:15.
MAX ROGERS and Maude Raymond 3 BIG SENSATIONS | In the Musical Play THE YOUNG TURK Tooraf Paks and The Hawaiians, The "Hula Hula," The Parisian Glide.
NEXT MONDAY. Seat Sale Now. Jos. M. Gaites' New Musical Production by the authors of 2 Twins, With Cecil Lean & Florence Holbrook.
BRIGHT EYES (popular prices.)
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
"Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun.
The Fantastical Musical Comedy
THE ARCADIANS
WITH ITS WONDERFUL CAST OF 100
GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVS. 8:15 MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15
FORTUNE HUNTER
WITH JOHN BARRYMORE
JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
It's Naughty, But It's Nice. WHERE THERE'S A WILL FRENCH FARCE

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-day Mat., Aida. Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Martin, Amato, de Segurola. Cond. Toscanini. To-night, at 7:30, Die Walkuere, Mmes. Gadski, Osborn-Hannah, Flahaut; MM. Burrian, Soomer, Hinckley. Cond. Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Pop. Price Concert. Last Appearance Mischa ELMAN, Mmes. Delna, Gluck, Niessen-Stone; MM. Jadlowker, Forsell. Cond., Bendix.
NEXT WEEK—Mon. Evs., 7:45, Double Bill, Werther and Ballet (Coppelia), Mlle. Pavlowa & M. Mordkine (debuts). Tues. Eve., Grand Gala Performance.
Wed. Evg. at 7:30, Siegfried. Thurs. Evg., Germania. Fri. Evg. at 7:30, Goetterdaemmerung. Sat. Mat. First Time Pique-Dame. Mmes. Destinn, Meltschik, Gluck, Wickham; MM. Slezak, Forsell, Didur, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond. Gustav Mahler. Sat. Evg. at 7:45, Double Bill, Orfeo. Mmes. Delna, Gadski, Gluck, Sparkes. Cond. Toscanini;

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910. 16 PAGES.

THE SEA OF PEACE.

By RUTH McENERY STUART.

I STAND above a white-rimmed sea;
Its deeps are mine, its mirrored height;
Mine its low plaint of mystery:
All mine its glee-song of delight.

Mine its strong soul; its body mine;
I lave me in its kind embrace;
In dreams upon its buoyant brine
It gives me back a cherished face.

Mayhap it helps me understand
The language of infinity,
The secret of the shifting sand,
The testimony of the sea.

I am above all circumstance,
I am beyond all power to hurt;
No more I shrink from sorrow's lance,
So with all strength am I begirt.

I've tasted every bitter sup;
Earth's bulwarks all are proven frail;
Yet sweetened now is life's low cup,
All hallowed: 'tis my Holy Grail.

Above its wrecks of ships and men
The placid ocean shows no scars;
Above my deeps where storms have been
My tranquil soul reflects the stars.

—From The Century Magazine for March.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

Dr. Henry van Dyke, in a preface to the French edition of his recent book, "Spirit of America," is thus described by A. Ribot of the French Academy: "For 250 years his ancestors have not left American soil. He himself has passed all his life in the United States, but he has not lived in his study or in his professional chair. He has traversed in every sense the United States: he has not known simply the élite of the political world or of society, but has entered into intimacy with simple workmen. This is easier in America than with us because of the sympathy and the good-fellowship of the relations between men of different circumstances and on account of the absence of all embarrassments and restraint between persons of very different fortunes and qualifications."

BORN TO DIE.

A magazine avowedly born to die has just made its appearance under the title "1910," and when 1910 has joined the long procession of departed years its namesake will disappear with it. Meantime 1910 appears with a black rooster on an orange background for cover, and offers a miscellaneous assortment of articles and pictures by a group of writers and illustrators, many of them well known to the readers of the regular periodicals, but whose work, in this case, we are told, "is contributed for love and the pleasure of saying or drawing what particularly appeals to them." With the end of the current year they promise, of course, to terminate the existence of their magazine, and to go back, presumably, to their former occupations—"sadder and wiser," possibly, for their 1910 experience.

POETRY AND PUBLISHERS.

Poets who have paid good round sums to secure the publication of their books, and who, after thus purchasing a publisher's imprint, have been sadly disappointed over the meagre sales, will read with appreciation a remarkable preface which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has written for "The Comfort of the Hills," (The Century Company,) his new book of poems, in which he outlines some of his experiences with poetry and with the old copyright law. The preface in full is as follows:

> In the year 1882 I printed the first of six small volumes of verse. The editions of each were limited to 200 or 300 copies, with an average sale of about fifty copies. Having generously given away the rest, I am amused to find that these volumes are now sought for by the collector of first editions, and are occasionally bringing absurd prices.
>
> This present collection is the only one I have not paid for outright, and is a venture of my publishers which speaks well for their courage.
>
> The three poems at the beginning of this volume lay for many years in my portfolio. "The Comfort of the Hills" is now publicly printed for the first time. The two odes have appeared in the Century Magazine; "On a Lycian Tomb" was first printed in the selection of my poems published at my expense by Macmillan in London.
>
> This volume had a still more brilliant success than its predecessors in America. In all, eighteen copies sold in the first year, and, so far as I know, none since. Two years later I was asked to say what was to be done with the remaining volumes. Unfortunately, the English publishers had placed in them a statement that the book was copyrighted in America. This was true only as to a part of its contents, but it absolutely prevented the exportation to this country. Accordingly, I desired Mr. Macmillan to burn the rest of the volumes or to consign them afresh to the paper mill to serve for reincarnation of the poems in some more fortunate form. I asked also that fifty bound copies be sent to America. They were promptly stopped in the New York Custom House. A book said to be copyrighted in America the law forbids to enter. I asked what should be done with them. Might I buy them? I could not. I believe it was finally concluded to cremate them. This history of the freaks of the copyright and the adventures of a book may not be without interest.

APOTHECARIES AND PRESCRIPTIONS.

One might read a library of Italian novels and books of travel in Italy and yet be ignorant of a commendable practice mentioned by a correspondent of The London Spectator. The Italian apothecary does, indeed, keep the doctors' recipes for prescriptions, like his American and English brethren, but Italian law compels him to copy each and every prescription on its own box or bottle, to the manifest advantage of the owner. Is there not some soul yearning for a mission to whom it would be a delight to begin a movement in favor of a similar law for the government of American apothecaries?

ASTRAL MISSING LINK.

Of course Halley's comet, among other harmless things, may be trusted to make a stir among things literary. Already several publishers have announced new editions of various popular works on astronomy, and in making their announcements they are careful to revert feelingly to the approaching visit of the tailed monster (why not call the creature the Astral Missing Link?) of the sky. Such new editions, of course, are to be expected and welcomed, under the circumstances, but how is it that the fiction writers and the poets have not been more in evidence on so suggestive an occasion? There is not very much time left to write a stirring novel on the subject. Still, it might be done—and perhaps it has been done by some one in whom the opportunity has developed the pseudo-scientific ingenuity of Poe mixed with a goodly portion of Poe's knack at depicting spectacular horrors.

BACK-YARD FARMING.

"Practical Farming," "Manual of Gardening," "How to Keep Bees for Profit," "How to Keep Hens for Profit"—these are four of the books that find their way into this Spring's list of one publishing house, (Macmillans,) and that testify to the fact that just now there is a special interest in anything that promises results in "practical agriculture." There is hardly a publishing house that has not something to offer in a similar line. As these books are seldom intended, according to their publishers, for the sole use of the professional farmer, but are written with a view to helping out "the devotee of the backyard plot," their multiplicity suggests what a growing army of the latter there must be just now looking about for practical assistance.

MEMOIRS AND FICTION.

According to some of the publishers, "reminiscences" are, next to fiction, the leading literary attraction just now. Whether it is the excellent quality and amount of the reminiscences recently furnished that explains this attractiveness, or whether there is simply a demand for this kind of literature would be hard to say. Naturally, as the country grows in years and experience, the field for memoirs will increase, and there is no reason why it should not become as permanent and profitable, to those who know the secret of its proper cultivation, as it always has been in such countries as France and England. The civil war, of course, has been a sort of pivot upon which many of these reminiscences have swung. It furnishes the vital keynote to such books as Mr. Bigelow's or Gen. Howard's, and is, of course, the canvas that furnishes the opportunity for local color and vivid description to Mrs. Pryor in her recent "My Day." In a less degree, probably, will the civil war find its way in George Cary Eggleston's "Recollections of a Varied Life," promised by the Holts for this Spring. Mr. Eggleston is, in a way, typical of many who have lived through and afterward have written of the great conflict. Originally he was a lawyer in Virginia, then he served in the Confederate Army, and afterward practiced the gentle art of writing, editorially and otherwise, in New York. Naturally, his quiver is full of reminiscences of the right variety and flavor.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A Vivid Portrayal of the Epoch-Making Interval from the Bastile's Fall to the Restoration in New Histories and Memoirs.*

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE'S BUTCHER SHOP

The Royal Family in the Temple—Tribunal of the Terror—Directoire and Consulate—Napoleon and Louis XVIII.

THE first decade of the twentieth century has been a full and active period in the publication of French memoirs dealing with the French Revolution, the rise and fall of Napoleon, and the inevitable return of the monarchical régime. The years that have passed since those parlous times have given historian and biographer a long-desired perspective, while the opening of the hitherto sealed archives of the National Library has provided a background of reality. And the documentary student has vied with the philosophical in seeking to establish the truth. On the whole both have done their work well. In most cases the former has presented his material as he found it, free from political or social bias and from the self-imposed duty of rehabilitating personalities; while the latter has been true to his long-accepted hypotheses and has usually observed a commendable proportion in spite of the alluring yet often historically unimportant revelations of his colleague, the documentary student.

Aside from all nice ramifications and distinctions of the issues of the French Revolution, whether pertaining to politics, militarism, finances, or sociology, Prince Kropotkin has probably put his finger broadly on the most widespread and permanent result—the freeing of the peasant and its sequel, the destruction of absolutism. In accepting this theory the reader must bear in mind two things. In the first place, the author is, in the strictly academic sense of the word, an Anarchist; in the second, he has probably read with absorption Dr. Guthie's excellent volume, "Socialism Before the French Revolution." It is not surprising, therefore, that he treats concretely and in detail of the sociological and economic phases of the subject and abstractly of its other aspects. Possibly he is right—would be beyond all question if only the advent of Napoleon had not turned back the democratic clock and enabled the monarchies to combine for common defense of monarchical rule, and so divert popular attention for several generations from the principles of liberty, equality, and brotherhood.

Prince Kropotkin rightly declares that two great currents of ideas and actions made the French Revolution—the desires of the middle classes to reorganize the State and the yearnings of the lower classes for immediate relief from economic conditions. This was the alternative presented: Reform or revolution. The latter prevailed and worked out its bloody end simply because at a critical moment the people of Paris needed bread. If this contingency had not been there would have ensued no conditions to produce and foster a Napoleonic demagogue and the democratic clock would not have been turned back.

Forgetting that if Mirabeau had lived and a con-

*THE GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Prince Kropotkin. Pp. 610. Octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE TERROR. By G. Lenotre, author of "Romances of the French Revolution," "The Flight of Marie Antoinette," &c. Translated by Fredyric Lees. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

MARIE ANTOINETTE. By Hilaire Belloc. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.75 net.

THE ROYAL FAMILY IN THE TEMPLE PRISON. By Clery, (Jean Baptiste Cant-Hanet,) with a supplementary chapter on "The Last Hours of Louis XVI.," by his confessor, l'Abbe Edgworth de Firmont. Translated from the French by E. Jules Meras. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.50 net.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LEONARD. By Jean Leonard Autie. Translated and edited by E. Jules Meras. Illustrated. 12mo. (New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $1.50 net.

THE DAYS OF THE DIRECTOIRE. By Alfred Allinson. With a photogravure frontispiece and forty-eight other illustrations. Octavo. Pp. 337. New York: John Lane Company. $5 net.

NAPOLEON'S MARSHALS. By R. P. Dunn-Pattison, M. A. With twenty illustrations. Octavo. Pp. xix.-373. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

THE EXILE OF ST. HELENA. The Last Phase in Fact and Fiction. From the French of Philippe Gonnard. Illustrated. Octavo. Pp. about 375. With appendices and bibliography. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE RETURN OF LOUIS XVIII. From the French of Gilbert Stenger. Translated by Mrs. Rodolph Stawell. Illustrated. With notes and appendix. Octavo. Pp. 435. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

THE BOURBON RESTORATION. By Major R. Hall. Photogravure frontispiece portrait of Louis XVIII. Octavo. Pp. 307. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4 net.

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE RESTORATION IN FRANCE

stitutional monarchy prevailed the sociological results—the abolition of serfdom and the abolition of absolutism—would have been brought about sooner, not only in France but all over monarchical Europe. Prince Kropotkin hugs his Anarchistic hobby with disproportionate zeal. He writes:

> The French peasant, in revolting 120 years ago against the lord who made him beat the ponds last croaking frogs should disturb his master's sleep, has thus freed the peasants of all Europe. In four years, by burning the documents which registered his subjection, by setting fire to the châteaux, and by executing the owners of them who refused to recognize his rights as a human being, the French peasant so stirred up all Europe that it is to-day altogether free from the degradation of serfdom.
>
> On the other hand, the abolition of absolute power has also taken a little over a hundred years to make the tour of Europe. Attacked in England in 1648, and vanquished in France in 1789, royal authority, based on divine right, is no longer exercised, save in Russia, but there, too, it is at its last gasp. Even the little Balkan States and Turkey have now their representative assemblies and Russia is entering the same cycle.
>
> In this respect the revolution of 1788-1793 has also accomplished its work. Equality before the law and representative government have now their place in almost all the codes of Europe. In theory, at least, the law makes no distinction between man, and every one has the right to participate, more or less, in the government. The absolute monarch—master of his subjects—and the lord—master of the soil and the peasant by right of birth—have both disappeared. The middle classes now govern Europe.

Prince Kropotkin writes in a vigorous manner, but his mental bias in imagining that all social and economic benefits came from the depths, his consistent contempt for the bourgeoisie are destructive to the candid trustworthiness of his hypothesis. Tyranny and revolution have made the extremes of the social order altogether too conspicuous in written history. It is the patient, inconspicuous middle class which usually repairs the damage and develops the arts of law, order, and peace.

***

G. Lenôtre is a documentary historian without a hypothesis. His trustworthiness, therefore, depends upon the proportionate use he has made of his material. Has this conception moved him to expand the transiently dramatic at the expense of the uninteresting but enduring? We do not think so. His record of "The Tribunal of the Terror" is a plain, unvarnished tale of terrible things presented with no argument, with no rhetorical embellishments. An appropriate sub-title to this volume might be thus concisely stated: "The Last Phase of Those Forces So Triumphantly Set in Motion by Prince Kropotkin." Here (1793-1795) we have the passionate cravings of the newly formed middle class to reform the State—to annihilate beyond all recovery the idea of centralization pursued since Richelieu's day—by the same insane remedy applied by the peasants of 1789-1793, who slaughtered the nobles and burned their châteaux. Where there should have been a millennium, if the premises of Prince Kropotkin be correct, there was nothing but anarchy—an anarchy which only subsided when the middle class had freed itself from the madness that it had imbibed from Prince Kropokin's admirable revolution of the lower class. The whole spirit of this aftermath of the revolution may be summed up in few words:

> "Can you direct me, please," asks one bourgeois of another, "to the Palais de Justice?"
>
> And the reply is: "Monsieur, justice has no palace here; you refer to the house where they condemn."

The story of the Terror is the story of Jacobin rule in France, inspired less by the fear that a European coalition was striving to restore the monarchy than by a mad antipathy against organized Government and individual rights. Where the guillotine was not rapid enough, other means were resorted to. At Lyons the condemned were mowed down by grape shot; at Nantes boat loads of them were sunk in the Loire. The newly emancipated peasants were informers and often judges, insane bourgeoisie became executioners. Royalist and Girondist suffered alike. The names of Marat, Danton, and Robespierre typify the successive stages of this madness. When Robespierre's head fell the Terror was over. The soldiers who had been defending the country from foreign invasion returned. The Directory was of their making.

M. Lenôtre treats of his subject from the point of view of a lawyer investigating an abnormal period of legal procedure. He unrolls before us a great array of documents—decrees, letters, warrants, extracts from journals, both public and private. He recites facts, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. In recent years several of the monstrous, infamous leaders of the Terror have had their characters rehabilitated on one ground or another. We fancy that no one will attempt to rehabilitate Fouquier-Tinville after reading M. Lenôtre's book. He and his fellows of the Tribunal were not Judges, but executioners. They condemned unheard and en masse. They paid no attention to evidence. In their hands the warrant of arrest often served as the warrant of death—another signature, that was all.

If the fall of Robespierre's head marked the end of the Terror, the trial and execution of Fouquier-Tinville marked the return of reason and justice. In describing the fate of the man who had sent so many thousands to the scaffold, M. Lenôtre gives us the most admirable chapter in his book. The whole scene is laid before the reader with pathetic solemnity which almost arouses sympathy for the man who is fighting for his life like a cornered wolf baited by hounds. It is a pity that Prince Kropotkin's book merely summarizes the Terror in a concluding chapter. It would be interesting to read what he has to say of M. Fouquier-Tinville. As it is, he mentions him only twice. Such a product of the Revolution, it would seem, should receive more attention from a fellow-Anarchist. Why this indifference to the achievements of one who merely put into practice the theories of the author of "L'Anarchie, sa Philosophie, son Idéal"?

***

In the dismal, feverish pages of M. Lenôtre's book you may read how Marie Antoinette, almost forgotten at the Temple after the execution of her husband, was suddenly brought to the Conciergerie, that fatal anteroom of the guillotine, and an indictment drawn up against her by Fouquier-Tinville, who, tired of setting off the heads of insignificant priests and youthful nobles, yearned, in his infamous egotism, for a sensational trial; but the progress of the fate which brought about this tragic end should be studied in the pages of Hilaire Belloc. It has been said of Mirabeau that nothing so became him as his death. In another sense and from another point of view, the same is true of the widow of Louis Capet. Like Beatrice Cenci, she became famous only when the toils of an execrable fate closed in about her and strangled her in their merciless folds.

But this fate was not merely of the day or the hour. Its formative influences began their work when the girlish Austrian Princess arrived at the Court of Louis XV. and became the child-wife of the phlegmatic, coarse, but kind-hearted Dauphin. Thence to the scaffold the path is straight and broad—the fatal goal almost visible. From the pen of Hilaire Belloc she emerges a sort of female Cyrano de Bergerac, the fate that guides her steps being as inexorable as that in a Greek tragedy. His interest in Marie Antoinette as the puppet of destiny surpasses his interest in her as a woman. This fact, added to a singularly feverish yet precise and suggestive style, sufficiently excuses him for doing what has been done so many times before in another way.

Fate gained ascendency even in those early days. By every tradition of her German birth and education the child-wife yearned for sentimental marital affection, motherhood, and domestic duties. She found at Versailles no realization of these things. She was not even permitted to chase butterflies in the field. After a time it became inevitable that her aspirations should become diverted, her youthful energy find expression in other ways, more or less influenced by her surroundings. But all this was on the surface, beneath she remained German, and it was only the German that the French people saw under the artificially acquired veneer of Versailles. To the noblesse she appeared a young barbarian who was laboriously striving to acquire French manners. Her barbarous French, her disregard of stays and the toothbrush were not even forgotten when years later she set the style in dress and coiffure.

It was the accumulation of the little things in her life that furnished fate with food to pursue its course, hastened only by larger things with which the Queen, poor creature, had nought to do but which entrapped her, and bound her, and finally bore her to executon—Beaumarchais's comedy of "The Marriage of Figaro," and two jewelers with a diamond necklace to sell.

Of the latter the author offers no new version, so why repeat it? The world now knows that she was not only innocent but was ignorant of the whole affair. The only criticism that can be made is that not realizing the enormity of the offense and its direct bearing upon herself, she refrained from bringing the culprits to justice until the lie had been told and believed by the Paris mob. On another point, however, the world may be enlightened—her romantic attachment for the devoted Swedish Count, Axel Fersen, was never consummated. A cynical world notwithstanding, the author is on sure ground when he writes:

> He [Fersen] was never what is called her "lover"; the whole sequence is that of a devotion as in a tale or a song, and yet burning in living beings; a thing to the French incomprehensible, to men of other countries, to Englishmen, for instance, comprehensible enough—but, whether comprehensible or not, as rare as epic genius.

Fersen planned in vain her flight. The failure led to the scaffold. The knife that severed the Queen's head broke the man's heart.

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At the threshold of this article we spoke of certain documentary students, who with commendable judgment possess their material as they have found it. One is M. Jules Mazé, who is editing and translating a series of memoirs covering contemporaneously with absolute impression, gossip, and judgment the period from the death of Louis XIV. through the Regency of the Duc d'Orléans, the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., the Revolution, and the reign of Napoleon I. Two of them have come to hand, the journal of Cléry, the King's valet, faithfully kept during Louis XVI.'s confinement in the temple, supplemented by a chapter on his Majesty's last hours by the Abbé de Firmont, and the memoirs of Léonard, who was a royal hairdresser.

Both are extremely entertaining narratives. It is from such contemporaneous documents that the philosophical historian imbibes his atmosphere even while he may spurn the facts that are not in accord with his hypothesis. Still, even the facts, when no personal or political prejudice or lapse of memory or of observation is evident, may be accepted by the general reader. They teem with the life of their day. In them royalties become human beings, with intensely human attributes, whether worthy or otherwise. M. Cléry's diary is a graphic and detailed account of the life of the royal family in the ancient palace of the Templars, of the sufferings, mental and physical, they were subjected to by their inhuman jailers. Here is a passage, which, while not as piquant as some, is nevertheless, quite characteristic:

> I was attacked by a rheumatic fever, with a violent pain in the side, which compelled me to remain in bed. The first day I arose to assist the King to dress, but his Majesty, seeing my condition, refused my assistance, and ordered me to return to bed, he himself assisting his son in dressing.
>
> During the first day Monsieur le Dauphin hardly left me; this august child brought drinks to me. In the evening the King took advantage of a moment when he seemed to be less carefully watched to enter my room; he made me take some beverage, and said to me with a kindness which brought tears to my eyes:
>
> "I wish I could care for you myself, but you know how carefully we are watched; have courage, to-morrow you shall see my physician."
>
> At supper time the royal family entered my room, and Madame Elizabeth, without the knowledge of the guards, gave me a small bottle which contained an emulsion. This Princess, who had a very bad cold, was depriving herself for me. I wished to refuse; she insisted.

And so the weary days of imprisonment dragged on. The "Recollections of Léonard," written years afterward at St. Petersburg and Leipsic, are much more literary, having, indeed, in their intimate verisimilitude touches that remind one of Rousseau in his "Confessions." In personal aspects they are probably quite as untrustworthy. Still, the boastings of Léonard's egotism are never offensive—often they are playful, even childish. His belief in himself is superb. He came from the south, a few francs in his pocket, with the avowed intention of becoming the greatest hairdresser in Paris. He achieved that distinction. To his daring ingenuity were due those colossal headdresses of the eighties of the eighteenth century. He passed easily from his intimacies with chorus girls to the dressing rooms of actresses and the boudoirs of great ladies. He became the hairdresser of Du Barry, and then of Marie Antoinette, as Dauphine and Queen. In his own eyes he was as important as the Prime Minister. He prepared the famous mask-ball at which the Queen appeared incognita; he believes that he arranged the meeting between her and Mirabeau, when the aid of the latter was sought to save the throne. It was perhaps in keeping with his character that, unlike Cléry, he deserted the royal family in its hour of need. The anecdotes of his moral and physical courage may therefore be taken with a grain of salt.

But if Léonard was artificial, so was his age and environment. Nevertheless the color of his experiences is excellent and holds true. Unconsciously, even in his vaulting egotism, he paints with unerring strokes one part of the picture—the part of frivolity, intrigue, and improvidence which was soon to inspire the popular mind to revolution. He knew that part perfectly. With the great questions of state and their tendencies he does not tamper. He remains a witty, irresponsible, yet ever-ingenious Figaro to the end.

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We have seen how the Terror vanished with the passing of insanity from the middle class of the new republic and how order in Paris was restored by the return of the victorious armies of the republic from the frontiers. And with these things came the realization that the union of the three orders of distinctly different political, social, and economic ideas was a mistake. What the Government needed was a strong executive which should have the strength of the nation at its back to enforce constitutional laws, and a judiciary which should pass upon these laws and impartially interpret them. It was, therefore, decided to have a Council of Five Hundred to propose laws and a Council of Ancients to pass upon them, while the executive power was lodged in the Directoire of five persons.

The Directoire is remarkable for everything except what its projectors sought to achieve by it. It accomplished nothing permanent in the way of legislative, judicial, or executive reform. A rather incoherent narrative of the Directoire is told with some authority and with an interesting delineation of detail by Alfred Allinson. Defenders of the Directoire are prone to lay a mighty stress upon the task before it and the dire lack of means to accomplish it. What it really did accomplish may be readily gathered by means of comparison. As Carlyle has said in his history of the Revolution, it had inherited from the Terror three things: an old table, a sheet of paper, and an ink bottle. There was no gold in the national treasury, trade and industry were from the hand-to-mouth order, and the people were old clothes. At the end of twelve months, however, the transformation had been wrought:

> A year has passed. The material aspect of the Luxembourg, without and within, is utterly changed. * * * The same rooms which so short a time ago had echoed to the groans of unhappy political prisoners, to daily terror of a summons to Tinville's terrible bar and its mortal sequence—Samson's tumbrils and the knife of the guillotine—are now the scene of splendid entertainments and thronged receptions, where intrigue and gallantry and high play assemble all that is most ambitious and reckless and dissipated among the place hunters and nouveaux riches and adventurers of this amazing epoch of frantic luxury and wild living.

From first to last the Directoire lived on false pretenses, a realization of which slowly dawned upon the people when their armies began to be defeated abroad because of inadequate supplies, and petty tyrants teaming with persecution and corruption began to appear at home. Now the treasury was not only empty, but there was a tremendous, outstanding indebtedness. The nation was not bankrupt, as certain historians have believed, but the present Government simply had no power to turn the hand-to-mouth policy of trade and industry into a source of national wealth. The people were finally confronted by an alternative similar to that which confronted the American Continental Congress at the close of the American Revolution: a genuine democratic Government must be established, with power given it by the people not only to make laws, but also to enforce them, or a master must be accepted according to the principle of the survival of the fittest and dictate these things. America chose the former; France was obliged to accept the latter.

Such was the situation when Bonaparte, deserting his army in Egypt, quietly landed at Fréjus in the second week of October, 1799, and made his way to Paris. There is small wonder that France in her extremity looked upon him as a deliverer. As for him, he saw his opportunity and he took it. He found the remedy on the 18th Brumaire. The roll of his drums and the clash of his bayonets as they drove out the legislators of the Directoire drowned the last cries of "Long live the Republic!"

But if the administrative impotency of the Directoire permitted the making of soldiers and a certain readjustment of local government, the enduring stamp of its insufficiency and prodigality is to be found, as has been said, in the aesthetic expression of the age. This expression was due to the natural reaction against the horrors of the Terror—the desire of Paris and France to banish the monstrous memory as quickly as possible.

At first they attempted to do this by a strange method of irony. They caricatured the Terror. At the Bal des Victimes no one was admitted who had not lost a relative by the guillotine. Partners for the dance awaited selection with their heads thrust through the back of a chair—waited until some fair hand descended upon the back of their neck. The wild, insane desire to mingle the acme of ceremony with primitive dress prevailed. It was a Renaissance which combined artificiality of action with barren simplicity of material.

Mr. Allinson gives several pages to a description of the prevailing costumes, illustrated somewhat prudishly by plates selected by Mr. Abbott. It was an anarchy of dress that prevailed, in which individual daring rather than individual taste was applauded. Public health might suffer, but the ambition of shapely women to exhibit their charms as openly as possible was not to be denied. The nude was being dangerously approached when Bonaparte landed at Fréjus.

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The Directoire, as impotent as it was, left Napoleon a valuable inheritance—an army trained in the experience of actual warfare, which only needed discipline and the encouragement of sure reward to make it the best in the world. Napoleon

(Concluded on Page 106.)

AN APPRECIATION OF JANE AUSTEN

The Country House Comedy of the English Novelist Considered and Analyzed

by W. H. Helm.

MR. HELM, who now takes his place among the supporters of the Jane Austen cult, is not one of the unreasonable admirers of Miss Austen. His appreciation of her veracious studies of English social life* is as remarkable for its moderation as for its sincerity and charm. We encounter in it many illuminating flashes of comparative criticism. Expressing his impatience with the people who regard Jane Austen's work as equally good in every part, he declares that they have the same lack of discrimination as the folks who "regard Blanche Amory and Mrs. Jarley as the equals of Becky Sharp and Mrs. Gamp." This is the sort of definite criticism that is worth while. You can put your finger on it. One feels a certain satisfaction in the knowledge that Mr. Helm does not regard Blanche Amory and Mrs. Jarley as the equals of adroit Rebecca and the bosom friend of Mrs. 'Arris. The matter is still debatable, but the position of this critic is comprehensible. One may, substantially, measure from it the value of his other judgments. Blanche, to be sure, is a personage of fiction who might have made the fame of a lesser novelist than Thackeray. Is there a study of character in all the pages of Anthony Hope, John Galsworthy, Richard Harding Davis, comparable in observation, felicity of presentation, vitality, to this sensitive friend of Ethel Newcome? Has the much-praised De Morgan quite equaled the author of "Mes Larmes" in his denotement of character? Is any one of W. J. Locke's personages quite so real, so varied in tone, so well set in the imagined scene? To be sure, Blanche lacks the artistic proportions of Becky Sharp, a personage of veritable Shakespearean size. As for the relative merit of Mrs. Jarley and Mrs. Gamp we are not quite sure. This by-path of comparative criticism into which Mr. Helm leads the fancy of his reader is full of allurements. Fragrant blossoms of more or less stimulating thought line the evergreen hedges of remembrance which skirt it. But one must hasten from it to the main road, or be hopelessly lost in its windings.

Mr. Helm places "Pride and Prejudice" and "Mansfield Park" above "Sense and Sensibility" and "Northanger Abbey" in the matters of interest and vitality among Jane Austen's novels. He makes a good point in the first words of his first chapter. Jane was born in 1775. So were Charles Lamb, J. W. M. Turner, Walter Savage Landor, and James Smith, the humorist. That was the year in which England realised that she was losing her rich American colonies. It was a year of misfortunes and compensations. The choice of repossessing the United States, he fancies, at the cost of losing the memory of Jane Austen, Lamb, and Turner, would be perplexing. He finds in Jane Austen's novels "perennial timeliness of atmosphere." She died before the first railway was planned, the first steamship launched, the first telegraph wire stretched. "Yet the must of age had not settled on her books." This is not a necessity of genius. The life pictured by Scott and Fielding, who are still cherished "because they possess the essential quality of humanity," is remote from us, foreign to our experience. Among the personages of Miss Austen the modern reader soon feels at ease. The strong appeal of her books is to the intellect, not to passions and prejudices. Her set of characters is limited. She knew nothing of wicked noblemen and criminal adventuresses. But her personages are all "differentiated with admirable art."

Mr. Helm writes lucidly of the character of Jane Austen, in the estimate of which he employs profitably his wholesome imaginative power and his study of the earlier memoirs of her, her letters, and her books. He believes she was not quite so flawless as her brother painted her in his panegyric, not nearly so passionless and mercenary as unsympathetic critics have discovered. He finds her nature displayed in her novels, and presents her as a lively woman in congenial society, a sincere one without affectations, free from hypocrisies, capable of self-sacrifice, fond of the fine things of life. As for her literary education and equipment, she was greatly influenced by both Richardson and Scott, and she seems to have known well that Scott wrote "Waverley" and "Guy Mannering," though the "secret" of their authorship was not out until after her death. She jested about Anne Radcliffe, she admired Fanny Burney and Maria Edgeworth. She found much of The Spectator coarse and unnatural. She did not know French novels. Crabbe was her favorite poet, and she liked Cowper. She admired Dr. Johnson, too.

Mr. Helm holds that her literary style, while he disdains to call it "the best," still "has never been surpassed as a means to a desired end." She voids "proverbial philosophy" and the "cliché" as successfully as the most fastidious of modern literary essayists. She seems to have enjoyed the theatre of her day, but its influence does not appear in her books. There has been much discussion in the cult of possible errors of typography in the Jane Austen novels. Mr. Helm does not take this very seriously. She punctuated her manuscripts badly, and sometimes constructed her sentences loosely. She herself wrote in relation to a few changes that might be made in one set of her proof sheets: "'I do not write for such dull elves,' as have not a great deal of ingenuity themselves." A happy temperament this indicates. The typical author is not of this habit. He tortures his mind about printer's errors and his own slips of the pen beyond all reason.

Jane Austen's studies of character were unquestionably made from real life. She had keen observation, an eye always quick to note foibles, as her letters to her sister show. Presumably she attempted no actual portraiture in her novels. But while the counterparts of her widows and spinsters, her curates and squires, have never been discovered by the investigators, the salient traits of some of them may be found in the Cassandra correspondence. Little scandals amused her. She was interested, in short, in human nature, and found entertainment in observing the doings of her acquaintances. She had the gift of the satirist, tempered by abundant good humor.

Mr. Helm finds the Country House Comedy of Jane Austen full enough of morals, if you are looking for morals, but the main purpose of its maker is to amuse. In an age of debauchery, gambling, and moral laxity she wrote only of refined people dwelling among cheerful surroundings. Yet even she was accused of "indelicacy" in her time. It was said that her young ladies talk too much and think too much of marriage:

> In those days, when no profession save that of governess was open to women, when nursing the sick was regarded as an occupation especially suitable for those of a low class, when no door opened from the drawing room to the professional stage, and when the very idea of a "female" as secretary to a man of affairs would have been condemned as "improper," marriage was undoubtedly viewed by most people as the only aim of a young woman, "the pleasantest preservative from want," as Charlotte Lucas regarded it, and, moreover, the average age of brides was much lower than it is nowadays. To avoid being a governess by attracting the admiration of a man who could afford a wife was the hope, at least, of most poorly endowed girls, and even if matrimony is not viewed with so much sentiment and reserve by Jane Austen's heroines as by the excessively squeamish Evelina, we may be inclined to prefer the "indelicacy" of Jane Austen to the elaborate delicacy of Fanny Burney.

Mr. Helm considers his heroine as satirist, optimist, and student of manners. He quotes rather freely and aptly from her novels; he touches on her taste in dress, her ability as a housekeeper, and considers her influence on literature. He also concerns himself with the topography of her novels and describes the neighborhoods she knew so well in Hampshire and Kent, in Bath and London.

*JANE AUSTEN AND HER COUNTRY-HOUSE COMEDY. By W. H. Helm, author of "Aspects of Balzac." New York: John Lane Company. $2.

Suppressed at Last.

The unofficial censorship of British books is becoming effective. The Rev. Herbert Bull, Wellington House, Westgate-on-Sea, London, has persuaded a publisher to suppress a book which went through six editions between its publication in June, 1909, and Sept. 16, 1909, and was on its way to a seventh when Mr. Bull interfered.

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SOME NEW POEMS BY MR. CAWEIN

The Same Gifts Which Individualized Earlier Work Reflected in Two Recent Volumes of Verse.

By JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

MR. MADISON CAWEIN long ago pre-empted in American poetry a domain peculiarly his own; one not to be defined too arbitrarily, however, for while Mr. Cawein has made nature his supreme study and interpretation, he has by no means ignored humanity. Indeed, some of the most graphic and forceful dramatic lyrics, such as "Ku Klux," from an earlier collection, wherein every word is made to tell as a stroke from a graver's point, some of the most realistic sonnets and sketches of Southern types and conditions, and some of the most impassioned love lyrics, such as those early lines called "Monochromes," with their tragic impressivness, have revealed the range of his inspiration.

The beautiful collected edition of his work which Mr. Cawein brought out some two or three years ago comprises in its five volumes a body of verse of a quality to reinforce the contention of some of us that American poetry is to be reckoned with as an artistic force quite as much as the contemporaneous output across the water. It is gratifying also to know that the English critics make this concession to certain of our poets, and that Edmund Gosse in an introduction to "Kentucky Poems," published in London, gives to "the ardent and beautiful talent of Madison Cawein" a recognition such as must hearten a singer in a land where the arts are still more or less a matter of apologetics.

Two new volumes from Mr. Cawein bespeak attention, a collection of poems published this Autumn in London, and "The Giant and the Star," a delightful book of child's verse issued at the same time in America.

One finds in the former volume the same gifts which have served to individualize Mr. Cawein's work; first, perhaps, the record of a joy in nature such as few poets have been able to convey. Mr. Cawein does not carry on the Wordsworth tradition; he is not a contemplative philosopher seeing nature with "an eye that hath kept watch o'er man's mortality"; nor does he carry on the Keats tradition, to whom nature was romance and beauty and pagan joy, though he has walked that enchanted way and left many records of it fit to place beside those of Keats himself, such as the opening group of sonnets from "Myth and Romance," "The Twilight Moth," "The Leaf Cricket," "The Rain Crow," and other poems wherein imagination and observation have so fused that one cannot dissociate them or say in which lies the charm.

Following his own star, Mr. Cawein has created a type of nature poetry wholly distinct in that, to an observation so minute and delicate that it might serve as the equipment of a naturalist, he has united a fancy so rich and versatile that one finds the fact transforming under his eyes to a strange beauty and yet losing none of its reality. Indeed, it is the sense of reality in Mr. Cawein's work, the minuteness with which he records what might escape a less devoted observer, that constitutes the supreme charm of his work. That Wordsworth should have celebrated the "Small Celandine" was in its day an epoch in nature observation, but one might explore the Kentucky woods and fields with a volume of Mr. Cawein's poems as a handbook and identify many as lowly and exquisite a flower first recognized in song.

With something of Thoreau's mood Mr. Cawein finds in Kentucky mead and coppice the outer world in microcosm and does not wander far afield in quest of other expressions of a beauty he has not yet exhausted. Year by year the passing pageant, bringing some new wonder, finds him still intent, with no day barren of its revelation or devoid of its joy.

This last is perhaps the quality which enforces itself most strongly upon Mr. Cawein's readers, that no sense of disillusion ever creeps into his work when nature is his theme, though not absent from it now and then when man obtrudes in the picture.

Mr. Cawein is primarily a painter, a painter like Manet, who delighted to depict in different atmospheres the same subject, revealing the beauty of its transformations. Always the veritable color and aroma, the palpable sense of the open is transferred to his pages, so that one feels the direct impulse which inspired them, and it is interesting to recall that when he published a few years ago some transcripts from his notebooks under the title of "Nature Notes and Impressions," the volume corresponded, though in another medium, with a group of artist's sketches wherein swift, impressionistic records had been made of nature's varying phases, as suggestive memoranda.

Though other selections from the present volume would illustrate more characteristically Mr. Cawein's style in its combined qualities of fidelity and fancy, this sonnet from a group of four called "Consecration" lends itself more readily to a limited space and holds one with its quiet beauty:

Here is the place where Loveliness keeps house,
Between the river and the wooded hills,
Within a valley where the Springtime spills
Her firstling wind-flowers under blossoming boughs;
Where Summer sits braiding her warm, white brows
With bramble-roses; and where Autumn fills
Her lap with asters; and old Winter frills
With crimson haw and hip his snowy blouse.
Here you may meet with Beauty. Here she sits
Gazing upon the moon; or, all the day,
Tuning a wood-thrush flute, remote, unseen:
Or when the storm is out 'tis she who flits
From rock to rock, a form of flying spray,
Shouting, beneath the leaves' tumultuous green.

If Mr. Cawein's response to nature has been complete and joyous, if through it he has established his own intimate relation with the universe, he has not lacked, as hitherto declared, the sympathy to interpret life, so far as it is given one person to penetrate this fateful and baffling reality, or illusion, of which we are part. Indeed, one suspects that nature is a retreat to Mr. Cawein from too much pondering upon these very themes, and that her joy and beauty and certitude serve to reassure a vision but too conscious of "the sense of tears in mortal things."

Is not this suggested by that exquisite lyric:

Along the road I smelt the rose,
The wild-rose in its veil of rain,

and by the impressive beauty of those symbolical stanzas beginning,

When to that house I came which, long ago,
My heart had builded of its joy and woe.

The many dramatic lyrics which Mr. Cawein has written not only prove his insight into human motive and passion but hint of a larger use of this gift if he so elect. In what might be termed dramatic description, the power to invest a subject with the fateful atmosphere its particular theme requires, Mr. Cawein has a rare gift, which could hardly be illustrated more convincingly than in the dramatic lyric, "That Night When I Came to the Grange," which opens the collection of "New Poems." Here all the menacing, dark forces of uncertainty, fear, and dread lend a graphic enhancement to the tragedy and convey the mood in which it is conceived.

In "The Giant and the Star," a book of verse for children, Mr. Cawein turns into clever and picturesque rhyme the stories of fairy and goblin, of creature and flower, told familiarly from day to day to his own little son and sure to open the gates of elfland to every child who comes within their bright influence. And not elfland alone, but that no less magical realm of every day in which the child is the pilgrim of wonder. In "Sun and Flowers" Mr. Cawein brims his page with a child's joy of Spring, and in "Fairies" relates the caprices of Puck with all the airy and delicate fancy of such lines as these:

But there's one that no one sees,
Only, maybe, moths and bees;
Who in lofts, where knotholes are,
On the thin light of a star
Slides through crannied crevices.

You may hear him sigh and sing
Near a May-fly's captured wing
In a spider web close by;
See him with a moonbeam pry
Moonflowers open where they swing.

Considered as a whole, however, the note of "The Giant and the Star" is humorous, a merry little book of stories told in rhyme, certain to delight the child who hears them, and in this vein some of the exciting exploits of "The Scarecrow" may be cited as typical:

More than cakes or anything
I like tales of shivering—
Once a scarecrow on a hill
Tossed his ragged arms at me.
That was when I went to see
Folks that live at Fisherville.

And my father said, "You know,
When it's dark that old scarecrow
Gets down, rags and sticks and all,
And, like some old tramp, he goes,
Straw-wisps sticking from his toes,
Down the road right past this wall.

"Wabble-legged and loose of arm,
Slow he shambles by the farm;
And if children are not good,
Snug in bed at eight o'clock,
On the window he will knock
With long knuckled hands of wood."
* * * * * * *
Sometime, when I can, for fun
I am going to take my gun;
Creep up on that hill and blow
That old scarecrow into bits—
Then he can't scare into fits
Any children more, I know.

*NEW POEMS. By Madison Cawein. London: Grant Richards. Five shillings net.

THE GIANT AND THE STAR: LITTLE ANIMALS IN RHYME. By Madison Cawein. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

"THE HUMAN COBWEB."

AS a book about China, "The Human Cobweb," by B. L. Putnam Weale, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50,) is written as only this past master of his theme can write. Once touch his robe, as Scrooge touched that of the Christmas Spirit, and you go with him straight to the heart of the sleeping giant. You are in the dusty streets of Peking; our fascinated gaze is riveted upon the Forbidden City; you are jostled by the blue-coated crowds, the long, slow, streams of camels swing by; the endless confusion of sound smites your ear; the unspeakable smells of the East assail your nostrils; always are you aware of the smoldering animosity to the foreigner. And, again, you are borne into the country without the vast walled city, the country alive with "the endless message of bells," the country doomed to ceaseless toil, yet steeped in bucolic peace. Your heart stands still as "the gray outline of the Great Wall of China" first meets your eye, "climbing, without effort, the tallest peaks, and slipping down the deepest slopes on its endless journey to Central Asia * * * the majestic work which had so sleeplessly watched for more than twenty centuries over the safety" of the rich alluvial plains of China.

All this enchanting, perfect; it is more than description; it is, in truth, the power of the Spirit's robe or of the magic carpet of Arabian tale. Nor is the author less wonderful in his presentation of the Oriental mind—that mind which we are beginning to know that we never can know, for

East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat.

Mr. Weale's book holds the elusive, inscrutable spirit of the Orient, no less than its physical atmosphere.

The story is "of concessionaires—men seeking great concessions from the Chinese Government; railway concessions, mining concessions, concessions for diking and straightening rivers." Their difficulties in dealing with Chinese officials, the bribes that are essential, the infinite patience required, the rivalries and treacheries among themselves, make a complex and exciting tale; and yet the author shows that the few dozen men who control the moneyed world are those who hold the issues in their hands. "Real success is for those who sit in the centre of the web, however much the contrary may appear from time to time to be the case. For those sitting in the centre are the spiders—and all the others mere flies." In these matters of finance Mr. Weale has keenness of vision and a large grasp of essentials. Each chapter bears a prefatory epigram, all save one from the nation of epigrams, and we might cull from the text itself bits of insight and of wisdom almost as striking.

It is the romance of the book which fails to measure up to the standard it has set for itself. Had the author followed the example of "Kim" in eliminating the usual feminine factor, "The Human Cobweb" would have gained in all respects. As soon as a woman enters, the machinery begins to creak. One frisks about, saying risque things and doing foolish ones; another is the heroine of an intrigue which soils and cheapens the book; a third is a lay figure, who suddenly receives and accepts a proposal, for no other reason than to bring the tale to an end—and, sooth to say, it was beginning to be very much on the author's hands.

We doubt Mr. Weale's wisdom in casting his illuminating work in the form of fiction. The casual novel reader, avid of a story, will skip wide areas of what is best in the book; while one wishing to study China will hardly look for his facts within the covers of a novel.

To the latter, however, is "The Human Cobweb" to be especially commended; alike as a glowing picture of a wonderful country and people, and as a valuable contribution to an understanding of European conditions and ambitions in this vast nation of the Orient.

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MRS. EDDY'S LIFE AND TEACHINGS

An Important but Unsympathetic Biography of the Founder of Christian Science by Georgine Milmine.

THAT Christian Science has survived, even in its present condition, the revelation by Georgine Milmine of its inner history* is an amazing and almost incomprehensible fact for anybody who uses reason in his study of the strange cult and gives to the available evidence as to its origin, progress, and results the sort of consideration such evidence deserves and ordinarily receives as the basis of opinion and belief. For this "Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy" is in many ways remarkable and ranks among the really great biographies—or would were its subject of more intrinsic importance. As a mental and moral influence upon the sane and intelligent part of humanity she is, of course, negligible, but many weak or ignorant minds have yielded a temporary assent to her preposterous contentions, and as a psychological problem she and her followers are of great and legitimate interest to us all.

Written with an obvious and indubitable intention to tell the truth, the whole truth as far as it can be obtained, and nothing but the truth, in language always moderate, lucid, and effective, free from prejudice and fully appreciative of the large abilities and of the curious sincerity which in Mrs. Eddy are joined to often ludicrous weakness and to what in a person of a different stamp would be accurately characterized as mendacity and fraud, the book covers in minute detail her career from neurotic childhood, through the many years of squalid obscurity, to those of hard-earned notoriety and fortune, and into the mysterious seclusion that is now closing the story. To say that the woman's ancestry and early environment explain either her character or her success would not be true, since seemingly like causes have in innumerable cases produced women of a wholly different sort. Yet there is significance in the pinched and narrow annals of the Bakers, for generation after generation fighting for bare existence on the sterile acres of a New England hill farm. Of such a tree Mary Baker was the natural, if not the inevitable, blossom. They were a cold, hard folk, the Bakers, with an enormous capacity for obstinate and unreasoning belief and a perfect confidence in their own rightness on every conceivable subject and in the utter wrongness of everybody who disagreed with them. These have been Mrs. Eddy's notable traits, and the direction of their exercise was fixed by the circumstance that health happened to be the one thing she lacked most and most desired.

Her illness was of a kind to be mitigated by the treatment she received from an amiable and honest quack down in Maine. She began by exploiting his system of treatment as his. Then certain expansions and alterations of it enabled her, with just what degree of self-deception will never be known, to declare it her own discovery, and the culminating humbug of the nineteenth century was started on its astonishing progress among those who could not see that Christian Science was merely one phase of suggestion, differing from the other phases only as does the crystal used by one hypnotist from the shining pencil case used by his rival. Mrs. Eddy has been "exposed" many times, but never before with any such approach to completeness as in this book. Here is disclosed every essential incident in her grotesque career, and, as one reads the amazing narrative, antagonism is replaced by a touch of pity for her sufferings and of admiration for her courage and persistence. Were it not for her keenness in money matters and the ruthless ferocity with which she has attacked every friend and follower who showed any trace of independence or ambition, Mrs. Eddy would excite no little sympathy as a woman whose portion in life has been little else than agony of mind and body. The obverse of Christian Science, which she calls "malicious animal magnetism," has left her few nights or days not filled with imagined horrors.

It is impossible to forget, however, that Mrs. Eddy's influence on the world has been wholly bad. Even those whom she has "healed," and their number is not small, have been reduced to a state of imbecility for which their improved physical condition is a miserable recompense. Since this "Life" first appeared in McClure's Magazine not one important statement as of fact in it has been disproved or even seriously questioned. It is a product of much and highly intelligent labor, and were Christian Scientists open to argument or amenable to reason the wretched cult would not have survived its publication for a single month. It is unanswerable and conclusive, and nobody who has not read it can be considered well informed as to the history or nature of Eddyism.

*THE LIFE OF MARY BAKER G. EDDY. And the History of Christian Science. By Georgine Milmine. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A HAUNTED HUSBAND.

MRS. HENRY DUDENEY, who has written a number of novels which have attracted notice, contributes in the present volume, "The Shoulder-Knot," (Cassell & Co.,) a queer, unwholesome, and unpleasant tale of a haunted poet. The plot is fantastic and the conclusion is certainly not sane. The tale, in fact, excites that sort of interest which leads the reader to skip pages by the dozen to see what is going to happen. Interest which produces this effect is a doubtful compliment to the writer; for while it seems to prove her gift of invention it testifies emphatically to a lack of art.

The idea is this: A beautiful young woman lives in a gray farmhouse by the sea with a sort of aunt-servant. A poet comes that way and becomes a paying guest in the farmhouse—falls in love with the girl and marries her. He is a decadent poet—not that he is vicious save intellectually—and the mark of it is a Something that sits upon his shoulder—dimly visible to those who hold him dear—sits and jibes and mocks.

In other words the poor fellow is mad, and the sequel seems to show that the trouble is some abnormal connection between his optic nerve and his imaginative centres. At all events he sees things—at times—all vilely distorted as with a devil's vision. And being a poet is on fire to write about them as he sees them. Between times he takes frequent delight in the beauty of the world as it is to a sane vision—raves of purity and the good work he will do. His haunting fear is that his beautiful wife will some day seem to him to wear the devil's mask all other things sometimes assume. The situation for the wife with this diseased brain playing tricks with her beloved housemate—there is a child, too—may be imagined. The author has added the visible Something upon a shoulder which has a trick of twitching to enhance and point the horror. This it is which she calls the shoulder-knot, for sometimes the Something seems the mere shadow of a twisted vine upon the cloth of the poet's coat, where a soldier or a lackey wears his epaulet.

TWO DREAM POEMS.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL, in his latest volume of poems, "The Comfort of the Hills," (Century Co.) makes an interesting contribution to the psychological study of sleep, by including in his collection two poems which he notes were composed by him while asleep. In a footnote appearing with the poem, "Florence, April First," on Page 82, Dr. Mitchell says:

> Except the last two lines, which I failed to capture, the rest of these verses I composed while asleep. I have many times seemed to make verses in sleep; only thrice could I recall them on waking. The four lines called "Which?" were also made in sleep. The psychological interest of this sleep product may excuse this personal statement.

Dr. Mitchell's two dream poems are as follows:

FLORENCE.
April First.

Come, let us be the willing fools
Of April's earliest day,
And dream we own all pleasant things
The years have reft away.

'Tis but to take the poet's wand,
A touch or here or there,
And I have lost that ancient stoop,
And you are young and fair.

Ah, no! The years that gave and took
Have left with you and me
The wisdom of the widening stream;
Trust we the larger sea.

WHICH?

Birth-day or Earth-day,
Which the true birth-day?
Earth-day or birth-day,
Which the well-worth day?

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JAMES BUCHANAN'S COLLECTED WORKS

The President's Belief in a Satisfactory Solution of the Slavery Question Disclosed in Vol. X.

THE strongest impression one gets in the tenth volume of the "Works of James Buchanan" (J. B. Lippincott Company) is that Mr. Buchanan continued to believe, long after most everybody else had ceased to believe it, that the slavery question would be settled without armed conflict.

There is nothing in the papers Mr. John Bassett Moore, the editor of the Buchanan memorial, has put into the volume before us that indicates apprehension on Mr. Buchanan's part of an attempt to dissolve the Union. He assumed the Presidential office with apparent confidence he would succeed in quieting the controversy that had grown out of the anti-slavery agitation; if in the first three and a half years of his term he came to have serious doubts that his policy of moral suasion would work out the consummation he devoutly desired, there certainly is no information to that effect in any of the State papers or private letters to which Mr. Moore invites our attention. When Mr. Buchanan accepted the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, the dominant thought in his mind was that if he should be elected to the office for which he was a candidate he would be able to bring about good feeling between the North and the South. In his address to the Notification Committee he said:

> I accept it [the nomination] with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that, in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife. * * * May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic Party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties and restore the peace, friendship, and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time among the different members of the Confederacy? * * * I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great National objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In a letter to John Y. Mason, written after the election, Mr. Buchanan said:

> The great object of my Administration will be to arrest, if possible, the agitation of the slavery question at the North and to destroy sectional parties. Should a kind Providence enable me to succeed in my efforts to restore harmony to the Union, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain.

Proceeding in strict accordance with these utterances, Mr. Buchanan's first act as President was to deliver a call to the country to let slavery alone. This call was strikingly presented in his inaugural address. Congress, he held, had practically settled the only real question relating to slavery that had been before the country, when it had prescribed what course should be taken in the Territories with respect to the holding of slaves. "No other question remains for adjustment," he argued, "because all agree that under the Constitution slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct? * * * Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object."

To the rather grandmotherly faith that was the basis of his declarations and appeals to Congress and the country Mr. Buchanan clung resolutely. He knew, of course, that the North scorned his plea that it should let the South alone, knew that the anti-slavery agitation, instead of subsiding, grew stronger and stronger as the months passed by; but somehow he contrived to regard the outlook cheerfully and to maintain his optimism unimpaired.

Even the affair at Harper's Ferry failed to alarm him seriously. He told Congress, in his third annual message, that he believed the events connected with John Brown's raid, "by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institution," would be the means of allaying the excitement over slavery and of preventing further outbreaks. He solemnly declared that he entertained no apprehension of war between the North and the South; but he urged that the two sections should be warned by what had taken place at Harper's Ferry of their duty to "cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land."

Of the sincerity of these words and of the genuine patriotism of the official from whom they came no reasonable person had any doubt. There was no lack of men who were quite out of sympathy with Mr. Buchanan's views, but no fair and well-advised man could easily question his honesty or his love for his country.

"This advice," said Mr. Buchanan in his Congressional message, "proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to have his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful."

In these few words we have a statement of the chief hope of the Buchanan Administration. Probably in his next volume Mr. Moore will show us at what time Mr. Buchanan became aware that the course of events had run away with him and made mockery of his pleadings and preachments.

TEMPLE BIBLE DICTIONARY.

THE explorers and researchers who have been busy in recent years in Palestine and neighboring countries have learned a great deal that is of interest to Bible students and a great deal that affects materially Bible definitions. This growth of knowledge has had for one of its effects a considerable overhauling of the works of reference designed to promote understanding of the peoples and the social and religious lives of the Bible countries in Bible times, and naturally many new books have come into being which present one phase and another of the new learning.

Notable among the new books is "The Temple Dictionary of the Bible," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $4,) the credit for which belongs to the Rev. W. Ewing, formerly of Tiberias, Palestine, and the Rev. Dr. J. E. H. Thomson, whose home for a time was in Safed, Palestine. These two British clergymen, with the assistance of other clergymen and scholars, have undertaken to produce a modern and inexpensive Bible dictionary adapted to the uses of the working minister, class leader, Sunday school teacher, and the ordinary reader of the Bible.

In comparing this work with larger dictionaries of the Bible recently published, the editors lay stress upon the fact that they have not been able to adopt that "advanced critical point of view" from which the other dictionary makers have studied such matters as the dates, authorships, and modes of composition of the several books of the Bible. They are of the opinion that the "results" arrived at by those who have taken up with the higher criticism often rest on no more stable ground than questionable assumption and conjecture, conditioned more or less by the mental idiosyncrasies of the individuals from whom they have emanated. The editors of the Temple Dictionary believe, they say, "that there is a place for a dictionary of the Bible which, leaving aside all that is merely theoretical and speculative, shall present simply and clearly the state of ascertained knowledge, at a price which shall bring the latest results of scholarly investigation within the reach of every earnest student of the Bible."

The description of their work given in the words of the editors is probably as satisfactory as any that could be drawn up. To it might be added that the dictionary is a handsome, well-printed, and well-arranged book, and that it is admirably illustrated.

FOR DAILY READING.

Pleasing to the eye in its robe of purple and gold, "Life and the Great Forever," (John Lane Company, $1.50,) a collection of daily readings in prose and verse by E. Chesney, otherwise Mrs. E. P. Charlewood, will be gratifying to those many people who like to begin the day with the inspiration of a serious thought from some great author. A page is devoted to each day of the year, and each carries one or several quotations. The selections cover a wide range of time, from Omar Khayyam to William de Morgan, from the Psalms to Mrs. Craigie. Some are distinctly religious in quality and all take a serious and ennobling view of life and its problems.

Lord Byron's Last Days.

Lady Dorchester, who published two volumes of Lord Broughton's Memoirs last year, will publish a further installment of her father's reminiscences, bringing them down to 1832. These volumes will include an account of the last days of Lord Byron, of the transfer of his body from Missolonghi to London, and of the funeral.

REVOLUTION TO RESTORATION

(Continued from Page 102.)

conferred both of these things, and from the mass selected with unerring precision those individual Captains who should best serve his ambition—he knew human nature so well! To his Marshals he once said:

> Recollect that you are soldiers only when with the army. The title of Marshal is merely a civil distinction which gives you the honorable rank at my Court which is your due, but it carries with it no authority. On the battle field you are Generals, at Court you are nobles, belonging to the State by the civil position I created for you when I bestowed your titles on you.

In other words, the baton so coveted by Napoleon's Generals brought with it no power which might conflict with the designs of the giver. It was a wise precaution, and only one of the twenty-six Marshals ignored it and paid for it with the penalty of death. The lives of these twenty-six are portrayed in interesting sketches by Mr. Dunn-Pattison. His "Napoleon's Marshals," while presenting a convenient cyclopædia of biography, also offers admirable material for psychological study. Of all the twenty-six eighteen died from natural causes; only two were killed in actual warfare, two met their death by accident, two were executed, and two were assassinated.

An interesting commentary on the school of war and a confirmation of the old adage that circumstances produce the man is offered by tracing these twenty-six to their origins. Incidentally, it may be remembered that Napoleon differed from them in the fact that, if he, like them, were in many cases a creature of circumstance, he possessed that other formidable attribute of producing the circumstance of which he could take advantage. Only one of Napoleon's Marshals belonged by birth to exalted rank, and he was a Pole; three belonged to the petty nobility and were the sons of soldiers, as were three others; four were the sons of lawyers, three of peasants, two of small landowners; a soap maker, a German cooper, a Scottish covenanter, a silk manufacturer, a surgeon, a brewer, were the fathers of others; one began his career as a legislator, another as an artist; one died as a king, another was executed as a traitor, but not to Napoleon. The King might have saved Napoleon at Waterloo. The rejection of Murat is the only flaw in Napoleonic psychology.

Mr. Dunn-Pattison's introduction to the biographical sketches gives an admirable and concise description of the means by which Napoleon's military family was founded and augmented. As an institution devised for carrying out certain immediate results it was unequaled, but as an institution destined to prevail in times of peace it was a failure. It was then that the baton with the sword became an anomaly.

***

Readers of Lord Rosebery's excellent sketch, "Napoleon: The Last Phase," have often been annoyed from the fact that the noble author presented no footnotes or identified the facts he employed with definite authorities. For this reason Philippe Gonnard's volume, "The Exile of St. Helena," may be regarded in the light of a much-needed appendix. From another point of view, it is a commentary on what is known as the Napoleonic Legend, which may be particularized in the following manner: Napoleon regarded himself as the ultimate and disinterested expression of the principles of the French Revolution; he was a dictator only through necessity; the European coalition and not he constantly broke the peace which he so ardently desired, and finally it was Napoleon who proclaimed and supported the law of nationalities.

This is the Legend which gradually shaped itself until it almost became a dogma during the fifty-five years following Waterloo. As an international maxim in the early days of its growth it almost moved the Continental powers to free the exile from his British jailer. In 1848 it found its fullest expression in France in the rise and dominance of the exile's nephew, "Napoleon, the little."

It is this Legend which M. Gonnard sets about to annihilate, and for two reasons: In the first place, the facts of the Legend do not always agree with the truth, and, secondly, when the exile formulated it at St. Helena he frequently distorted the truth, and imposed the distortions on public belief, for, as Queen Hortense wrote: "He arranged his life, his defense, and his glory with the infinite care of a dramatic author, who takes great pains with his fifth act and attends to all the details for the sake of the final apotheosis."

To clear the air, the author relates the concise narrative of the circumstances which brought Napoleon to St. Helena. He then minutely examines—and every page bristles with an array of footnotes—all known documents, memorials, letters, and diaries dealing with Napoleon's exile, whether written by the exile himself, by those near him, or by persons who viewed his imprisonment from abroad. No subject probably has ever undergone such a thorough and minute comparison of documentary evidence, such a comprehensive analysis of testimony. The result is an utter annihilation of the Legend in every essential detail and the exaltation of Napoleon as a master prophet. With almost a supernatural gift of grasping human mentality, he not only "arranged" for the ceremonious return of his ashes to France but for the perpetuation of Napoleonism throughout generations, only to degenerate, and to be ignored when its disciples were utterly unworthy. The unfolding of latent Bonapartism sixty years ago was quite as astonishing as was its sudden subsidence twenty-two years later. Who can say when Frenchmen are to be astonished again?

> There is probably not one of Napoleon's declarations, when at St. Helena, which has not proved useful in its time, and which has not served as a pretext for some political party to consider itself as upholding the principles of Napoleon. All his sayings have at some time or other reached the masses. Napoleon was a god with a hundred faces, and each of these has been adored in its turn. He has been worshipped as a conqueror, as the representative of the Revolution, as the ally of the Church, and as the friend of peace. From 1821 to 1870 the most varied hymns were sung in his honor, the ready-made themes of which were to be found in the St. Helena literature.

And so, in spite of the Legend and because of the prophecy, we find that the man of St. Helena equals the man of Austerlitz, but with this added advantage: for the first time he was capable of self-criticism. He had fallen from a great height, was surrounded by tactless guardians and tactless friends, but for six years he struggled, a dying man, in the words of M. Gonnard, "to accomplish a work which, in spite of ever-recurring gleams of hope, he knew would never be of any advantage to himself."

That he did this by falsifying history it does not matter. It was his method. In the course of the book before us many interesting phases of Napoleon's mind are presented and analyzed with consummate skill. The author makes no attempt, as some biographers have done, to make Napoleon consistent with himself in politics and religion, or even in military affairs. Therein is presented material for a future consideration of "Napoleon as a Consummate Artist."

***

While Mr. Stenger's book deals concretely with the return of Louis XVIII., the Bourbon restoration down to the revolution of 1830 is more abstractedly treated of by Major John Hall. Both authors are amply provided with authorities, and both have an entertaining sense of the dramatic, but not at the expense of historical facts. The cause of the elevation of the brother of the guillotined Louis to the throne must not be looked for in the actions of the foreign coalition or even in genuine political reaction in France. It was solely the folly of the Austrian marriage, the Spanish war, and the Russian campaign. It was due to a people who had lost their ideal and had become weary of hopeless and ineffectual butchery rather than to the fickleness of the Parisians who received the army of the coalition as their deliverers from a monster. Major Hall, notwithstanding his broader subject, deals more fully with conditions, policies, and events than does Mr. Stenger, although the latter is perhaps fuller in his delineation of character and of motives. Major Hall's description of Waterloo is, to our mind, the best concise account of that campaign that has been written.

It has been a common saying that the Bourbons had "learned nothing and forgotten nothing." But it was the weakness of Louis XVIII., which pressed like a pall upon France, rather than his desire to restore the divine right of Kings that made his reign ineffectual. The yearnings of the nobles to reclaim their feudal rights did not bother Frenchmen half so much as what France was obliged to submit to from the Congress of Vienna. Indeed, Louis himself was a sullen, although firm, opposer to the ultra-royalists. With his successor, his brother, Charles X., it was different. He was openly disposed to restore Bourbon despotism. The revolution of July, 1830, showed how badly he had interpreted French public opinion. From 1830 until 1848, during the reign of the "Citizen King," who had once taught school in the United States, France was preparing herself, although perhaps unconsciously, for her expression of the Napoleonic Legend. Charles had made a farce of despotism. It remained for his successor to make a farce of democracy.

The Hall and Stenger books should be read alternately. If the former be unequaled in narrative delineation and in presenting and analyzing the constitutional situation and the social and economic factors which were at work, so M. Stenger, who is a Frenchman, will be appreciated as revealing the strings which operated the puppets behind the scenes during the humiliating, ineffectual, and stupid reign of Louis XVIII.

CRETE'S INFLUENCE ON GREEK CULTURE

Priority of the Island's Development in Many Arts Demonstrated by Recent Archaeological Research.

By THE REV. DR. CHARLES R. GILLETT.

THIS book* marks a milestone in the progress of popular acquaintance with the results of archaeological research. It was long supposed that the story of Greek art was well known. But the last decade has revealed many things that have caused scholars to rewrite the earliest of its pages. The first awakening came some thirty-five years ago when Schliemann uncovered ancient Troy, Mycenae, and Tiryns. But it now appears that what he found constitutes a chapter toward the middle of the book, rather than the beginning of the history. Egypt has undoubted antiquity, and some have considered that she was the artistic mother of the West. But excavations carried on during the last ten years have revealed an artistic development on the Island of Crete that have brought surprise and astonishment.

As one sails on wintry seas past this great island covered with snow almost from the shores to the tops of its lofty hills, one finds it difficult to imagine that Greek culture had its beginnings here. But the story told by a number of trained and careful excavators is of a sort to make one rub one's eyes with amazement. Here have been preserved memorials and monuments of human achievement which go back to a time before Egypt reached its classical bloom. Building, art, and writing had their home here before Greece was. The legend is that Cadmus the Phoenician took letters to Greece, and the legend may be true. But the results of Cretan exploration would seem to indicate that the Phoenicians themselves were borrowers and adapters, and that Crete was the land which they exploited. Legend has its home in Crete, and whatever of fact lay behind the legend had its setting there, too. Situated out of the highway of nations, the ground has preserved the secrets that were long since buried in its bosom. It has remained for the opening of the present century to call forth those secrets and to cause the panorama of the earliest Hellenic art to pass before modern eyes.

Several trained excavators have been busy in the soil and on the hills of Crete. Americans may be proud to have been represented in the company in the person of Miss Harriet Boyd, now Mrs. Charles H. Hawes. With her husband, also an investigator of things Cretan, she has prepared a brief summary of the results that have been reached along all lines. The information has not been readily attainable heretofore, being scattered in periodicals and the reports of learned societies. It is a useful service which the authors have thus rendered, and the title, "Crete the Forerunner of Greece," indicates the result to which they have come. The story which they have to tell is one of great interest, even to those without archaeological training. The names of the places which they describe are strange, some of the terms which they use have an unnecessarily learned look, but the reader seems to see the cities and sites grow and take shape before his eyes. The process of excavation seems to be going on at one's feet and one walks in the footsteps of those who first trod the path which led to the wonderful creations of the later Grecian art that men have known and long admired.

It is a matter of regret that the science of archaeological excavation was so late born that such excavators as the late Gen. di Cesnola did not, in fact could not, observe its laws. The value of the wonderful Cypriote collection in the Metropolitan Museum in New York would be increased many fold if the excavations had been made in modern scientific and systematic fashion. Fortunately it has been possible to secure the aid of one who is pre-eminently equipped for the task of classifying and arranging material already in hand, and before long there will be thrown open to the public an exhibition of the art of the other great island of the Eastern Mediterranean scarcely second to Crete itself in interest as the home of an art which felt the influences of all quarters of the then known world.

*CRETE THE FORERUNNER OF GREECE. By Charles Henry Hawes and Harriet Boyd Hawes. With a preface by Arthur J. Evans. Illustrated with 8 maps and plans. New York: Harper & Brothers. Publishers. 8vo, pp. xiv., 158. $2 net.

THE PROTECTORATE.

IN a work of two volumes, to which he has given the title "The Last Years of the Protectorate," (Longmans, Green & Co. $7,) Prof. Charles Harding Firth of Oxford offers us his completion of the late Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner's "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate."

Dr. Gardiner died soon after the publication of his third volume without having touched upon the last two years of Cromwell's career, and Prof. Firth, his friend, undertook, at his request, to finish the story. Literary Englishmen, who knew what sort of man and scholar Prof. Firth was, expressed great satisfaction when it became known that he had said yes to Dr. Gardiner's appeal. The statement has recently been made by a writer, whose opinions are apt to be well formed, that Prof. Firth was the only historical student in England capable of taking up Dr. Gardiner's work, if there was to be an attempt at continuity in viewpoint, authoritativeness, and style.

In most respects the professor has justified the expectations he aroused when he accepted his commission. His work is a clear and clever exposition of the portion of the Cromwellian period to which it relates, quite as lucid and well arranged as that which came from Dr. Gardiner and undoubtedly quite as reliable as to both its narration and criticism. But there is not much warmth in it. In his effort to be fair and just and without prejudice, the author has turned out a story that is distinctly unmoving, a story that commands our respect, but fails to stir one's blood. He might have written about Cromwell less restrainedly without lessening the authoritativeness of his book.

It is said that if Dr. Gardiner had lived and completed his work according to his announced intentions he would have wound up with a carefully prepared estimate of Cromwell's character and career. That would have been the proper thing to do. But Prof. Firth gives us no such summing up; having killed off his hero, he unceremoniously lets go of him, and leaves it for his readers to frame their own obituaries of the man.

It is intimated that Prof. Firth's "reticence of expression" throughout the book is due to loyalty to his old friend, Dr. Gardiner, his feeling being that he should not enter into competition with the doctor in a work he regarded as practically not his, but the doctor's.

HAZELL'S ANNUAL.

That very useful English publication known as Hazell's Annual, (London: Hazell, Watson & Viney,) appears this year in an improved form and with some new features which considerably enhance its value as a book of reference. For one thing, the arrangement of the articles is much more satisfactory than that previously followed, inasmuch as it brings together closely related matters which under the old system of classification were widely and inconveniently separated. Another improvement of importance is to be seen in the index, which is much fuller and in every other way much better than those which have accompanied earlier issues of the annual. Among the new features are signed articles on leading political, scientific, and mechanical topics of the day, written by eminent specialists like Sir Arundel Arundel, Sir Harry Johnson, Sir Oliver Lodge, Mr. Lucien Wolf, Dr. Evans Darby, Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Charles Turner, and Sir Hiram Maxim.

MODERN RELIGION.

In a volume entitled "Great Issues," (the Macmillan Company, $1.50,) Robert F. Horton, who is minister of Lyndhurst Road Church, Hampstead, and author of a long list of books mostly religious in tone, exemplifies the spirit of modern religion. In a dozen articles which have all, apparently, first done service as sermons, he considers in a discursive style a variety of the phases of the intellectual and spiritual life of to-day. They show an alert and penetrating intellect, wide reading, appreciation of whatever is benefficent and uplifting in the words, the deeds, or the character of a wide range of men and women and a desire to add to those forces of the world that make for its betterment. His point of view is always that of the man abreast of his times, who is familiar with the latest word of the modern tirbunal and who is accustomed to appraise a movement or a tendency as well by its practical possibilities as by its doctrines and its aspirations.

HOW OLD LONDON SAYS ITS PRAYERS

Mr. Charles Morley in a New Book Describes Various Houses of Worship in the Metropolis.

THE man who knows and loves his London will find delight in Charles Morley's "London at Prayer," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50,) which contains some charmingly written accounts of the author's visits to churches, cathedrals, chapels, missions, and synagogues, in highways and byways of the British metropolis.

The book opens with the description of a service conducted in St. Mary's-at-Hill by the chief officer of the Church Army, an organization with aims similar to those of the Salvation Army. It was a characteristic Eastcheap congregation that filled the old church, but not a typical Church of England congregation. "I rather think," writes Mr. Morley, "that they (the folk that used to worship in St. Mary's-at-Hill) would be disgusted to see their pews filled by crowds of men and women of little social consequence, and of babies; there are twins in my pew—one is sucking audibly from a bottle, the other is crowing out a hymn of its own composition. We certainly have got our best on; but it is a democratic crowd, a free-and-easy crowd, a prayerful crowd, a vocal crowd, and a very wideawake crowd."

The preaching matched the audience—forceful, vivacious, and audacious. Speaking of the man in the pulpit, Mr. Morley says: "I remember him in a moment, though I have not seen him for a dozen years. On that occasion I saw him produce the dead body of an insect, not to be named in polite papers, and wave it with proper deference before the eyes of a real, living Duke, greatly to the surprise of that illustrious nobleman.

"'Quite common, your Grace,' he murmured, 'before the poor fellows come to the Church Army homes.'"

Mr. Morley was greatly impressed by the service in old Eastcheap, and came away with increased respect for the organization under whose direction it was held. The Salvation Army's work in London he also commends highly. He witnessed an exemplification of its activities early one morning in January, when he visited what is known as the army's "Men's Shelter," a well-known institution in Blackfriar's Road, South London. At 9 o'clock every morning breakfast is served to homeless and destitute men, and after breakfast there is a short religious service. The morning Mr. Morley visited the shelter the religious service was intensely dramatic, and his description of it is both graphic and moving.

Another impressive story of mission work is told in a chapter descriptive of an afternoon and evening spent in company with Father Vaughan, the Jesuit preacher whose denunciations of the "Sins of Society" have stirred London greatly in recent years. At the time of which Mr. Morley writes, Father Vaughan was in the habit of devoting one day in the week to work among the poor of an East London parish. The story we get of one of his missionary days is full of striking pictures of London's poverty and wickedness.

Another of Mr. Morley's articles relates to an institution of which almost every American who has spent some of his London days in Bloomsbury has more or less knowledge. We are referring to "The Foundling," in Guilford Street, where home, education, and careful upbringing are given to a great host of children for whom their parents are unable or disinclined to provide.

In opening the account of his visit to "The Foundling" Mr. Morley says: "I followed in the wake of a little band of Americans and was not a little amused, and perhaps affected, to hear their exclamations of pleasure at finding that so quaint a retreat still remained in London, from which all that is old is being so fast swept away."

FOR COLLECTORS OF KERAMICS.

"The Collectors' Handbook to Keramics of the Renaissance and Modern Period" (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.60) is an abridged edition of 300 pages of "The Keramic Gallery," by the late William Chaffers. Some of the larger illustrations of that work have been omitted because of their size, but 320 are reproduced, which have been carefully chosen so as to represent each kind of pottery and porcelain produced in English, Continental, and Oriental manufactories, from the Renaissance period down to the middle of the nineteenth century. Brief accounts of the various manufactories have been extracted from the larger volume, which the collector will find of value in helping to establish the period of specimens.

HARPERS BOOKS

Mary Cary

By Kate Langley Bosher

Rare as a new comet is a book of the heart. Here is such a book—simple, whimsical, quaint, impulsive, true— this wonderful Mary Cary. "She never walks when she can skip or dance," says the author about this little orphan. "I have seen her quiver in the abandonment of joy, but I have also seen her in a passion of anger, eyes blazing through a flood of tears." A story for every one—a story even to meet that severest test—reading aloud.

New York Society on Parade

By Ralph Pulitzer

The first book of its kind. Mr. Pulitzer writes of New York society from an entirely new viewpoint. From the inside he relates, in an informal, good-naturedly satirical vein, the follies, the absurdities, the contradictions of extremely fashionable life. The illustrations by Christy are remarkable.

In After Days

A book on the Future Life unlike any other published. Its various chapters are written by W. D. Howells, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, John Bigelow, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Julia Ward Howe, H. M. Alden, William Hanna Thomson, M. D., Henry James, Guglielmo Ferrero. Each one of this group of representative men and women has written his or her own personal private convictions—doubts—hopes—wonderings—about the life that may or may not follow this.

The Biography of a Boy

By Josephine Dasham Bacon

Here is "Binks" again—that droll young person whose capers caused so much laughter in "The Memoirs of a Baby." He's a little bit older now and funnier—very much funnier—in this new story. The fun is for all grown-ups, married or not. Rose O'Neill has made fifty pictures for the book—some reproduced in sienna—the kind you'll see framed before long in half the homes you visit.

The Great English Short Story Writers

W. J. and C. W. Dawson

The aim of the two volumes is both to illustrate the development of the short-story form and to furnish examples of the art. Selections from the older writers make curious contrast with the moderns. Apart from purely literary value of introductory essays the stories are delightful.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE — HARPER'S WEEKLY

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
—OF—
BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

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SIR OLIVER LODGE ON CENSORS

THE discussion of the action of the circulating libraries in England does not die easily. In the latest number of the Fortnightly Review it is strenuously continued by Sir Oliver Lodge, who treats it in a characteristic fashion. Sir Oliver is a professed scientist, but with him the cool impartiality of science is tempered by emotionality, which sometimes is as vague as it is intense.

In the matter of the circulating libraries his mood is shown by his resort to Wordsworth's line:

> Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour;
> England hath need of thee.

He supplies the need, so far as may be, by quoting several pages of the "Areopagitica," including the immortal phrase about "a fugitive and cloistered virtue." He brings out of the past experiences of Fielding and Kingsley and Clough as instances of what may happen if the "conspiracy" of the book-buying libraries should attain any degree of success.

It seems to us that Sir Oliver Lodge, like several other writers, somewhat overworks his theme. What is it, after all, that the libraries propose to do, and why? It is simply to inspect books before they circulate them, in order to withhold from circulation those that appear to them likely to offend a considerable number of their patrons. These critics concede that the managers of the libraries have a legal and even a moral right to do this, but it is assumed that they will not do it well, or that they will abuse the discretion claimed by them. It is quite possible that the managers will make mistakes; it is more than possible, it is practically certain that if they do they will suffer thereby. It is just as much their interest to give to their patrons all books that do not offend as it is to withhold those that are offensive. They are not organizing to suppress or restrict their own business, but only, as they see it, to protect it.

Again, Sir Oliver Lodge must remember that every book, at the very outset of its existence, is subjected to censorship and that the object of the censorship is, primarily, selfish in the same way as the action of the libraries. Every publisher subjects every book submitted to him to censorship. He puts out nothing, as a matter of course. He accepts the books that he thinks will sell, and in the main only those which he thinks will sell well, and which he otherwise approves. That substantially is what the managers of the libraries are doing. Sir Oliver says that the choice is, in practice, delegated to a small committee, where three votes will decide. So do the publishers usually delegate these powers of choice in the first instance to agents of their appointment. The process is as safe and as proper in one case as in the other. It may be argued that the decision of one publisher is not binding on others, and an author may get his book published after several rejections. Neither is rejection by the libraries entirely conclusive. Other agencies exist or can be devised, and would be used if the libraries got to making bad mistakes.

Indeed, there is much experience to show that censored books can be made to sell better than those passed as blameless. One of the arguments against censorship rests on this fact. During the time of active and extreme restriction of the pamphlets and journals in England those condemned found a wide market, and it is well established that the class condemned for licentiousness have been relatively far less circulated since official restriction was removed. We are by no means convinced that the plan of the libraries will work well. It is a delicate and bothersome business at best, and there is much reason to think that it will be more or less boggled. But we confess that we cannot have very strong sympathy with the excited and exalted protests against it on the part of writers. We are inclined to think that books really worth while will not seriously be repressed by it. If any author feels, with Ben Jonson, as quoted by Sir Oliver Lodge,

> There's something come into my thought
> That must and shall be sung high and aloof,
> Safe from the wolf's black jaw and the dull ass's hoof,"

it will get sung—and probably get sold.

ADVENTURES IN ALASKA.

There are a good many entertaining bits in Addison M. Powell's "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," (A. Wessels, $2.) Mr. Powell went to Alaska in 1898, in the early days of the Klondike gold excitement, and his book is a narrative of stirring adventures and amusing experiences extending over a period of ten years. During this decade he served the United States as scout and trailmaker, while at the same time he was prospecting for copper on his own account. From the little stories he tells one may form a pretty good conception as to the sort of people who went up to Alaska in the first rush of gold hunters and a pretty good conception of the hardships, miseries, and fun of Alaskan life in pioneer times. His book is simply but well written, and is especially to be commended for its picturesqueness.

NEAR-EASTERN POTTERY.

Lovers of pottery and seekers after the unusual in that field will find much to interest them in "Pottery of the Near East," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50,) by Garrett Chatfield Pier, whose book of reference for tourists, "Inscriptions on Nile Monuments," has been of value to many travelers in Egypt. His present monograph, which has received a luxurious setting, deals with the ceramic wares of early mediaeval date of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Syria, Persia, Turkey, and indeed, with Mohammedan wares of every section of the Near East except Saracenic Spain. Over sixty beautiful full-page plates in black and white illustrate many of the separate pieces which are described in the text. The author brings together many new facts which throw light upon the dating of these specimens.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP

Thomas Campbell and "Barabbas"—"Sweet Novels" Popular—Historical Memoirs—Napoleon as a Flirt.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A new part, as the French would say, has emerged in relation to the "Barabbas was a publisher" story. It is that Thomas Campbell was the English poet who said this—about some publisher. Now, we only need to know his name, and, indeed, the curious might discover it by looking up Campbell's relationships with the London publishers of his day. No doubt Mr. John Murray, who now tells us that Campbell was the poet, could also mention the publisher. He would be quite entitled to do so, for his historic house has long had to bear the sting of the legend. Byron, so it has run, sent John Murray II. a Bible wherein the passage, "Now Barabbas was a robber," was marked, and the word "publisher" written in for "robber." The probabilities were all against such a joke being played on John Murray II., even by Byron, who could do heedless things, for never had heedless author a better friend. But the proof of the matter is positive, and I have myself seen and handled it. Byron's Bible is one of the treasures in the Murray drawing room at Albemarle Street, an excellently preserved volume, bound in old leather. It has no mark whatever on the page where the Barabbas passage occurs, or anywhere else. The story had no shadow of foundation, so far as Byron and the Murrays were concerned. Byron and Scott were introduced to each other in that famous Albemarle Street room, which remains very much as it was, though Mr. Murray had a hard fight, a few years ago, to keep a "tube" railway from interfering with the whole house. Byron's journals went smoking up the chimney of that room, but his Bible remains to repel the Barabbas yarn.

"Give us sweet novels," somebody in London cried from the literary house-tops last Winter, and there has been an answer—several answers. Miss Mary E. Waller's delightful, "Wood Carver of 'Lympus" had sailed into many editions on your side of the Atlantic before one of our young publishers, Mr. Andrew Melrose, issued it here. Miss Waller, I gather, had many applications for the English rights of the novel, but she held back, wondering, perhaps, how it would be received in England. It was while negotiating for her later story, "A Year Out of Life," that Mr. Melrose—or rather, perhaps, his equally nice partner, Mr. Spicer—got the chance of "The Wood Carver" and took it. The book is in its fourth English edition, which it has reached without any "puffing" or "booming" whatever. Another "sweet story" having associations with your side of the Atlantic, Mrs. Florence Barclay's "Rosary," published by the Putnams, is also on the quiet highway to success. You do not find headlines in the papers about it, as about the stories on the "black-list" of the circulating libraries. But drop into a family circle which reads, and you will most likely hear of it. Yes, the sweet novel is looking up again, which somehow seems fitting, when glimpses of the Spring sun are beginning to lighten London town.

When in doubt—write a book of historical memoirs. That, I am told, is the advice a London publisher used to give authors who asked what they could do for him. Well, it was solid, useful advice, but historical memoirs have become so numerous, a perfect plague of them, that it must now be varied. In other words, the facts, however well strung together, of some historical careers are not enough for the jaded readers of memoirs. If you are to fetch them you must have something new to tell, or at least a new point of view. So we have arrived at the process of "whitewashing" the black characters of history, when men, and of powdering them over, when women. It is the application to memoirs of the saying about the devil not being so bad as he is painted. In a little while, perhaps, there will be no more historical villains to whitewash, no more ladies fair and frail to embalm in literary incense. But, don't you see, the thing to do then will just be to reverse the process, and make the heroes and heroines of eternity into villains and frailties, for present-time reading?

Napoleon Bonaparte has been written about in every aspect by his own countrymen—as hero and tyrant, as lover and blackguard. There have, too, been oceans of ink about him from English pens, but hitherto, curiously enough, not an original book on his "experiments among the other sex," as Mr. Tighe Hopkins puts the subject. He is giving us such a book, and no man in England is more capable to do that. By training Mr. Hopkins is a journalist, by instinct and scholarship a literary man pure and simple. He lives and does his work in the quietness of a Kent coast town apart from the rumble of London journalism, yet in constant touch with its literary side. Probably the suggestion that he should write this volume on "The Women Napoleon Loved" came to him as a result of his admirable reviews of Napoleonic books. Anyhow, he has just finished it, after a full year of relentless toil, for, please, it is a book he is offering us through Mr. Eveleigh Nash, not a merely "made" historical memoir.

How, as first tested by a sympathetic yet critical English author, does Napoleon emerge from his experiments among the other sex?" I take the answer from a proof of Mr. Hopkins's "Prefatory Note," which he sends me. For it contains a summary of his judgment on "Napoleon et les Femmes," to quote the title of Mr. Frederic Masson's sober and careful essay. Says Mr. Hopkins: "Through the hard and cruel ordeal (one of the least generous, perhaps, that convention has devised for genius) he lives not too badly." There you have facts expressed in their degrees, as Napoleon himself presented one fact, when, to Madame de Staël's "Sire, it is thought that you do not care much for women," he curtly replied: "Pardon me, madame, I love my wife."

JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

GEORGINE MILMINE has been the recipient of two kinds of criticism for her book, "Life of Mary Baker G. Eddy and the History of Christian Science." On the one hand, religious periodicals that have advertised the work have been censured for aiding "Christian Science propaganda," and, on the other hand, Miss Milmine has been commended for her "exposure of a gigantic fraud." On her own part Miss Milmine is said to have had as her purpose in the book the writing of "a strictly impartial biography of a remarkable woman, and the history of the movement which she inaugurated."

Charles Major, author of "A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburgh," refers in the latter book, so it seems, to Pope's "Essay on Man" one year before that poem could have been written. The error was, of course, discovered—as such errors always are—and in the correspondence that followed the poor guilty novelist advanced in his own behalf the fact that on the first manuscript of his story he had made the note, "look up date of Es. on Man." This was held to be an extenuating circumstance, and the crime placed at "pardonable forgetfulness."

Kate Langley Bosher is the author of "Mary Cary," the story of a charity girl, just published by the Harpers. Mrs. Bosher is a Southern woman, Virginia-born, and it is said that the original of her "Mary Cary" was not a charity child at all, nor was she even an orphan. There is said to be a story about that part of it which the author has agreed to tell later.

Joseph H. Sears, President of D. Appleton & Co., has just left New York for a trip to South America. Buenos Ayres is the first stop that Mr. Sears expects to make. After visiting that city Mr. Sears intends to go to Europe, subsequent to a short stay at some of the cities in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. He will be away from New York for nearly three months.

Jean Aicard, author of the "Diverting Adventures of Maurin," has recently been elected a member of the French Academy. His friends tell an odd story of him, in which his visit of ceremony, after his election to the Academy, to President Fallières, shows him up as being eminently impatient even of the conventionalities that obtain to-day in the French court.

John Spargo, author of various books on Socialism, has been re-elected to the National Executive Committee of Socialists by a referendum vote of his party. This is held to be significant of the regard in which Mr. Spargo is held by Socialists generally.

Rex Beach recently left New York for a trip to Panama, where he will remain for several months on a visit, the first he has made to the Isthmus. On his way Mr. Beach stopped off at Hot Springs, Ark., and later went hunting deer and quail in Northern Louisiana.

Helen Huntington, author of the two novels "The Sovereign Good" and "An Apprentice to Truth," is the wife of Archer M. Huntington, author of various books of travel in Spain, articles on Spanish literature, and founder of the New York Hispanic Society.

Hermann Hagedorn, author of a volume of poems recently reviewed in this paper, is the translator of "The Witch," the first performance of which was given recently at The New Theatre. Mr. Hagedorn, who is an instructor in Harvard University, was present the opening night of his play.

LATEST GOSSIP OF PARIS BOOKS.

Recent Literary Prize Distributions and the Prize-Winning Works —The Material Rewards of Edmond Rostand from "Chantecler"—Paul Bourget's New Play "La Barricade"— The De Musset Love Letters.

By ALVAN F. SANBORN.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The literary prizes distributed here during the Winter months are so numerous that it is no easy matter to keep track of them all, and several of them are so obviously bestowed by organizations whose sole purpose is the advertisement of their members, turn and turn about, that it is doubtful whether it is worth while to try to keep track of them. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has already called attention to the awards of the Goncourt Academy and of La Vie Heureuse to Marius-Ary Leblond and Edmond Jaloux respectively. Other recent awards are the prize of the Académie des Quarante-cinq to Etienne Rey for "De L'Amour"; the prize of the Association des Critiques Littéraires, to Alphonse Séché for "Les Muses Françaises," and to Georges Grappe for "Dans le Jardin de Sainte-Beuve," and the prize of Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires, to Pierre Grasset for "Un Conte Bleu."

"De L'Amour" is rich in acute and delicate aphorisms. "Les Muses Françaises" is an exceedingly useful anthology of the women poets of France from the twelfth century to the present time. "Dans le Jardin de Sainte-Beuve" is an imaginary interview with Sainte-Beuve in his little garden of the Rue Montparnasse forty years after his death, which serves as a pretext for a series of disquisitions upon Hugo, Dumas père, George Sand, Edgar Quinet, and Balzac. In "Un Conte Bleu," a young husband dies suddenly of heart disease, two days after his marriage. His widow is at first distracted with grief, but she comes, little by little, to take an interest in what goes on about her, and at the end of a reasonable period —about what the code of mourning prescribes—she finds herself disposed to respond to another affection. As a subtle but sure exposition of the healing influence of the "daily round," this book is a noteworthy production. It will displease, naturally, those persons of exalted temperament who will have nothing other than eternal love, but it is—at least, such is the verdict of the jury of fourteen Academicians which crowned it—an essentially clean work.

The vanity—one is almost tempted to say the viciousness—of the "prize system" is revealed by the death without a single prize to his credit of that strong and original writer, that apostle of the cult of suffering, Charles Louis Philippe, author of "Père Perdrix, Marie Donadieu, La Mère et l'Enfant, and Bubu de Montparnasse." Philippe's books, though almost sublime in their pity, cannot—by reason of their subjects—be recommended without reserve to American readers. They are the expression of a noble soul notwithstanding, and the feeling is widespread here that French literature is distinctly poorer by the loss of Philippe.

However much the doctors may disagree as to the importance of the productions of Edmond Rostand as literature—and heaven knows that they do disagree—no one questions their title to be rated as first-class publishing propositions. Thanks to the clever manner in which the curiosity of the public regarding "Chantecler" has been piqued during the last three years, the publishing house of Fasquelle is said to have received orders for 200,000 to 300,000 copies of its 3f. 50c. edition of that work, and the weekly L'Illustration is paying M. Rostand for the serial rights thereof a sum which the most conservative reports set at 75,000f. per act—that is, 300,000f. in all. No living dramatist has ever been able to command more than a tenth of this price, and the majority of the dramatists do not get more than one-seventieth. Furthermore, the publishing house of Pierre Lafitte has purchased for a sum which it is safer perhaps not to specify, but which is admitted to be large, the right to issue a de luxe illustrated edition of Rostand's complete works. This edition will appear in seventy weekly installments of twenty pages each.

From a purely literary point of view Paul Bourget's melodramatic play, "La Barricade," is not to be compared with his essays and novels, nor even with the best of his plays. Nevertheless, the "book" of "La Barricade" is being widely read, because it expresses the mature opinions of one of the leading thinkers and writers of the age upon the vexed problem of capital and labor. These opinions may be best stated, perhaps, in M. Bourget's own words. In a recent communication to Le Journal he says: "In the presence of the formidable labor movement, which is in evidence everywhere at the present moment, the capitalistic class—nobles, bourgeoisie, employers—must organize itself in resistance, if it wishes to live." In the fourth act of "La Barricade," the representative of the bourgeoisie expresses this idea, as follows: 'The classes of society are like the nations; they have not the right to keep that which they no longer have the energy to defend.' But what signifies this word defend? Does it mean simply an appeal to material force? Observe that I am far from despising this force. Coups d'états are like surgical operations. It is infantile to deny their necessity in certain exigencies. It is no less infantile to regard them as a régime. Class defense is double; its battlefield is the street, on occasion, as in May, 1871, but its battlefield is also the workshop, the factory, the library, the laboratory, all the places in which this class does its special work. The excellence of this work is the first condition of victory in the struggle. For the possessing class of to-day, defending itself consists first of all in being superior in intelligence and in activity. Translate these two terms into their ultimate realities, and you will find that they involve all the virtues by which a human group merits privileges. In calling upon the bourgeoisie to defend itself, those who, like myself, believe profoundly in the necessity of inequality and in order by heirarchy, address to it an appeal to make itself more worthy."

Marcel Prévost's "Pierre et Thérèse," another presentation of the rights of the ruling class, which was as a novel a great success, (the greatest success, probably, of its author's career,) is a distinct disappointment in M. Prévost's own stage version.

Apropos of literature and the stage, attention may well be called to a highly interesting attempt that is being made here to familiarize intellectual Frenchmen with the real nature of the works of Shakespeare, regarding which the views of the majority of them have been deplorably hazy up to the present. To this end, Camille de Sainte-Croix, novelist, dramatist, and critic, is giving at the Théâtre Femina twelve typical Shakespearean plays, introducing each play by a short lecture interpretative thereof. The plays chosen for representation are "A Winter's Tale," "Troilus and Cressida," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Cymbeline," "King John," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Richard III.," "Henry VIII.," "All's well That Ends Well," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Twelfth Night," and "The Tempest." The twelve lectures corresponding thereto are entitled "The Personality of Shakespeare," "Shakespeare in Love," "Shakespeare and the Fairy Tale," "The Romanesque Shakespeare," "The Epic Shakespeare," "The Anecdotic Shakespeare," "Shakespeare and His Race," "Shakespeare and His Century," "Shakespeare Men of the North and the Men of the South," "The Tragic Shakespeare," "The Comic Shakespeare," and "Shakespeare and Magic." The text employed is that of the recently completed translation by Georges Duval.

Mme. Materlinck (Georgette Leblanc) contemplates organizing a company, to bear the name of "The International Theatre," for the interpretation of the masterpieces of the dramatists of all nations. Her project embraces a Paris season, to be followed by a tour of Europe, and possibly of the New World.

The identity of the unknown recipient of the bundle of De Musset love letters, which Jules Troubat intrusted to the safe keeping of the National Library in 1880, and the seals of which were broken on the 3d of January last, has been revealed. Not that M. Troubat failed to keep his word. But the De Musset specialists, Léon Séché and Paul Marléton, who had not like M. Troubat, been sworn to silence, promptly guessed that the mysterious woman was none other than the Aimée d'Alton, who ultimately became the wife of Alfred de Musset's elder brother, Paul. As a matter of fact, the mystery was from the outset what the French call "the secret of Polichinelle," (we say "an open secret,") since Mlle. d'Alton during her lifetime made no effort to conceal the fact of her early intimacy with "Prince Phosphore." Rather she prided herself upon it, openly claiming her right to be considered the inspirer of one of De Musset's best productions, "Le Fils de Titien."

Aimée d'Alton was distinctly a woman of the world. She was the daughter of Alexander d'Alton, a soldier of French-Irish lineage, who, as Captain, aided Hoche in the pacification of the Vendée during the wars of the Révolution, and who later, under Napoleon, became both a General and a Baron. She had a wealth of blonde hair, "divided into two clusters of curls, eyes of myosotis blue candidly impertinent, a sly nose, a pouting mouth, delicate hands and feet, a cultivated if slightly sublime mind," and an exceptional conversational flavor. She met Alfred de Musset when she was about 25 in the salon of Mme. Jaubert, (née Caroline d'Alton,) her cousin, and his godmother. Some time after Alfred, amused by a becoming little white hood she had donned one evening, sent her a playful poem entitled "Le Petit Moinollon Blanc." In return Aimée sent him a sandalwood box containing a pen (or quill?) and, troubled because he squandered his time and his substance at the gaming table, she ventured to follow up this first gift (in March, 1837) with a purse of her own handiwork, in which she slipped this message:

> What will your welcome be, dear little purse? Will you recount the pleasure I had in making you, all the attention I lavished upon your little person? You are not expected, Mademoiselle, and I wish to show you at your prettiest. Will you get a kiss for your pains?
>
> Do not spend too lightly what I carry! Charge me with a single gold piece whenever you set forth; it is enough for one day. And if at night something, no matter how little, is left, you will find a poor devil who will thank you for it—and the Muses will recompense you.

The poet responded with a charming sonnet.

Thus began a spirited correspondence, which speedily resulted in a liaison that lasted two years—not a bad record considering the vagrom humor of the poet.

After being dropped by Alfred, Aimée became the mistress, and later, in 1861, (four years after the death of Alfred,) the wife, of Paul de Musset, she being 50 and he 57 at the time. Paul died in 1880, at the good age of 76, and Aimée the year following.

The letters which Aimée confided to M. Troubat shortly before her death, and which have been published by Le Figaro with the title (absurd under the circumstances) "Les Lettres de de Musset à une Inconnue," are of very little literary importance; but they will be cherished as precious relics by all de Musset admirers. In spite of the numerous erasures, scissorings, and emendations to which they were subjected by Aimée herself and by her husband, (who approved of her intention of giving them, sooner or later, to the world,) they are so frankly passionate that Le Figaro felt obliged to forewarn its constituency that they were not for the family table. They are about to be republished by the Mercure de France in book form, accompanied by an introduction and notes by Léon Séché; by a portrait of Aimée d'Alton, (after a bust by Barre,) and supplemented by several hitherto unpublished poems by de Musset. A de luxe edition, containing drawings by de Musset, among them a portrait of himself, will be issued later on.

The Annales Politiques et Littéraires is printing extracts (to appear later in a volume) from the notebooks in which, during five years, Victor Hugo inscribed every evening what he had seen, done, or thought in the course of the day. Villiers de l'Isle-Adam, whose writings secured him only a bare sustenance, but whose reputation has continued to grow since his death in 1889, left behind him a number of unpublished manuscripts. Several of these have just been printed for the first time. The definitive edition of the works of Gustav Flaubert, which is being prepared by the National Printing Establishment, includes a considerable amount of fresh material—principally letters and juvenilia.

The letters which were discarded when the correspondence of Napoleon was published have been exhumed, and will be printed in several volumes under the direction of the Chief of the historical section of the Ministry of War. The Greek, Jean Moréas, (real name Pappadiamantopoulos,) who has been for a generation one of the glories of French poetry, has decided to become a French citizen. This is taken to indicate that he intends to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the French Academy. The popular novelist, Marcelle Tinayre, who had the good fortune to be at Constantinople at the moment of the Turkish Revolution, has published a volume entitled "Notes d'Une Voyageuse en Turquie," which describes in detail that event, with special reference to the impression it made upon the occupants of the harems.

The name of Mrs. Humphry Ward appears upon the list of this season's lecturers before the Société des Conférences de Paris, and George Moore is to speak on Shakespeare and Balzac (in French) in the lecture series of La Revue Bleue.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.

A third and revised edition of H. W. Hammond's "Style-Book of Business English" (Isaac Pitman & Sons, 85 cents) contains a number of new features designed to add to its value as a textbook for business colleges and high schools and for those who, without any other help than they can obtain from books, are endeavoring to fit themselves for stenographic and secretarial work. Mr. Hammond's aim has been to put into the hands of students a work from which they may learn how to give business men the sort of letters they require—correct in phraseology, punctuation, capitalization, and display. In this aim he seems to have succeeded admirably.

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SIR HENRY VANE AND HIS TIMES

The Rev. Dr. King Writes a Eulogistic Monograph* of the Early Massachusetts Colonial Governor.

"I DIE," said Sir Henry Vane, "in the certain faith and foresight that this cause shall have its resurrection in my death. My blood will be the seed sown by which this glorious cause will spring up, which God will speedily raise."

Was this vision realised?

"He made Somers and John Marshall possible," answered Wendell Phillips in his Phi Beta Kappa oration 206 years later. And again—though it was not this phase of his work of which Vane thought in his dying hours: "His touch consecrated the continent to measureless toleration of opinion and entire equality of rights."

This last is Phillipsian exaggeration. What Vane fought so gallantly for in America has come to pass, but if was not Vane who brought it to pass. In the few months of his stay here he could do little to advance the cause to which he gave his brave heart and strong hand. But his heroic struggle should be one of the priceless memories of American patriots.

It is strange, indeed, that we do not cherish him among our heroes. We do cherish Roger Williams, and that chiefly for making the very fight Vane made—the fight for real liberty of speech and opinion as against the bigots of Boston. Says one of his biographers:

> It was for religious liberty in a peculiar sense that our fathers contended, and they were faithful to the cause as they understood it.

Translated out of the language of euphemism, this means that they were for religious liberty in the same sense that their persecutor Laud was for it, and faithful to the cause as they understood it, just as Laud was. As Laud understood it, religious liberty was liberty to worship in his own fashion, and stern measures to prevent others from worshiping in theirs. Is this same "peculiar sense" the Bostonians contended for it, and that same way was the way in which "they understood it."

No wonder that Gov. Vane, standing out against them as he had stood out against the bigots of the Established Church at home, found his Governorship a failure and sailed for England at the expiration of his term. But he should have a place in our National Valhalla as the first great man in New England's history to stand forth valiantly—and he stood almost alone—for true Americanism as we understand it to-day. In that sense, indeed, his touch did "consecrate the continent to measureless toleration of opinion and entire equality of rights."

It is not upon his brave though ineffective fight for freedom in America, but upon his great services to republicanism in England, that Vane's fame rests. To Carlyle he was "a man of light fibre," a "very pretty man, but not a royal man," "on the whole rather a thin man." And persons who derive their knowledge of revolutionary worthies from Carlyle probably know no better of Vane than this. It does not need the host of authorities that Mr. King marshals to prove the justice of his characterization of Carlyle's description as "a portraiture grotesque and strangely depreciative." It is enough to quote the unwilling tribute of an enemy, Lord Clarendon:

> Sir Henry Vane was one of the Commissioners, and, therefore, the others need not be named, since he was all in any business where others were joined with him.

And Mr. King himself justly describes Vane as "a man who was the acknowledged leader in the House of Parliament for years in a trying and stormy period, who honorably filled the most responsible official positions in the State, who by his consummate diplomacy brought about the 'Solemn League and Covenant,' who developed the English Navy until it swept the sea of its mightiest foe, and who dared to oppose Cromwell, the most formidable personality in the seventeenth century."

But it is not for his services in statesmanship that Vane lingers in men's minds. It is because he was the greatest of the republicans, because in him more even than in Algernon Sidney was incarnated the true spirit of that great movement which remains unmatched in English history, which antedated both the French and American ideals, and which might have made the history of the eighteenth century in the seventeenth but for the parricidal ambition of Cromwell. Because he was more of a politician than Sidney, Sidney remains the pure ideal of that movement, but the services he rendered the cause were greater than Sidney's. And he was, of all the men of the seventeenth century, the great republican.

And he understood republicanism as we understand it to-day, which is a rare thing to say of any republican either of the seventeenth or the eighteenth century. Republicanism did not mean free government for himself and despotism for others; it meant equal rights, free speech, and toleration of opinion. He was a hundred years in advance of our Bill of Rights and our churchless constitution.

It would be an inestimable service to write a book which should bring this man to his place in the hearts of Americans. Mr. King has not quite done it. His book is not a biography, but an unrestrained eulogy, with something of the Parson Weems flavor. Mr. King's State pride makes the work somewhat amusing in the eyes of persons who have not the good fortune to be Rhode Islanders, for his overweening insistence on Vane's inconsequential relations to that colony and friendship with Roger Williams makes that part of his hero's career stand out with disproportionate bigness. It should add to its popularity in Rhode Island, but will hardly increase that popularity elsewhere. The book is weighed down with quotations, so as to give the impression that instead of digesting his authorities for the reader's benefit Mr. King decided to place that labor upon him.

It is fair to add that Mr. King admits the book is "only a monograph, making no pretension to a full biography."

*SIR HENRY VANE, JR., GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS AND FRIEND OF ROGER WILLIAMS AND RHODE ISLAND. By Henry Melville King, Pastor Emeritus of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I. Providence: Preston & Rounds Company. 1909.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

THE Story of W. S. E. Bennett, Founder of S. Barnabas, Pimlico, and Vicar of Froome-Selwood," by his kinsman, F. Bennett, (Longmans, Green & Co., $2.25,) is to a great extent the story of the Oxford movement.

In his excellent preface the author avers that, out of respect to the known wishes of the subject of this memoir, a personal and intimate revelation is avoided. "His printed opinions, his public actions, will be the chief source, the chief subject of our history."

Naturally, much of the book strikes the intellectual "blind spot" of the ordinary, plain-minded person, who fails to grasp the importance of altar lights, incense, rood, diapering, sedilia, credence, piscina, intoning, eastward position, &c., and who can comprehend neither the violent opposition nor the passionate defense they aroused. We are a little staggered when we read of the poor, "driven to the conventicle, or worse maybe" (observe that "maybe,") "to the preaching of the infidel in the streets." But when we read Mr. Bennett's notice of excommunication against his curate, Mr. Chirol, who had joined the "Romanists," when we learn that he regarded the position of the Roman Catholic Church in England as schismatical, and then that he considered "our chapels and chaplains abroad in the dioceses of Roman Catholic Bishops as being equally schismatic," there is nothing for it but to give up, and put our hand to our head, like the much-muddled Mr. Twemlow.

But, leaving these points, the biography holds very much of interest and of edification for every reader, lay as well as clerical. When one learns the condition of the churches and of the services during the first decades of the nineteenth century, one perceives how much England owes to the Oxford movement. Beauty and dignity, law and order, took the place of dilapidation, indifference, slovenliness. In the restoration of decaying church buildings and in the enriching and ennobling of the ritual, Mr. Bennett was a pioneer. His energy, his courage, his patience, were alike inexhaustible. His ministry knew no distinction between rich and poor, powerful and degraded. No matter to what persecution his position might subject him, he stood by the truth as he saw it with a firmness which could not be shaken.

However remote one may be from the controversies which made the Tractarians a storm centre, one must needs recognise that they were brave, true, unselfish men. Their sermons were in singular contrast with their ornate ritual, simply carrying the teachings of Christ into the practical, daily life of men. Pusey, Keble, Newman, Manning, Bennett, were all ideal preachers. "Great as preacher, as catechist, as organizer," says Mr. Bennett's biographer, but the thing which gives this memoir universal appeal is that it is the record of a noble life, to which may fitly be applied Manning's golden words:

> We are fallen upon an age of controversy, and this wordy world can drown all testimony to the truth except only the witness of visible acts. Words are transitory; but acts leave their token behind them. Live truths, and you need seldom speak them.

We are perhaps a little hazy as to the nature of the "catholic truths" which this book commends, but there is one "catholic truth" all can understand, the truth that is lived. In that Mr. Bennett's memoir so clearly illustrates this we owe his biographer a debt of gratitude.

A CAREFUL STUDY OF AMUSEMENTS

Games for the Playground, Home and School, and Their History Considered by Miss Bancroft.

IT is not putting it too strongly to say that Miss Jessie H. Bancroft has performed a valuable and beneficent service for humanity in her book* on "Games." How many persons, we wonder, realize that over 400 good, healthful games, not alone for children but for the grown-ups as well could be recorded? Yet here they are, for all ages, rich and poor alike, for open air and indoor enjoyment, and for the amusement of life under many varying conditions.

That the children of the rich often need the encouragement for play and opportunity for healthful frolics in their own way far more than the poor is a fact but too true, and the author says, quite truthfully, "One need spend but an hour in a city park to see that many children are restrained from the slightest running or frolic because it would soil their clothes or be otherwise undesirable." Fortunately, however, this unnatural tendency of repression is being very generally broken down by the increasing interest in healthful athletic sports for the young in the public and private school systems of the country by the playground associations and other organizations which are impressing the truth more convincingly year by year that the State and city owe a certain duty to the children.

But if this book were limited merely to a compilation of games for various ages and conditions its value would be no more than usually afforded by the interest and information conveyed by statistical records. Miss Bancroft, who has had many years of experience in the study, the worth, and the teaching of games as Assistant Director of Physical Training in the New York Public Schools, has prepared her book with a deeper motive. Not only does she weave a certain dignity about the playing of games, that is, in the manner in which they should be regarded, but she clearly shows how such an education forms one of the most desirable assets that a nation can have. It has been a study, scientific, if you please, of original and bibliographical research, a charming task, as she says:

> It has been one of the quaintest, happiest times to follow, attended invariably with smiling faces and laughter on the part of old and young, native or foreign, the peasant people or those more sophisticated.

Miss Bancroft's original research has chiefly been confined to the foreign population of New York City, "where practically the entire world is accessible." This has resulted in discovering some entirely new games, not found elsewhere in print. Of these are the Greek pebble chase, the Russian Nois ball, the Scotch keep moving, the Danish slipper slap, and, in our own country, the chickadadee from Long Island and hip from New Jersey. Bibliographical research has revealed the antiquity of many popular sports as well as folk-lore evidences. Our familiar cat and mouse, for instance, appears in modern Greece as lamb and wolf, and the French version of spin the platter is my lady's toilet.

The educational value of games in their mental, physical, and moral development is treated so admirably in Miss Bancroft's introduction that no parent or teacher can hardly fail, after reading her forceful remarks, to catch something of the inspiration of the vital human element in games. Besides enumerating the fitting games for the various ages of childhood, from elementary school classes through the High School course, there is an attractive list of games suitable for house parties and country clubs. Many of these are suitable for a wide range of ages, and the more frequent playing together of adults and children is urged. The interesting case is cited of a club in the Middle West formed for the express purpose of giving parents and children an opportunity of mingling in social enjoyment. It meets once a week at different homes, the programme consisting of musical selections, occasional dancing, and games in which young and old all participate.

A valuable index is appended, in which sub-divisions are made of games suitable for the beashore, summer camps, playgrounds, gymnasiums, children's parties, singing, and for all school classes for children from 6 years to the High School ages of 15 to 19. The book is well illustrated, and amplified with many diagrams showing the ground plan and arrangement of players for different games.

*GAMES FOR THE PLAYGROUND, HOME, SCHOOL, AND GYMNASIUM. By Jessie H. Bancroft, Assistant Director Physical Training, Public Schools, New York City. Illustrated. Pp. x.-430. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

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BRIEF REVIEWS OF LATELY PUBLISHED BOOKS.

"GALAHAD JONES."

A VERY charming little story is A. H. Adams's "Galahad Jones," (John Lane, $1.50.) The scene of the novel is Australia, but scarcely the Australia of the "local colorists." The author has chosen to depict human nature rather than scenery. Galahad Jones is a bank clerk in Sydney—a middle-aged, respectable sort of person, as befits one bearing his surname; also a sentimentalist, a romance-loving man, with a clean heart and a loyal soul—to match his Christian name.

Galahad walks into the realm of romance one Spring afternoon, when a note, thrown by an unseen lady on a balcony, flutters down at his feet. He is begged therein to rescue a damsel in dire trouble, and the middle-aged, stout, and respectable Jones is conquered by the chivalrous spirit of Galahad. He meets the lady and discovers her to be a mere girl, frail, and with the appearance of one who is "called." In fact, she is suffering from an incurable malady, and innocently longs to live her few remaining weeks in the enjoyment of a love that had crept into her secluded existence.

The "love" was very real to her, but to the man in question it had been merely a flirtation. Galahad goes to seek the reluctant youth, arranges clandestine meetings, and strives to give his "little lady" her last chance of happiness. One wavers between tears and laughter when it is developed that the girl is the child of Galahad's employer, and that the youth is in love with Galahad's own daughter. There are other complications—such as Mrs. Jones, a woman who has been a wife for so long that she has almost forgotten what love may be.

With a great deal of delicate sentiment and sly humor the author shows how Galahad's idealistic adventure draws together the middle-aged, practical couple, how it brings out the manhood of the reluctant youth, and how, in the end, the gentle little lady had to be sacrificed that these others might learn their lesson the better. There is nothing mawkish in the story—it is tender and full of generous comprehension of human nature. It leaves a pleasant little glow in the reader's heart.

AN AMERICAN DUCHESS.

MANY American girls have married Dukes. In this story, called "The Duke's Price," (Houghton Mifflin Company,) the authors, Demetra and Kenneth Brown, have undertaken to tell what happened to one particular American girl who married her Duke for love—while he, a French Duke at that, married her for love also. Unfortunately each neglected to tell the other that the affair was not one merely of bargain and sale.

The situation was, in fact, delicate. The girl was a daughter of great wealth. The nobleman was poor, had come to America expressly to get an heiress to repair his ancient family's fortunes, and had actually received three millions with his bride. How could he talk to her of the love he felt? And she had to wait for him.

So you have the young Duchess living in the old château in Touraine with a dear old dowager and other nice homey French gentlefolk in a very modest style, indeed. She bears herself haughtily toward her husband. The husband, on his side, proudly refuses to touch a penny of that three millions which sounds so much more magnificent since it has got to France and become fifteen million francs.

Then comes into that somewhat strained Eden the serpent in the form of a beautiful cousin of the Duke who has loved him and is spiteful. She brings with her yet another cousin who is a Marquis and a hearthstone desecrator by profession. The scene shifts to Paris, and the lights flare up and the measure grows gay. Only the Duke keeps grave and strong and watchful.

The serpent and the Marquis plot, and the poor Duchess is very unhappy. Her misery has company, too, for there is an American Princess with an Italian husband trying to drown real sorrows in the same mad whirl. From Paris you are whisked off to Biarritz, and a scene in a hunting lodge and a duel. It is a duel with swords, but it is not quite the usual French duel, just as the Duke is not quite the usual Frenchman. The book has material and some scenes which ought to make a very good story, but it is often almost amateurish in execution.

TWO HUNDRED CHILDREN.

As rich in practical suggestion for all who have to deal with children as any book that has been published in many a day is Rudolph R. Reeder's "How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn." (Charities Publication Committee, New York, $1.25.) Dr. Reeder is Superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum, at Hastings-on-Hudson, where he has tried the experiment of group life in cottages. The book is a very interesting and informing account of how the physical, mental, and moral training of the children is carried on and the accidents and incidents of daily life made to contribute constantly to wholesome development. The book is in reality a sort of summary, illuminated by concrete examples, of ten years of constant observation, experience, and thought in school, home, shop, garden, and playground, of 200 children by a man of good brain and warm heart, intensely interested in his work.

TREASURE AND TROUBLE.

TREASURE and trouble are, of course, synonymous in a novel. Given the first, or even a hint of it, and you can safely stake your reputation as a reader on the second. Paul W. Eaton, in his story "The Treasure," (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50,) has unfortunately taken this as a rule, which it is time some one broke, and the result is so much trouble from the first chapter to the last that it is rather dazzling or surfeiting to the reader.

Also, Mr. Eaton seems to think that the more trouble you make over the treasure the better the story. The man who wrote the greatest treasure—the only original of the treasure school—observed other tactics. He played with the fond delusion that to find the treasure was as easy as going on a yachting excursion for pleasure, with the result that when the trouble came to disturb the dream the clash was interesting. Trouble that is promised is half robbed of its sting and strength in fiction.

The story is laid on the Maine Coast during the War of 1812, which provides the hero with enough trouble without a treasure being mixed in as a separate issue. Also the time-honored and unplaced island, where Kidd buried the chests and shot the trench diggers, is brought into the color and action.

But there are brilliant bits of description despite the author's rather hackneyed style. The sea fight between the Enterprise and the Boxer is a red-blooded bit of work. The scenes in Washington prior to Cockburn's vandalism are interesting. We meet Mr. Madison and Dolly Madison, and Clay, Calhoun, Jefferson, and all the other famous ones of the time. The story, however, is loosely put together and is somewhat juvenile in its entirety.

THE OLD RECIPE.

GIVEN a handsome, mysterious, noble-browed youth, or a delicate-nostrilled lady, with a regal poise of head, or both; add thereto several spies who have a convenient habit of turning up bloodily at garden parties and railroad stations; given, also, a Balkan province or a little kingdom in the German Empire, with a false Prince or one who is a mere figurehead, moved by sapt-like Colonel or a villainous Regent—and there you have the recipe of a novel to be served with a dash of danger, a spice of love, and whatever new trimmings the author-cock's ingenuity can furnish by way of novelty.

Rupert S. Holland has rung the changes very well in "The Man in the Tower," (the J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.) In this case the noble-browed youth and the regal, delicate-nostrilled heroine are both in the way of being royal, and, of course, in the end they become joint rulers of the aforesaid Balkan State, to the discomfiture of the villainous Regent, who seeks to be King himself. The mystery of the man in the tower—the supposed Prince who has always been invisible—sinisterly invisible—is well sustained. It is pleasing also to think that in this case the regal lady, who is a Princess, is also an American. Mr. Gallatin, the Prince's friend and champion, is of course American. At the climax when Gallatin is playfully asked if he, too, is "royalty in disguise," there is a clever touch in his answer:

"It may be better than that, Mademoiselle. You may be talking to a future President of the United States."

A WAGER ON THE POLICE.

CAB NO. 44," (Frederick A. Stokes Company,) by R. E. Foster, known as an expert in whist and an expounder of its principles, is a rattling sort of a detective story, somewhat verbose in the telling, but having its mysteries managed with a good deal of skill. Its theme is a wager between two New York financiers who hold opposing opinions about the efficiency of the police force. They stake $10,000 upon whether or not the police can catch a man who has stolen a pocketbook, and has had twenty minutes the start of them. A mysterious young Englishman who has made the acquaintance of a group of men, including these two, agrees to become the amateur criminal. Unexpected complications increase the excitement of the game. One of the group appears to have been murdered. There are developments that seem to prove the Englishman to be a real criminal, with many misdeeds behind him. Mysteries pile up as the tale proceeds, until all the people in the book are bewildered and a little frightened, and even the most hardened novel reader will be in doubt as to the outcome.

"BIOGRAPHY OF A BOY."

NO reader of Josephine Daskam Bacon's "The Memoirs of a Baby" can have forgotten Tom and Susy, Aunt Em and Bell, and the boy himself, "Binks." In her new book, "The Biography of a Boy," (Harpers, $1.50,) we meet the same dramatis personæ, some years later. Susy and Tom have aged very little; but Binks and the newer baby, Thomas, have put on years quite perceptibly. There is a good deal in the story about the lad, but there is more about Susy's foibles and fads, about Christian Science, moving, farming, and other rather unrelated incidents.

However, Mrs. Bacon has a fund of humor which is in many respects unique. It rarely appears spontaneous, but it is never obvious, and is always founded upon keen observation of human nature. When she deals with children she is delightful; her treatment of grown-ups is rather lacking in that sympathy which should accompany humor. At times one finds a certain acidity which is not wholly admirable; or, to change the simile, a feminine shrillness does occasionally obtrude itself.

The book is distinctly amusing none the less. Binks's experiment with Christian Science, in the face of his mother's helpless distrust, is very funny, and the gradual approach of adolescence in its humorous aspect is set forth with cleverness. "Clever" Mrs. Bacon undeniably can be, but she has also given recent evidence of ability to do more solid work. The book's illustrations, by Rose O'Neill, are in that artist's happiest vein.

IN NORTH-EAST INDIA.

THAT wonderful spirit of unassuming satisfaction in work well done and of pleasure in duty wholeheartedly discharged, which marks the best class of England's representatives in India, shines brightly in J. Claude White's account of the twenty-one years he spent on the northeast frontier of India, from 1887 to 1908, entitled "Sikhim and Bhutan," (Longmans, Green & Co.) It is not every man who would consider the better part of a lifetime spent in two small, obscure States in that far-off corner of the world as anything better than deplorable exile. But Mr. White looks back over that score of years with pleasure and with much affection for the scenes and the people among whom his lot was cast. Of the people and their rulers he says, "whom the more you know the more you like, in spite of all their faults," and he writes of the scenic and other charms of the region with enthusiasm. He considers himself most fortunate to have been kept so long in the same region, and declares that the policy of moving officials frequently from place to place is "responsible for much of the unrest and anarchy in India." His book is an account, geographical and historical, of Sikhim and Bhutan, intermingled with his own personal experiences. It is written with such simplicity and evident affection as to make it a charming book about an out of the way place.

MODES AND MANNERS.

IN THREE copiously illustrated volumes is told the story of the "Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century as Represented in the Pictures and Engravings of the Time," (imported by E. P. Dutton & Co.,) translated by M. Edwardes. The text presents a running description of the fashions and social customs of the years as they passed, which is a good deal more than a mere account of what people wore and how they amused themselves. Without pretending to much philosophy upon the matter it sees in these modes and manners an expression of some of the deeper currents of social and political evolution. Grace Rhys writes a preface in which she carries this idea to further lengths. After reviewing the effect upon the dress of men of the ideas at the bottom of the French Revolution and what she calls their "curious lateral consequences" upon the dress and manners of women, she speculates a little upon the probable influence upon costume the world over of the twentieth century Socialistic movement, foreseeing for women something of the same sobering and simplifying of dress that was brought about a century ago for men. The illustrations comprise reprints from fashion plates and from social journals, reproductions of photographs, old prints and paintings. Altogether the three volumes make a peculiarly interesting and suggestive study and chronicle of some of the lighter but still significant phases of the life of the last century.

A TALE OF NEVADA.

PHILIP VERRILL MIGHELS has laid on the Western color in good, broad, nerve-battering strokes in "The Furnace of Gold," (Desmond Fitzgerald, New York, $1.50.) It is a Nevada story of the desert, the mountains, and the swarming new gold camp, and in some respects it is both vivid and lifelike in its presentation of scenes and people and landscape setting. But it is written with an unrestraint of both imagination and invention that makes of it a "rattling good story," but stops it far short of being an artistic piece of fiction. The very first pages plunge the reader into exciting, unconventional, and somewhat mystifying adventure, and the happenings pile up and grow more stirring with every chapter. A New York girl, "amazingly beautiful," is plumped down into the middle of the riotous concatenation of events, and the account of how she was quickly off with the old love and on with the new forms the central thread of the novel. But that makes really only a rather small part of the tale. The rest of it is man's world—though the girl, who is thoroughbred, takes her own part in it—and there are in it fighting and swearing, swindling, and friendship, the contest of man with man and with brute, by brawn and by brain, with unlovely passions at white heat and determination at its coldest. And in its superlatives lies the tale's chief defect. Mr. Mighels is capable of much better work than this—"rattling good" and interesting tale though it is—and he should put a bridle with a curb bit on his typewriter.

A KING OF KOSNOVIA.

LOUIS TRACY has fallen off somewhat from his usual originality of invention in his new novel, "A Son of the Immortals," (Edward J. Clode, New York.) There is plenty of incident and adventure, of situations tense with danger, of mysterious happenings that carry the reader at a breakneck pace from page to page—it would hardly be a Tracy novel if there were not. But, all told, it lacks spontaneity and it is redolent of that artificial flavor that marks the made-to-order novel. Its scenes are mainly laid in Kosnovia, a little Balkan kingdom, and its hero is the son of the exiled but rightful King and has lived all his life in Paris. But there is an uprising, the reigning King and Queen are killed, and the young man with fire in his heart goes to claim his own. And then there are times exciting almost without limit, plots and counterplots, and all manner of dangers. And mixed up in it all is a pretty American girl artist with whom the young Prince had fallen in love in Paris. It is all intensely romantic, and romance is always beloved of the sons of men, always will be. But—it needs to have the freshness of the morning upon it, and never should it smell of the lamp.

"THE CLIMAX."

George C. Jenks has expanded Edward Locke's play of "The Climax" into a novel bearing the same name, (the H. K. Fly Company, New York.) which follows rather closely the lines of the drama, except that the ending is softened and made indeterminate. Instead of casting her physician lover aside when she finds that he had tricked her about her voice the heroine of the novel, at the very last, grows lenient, seems to forgive, and the final lines forecast without asserting a renewal of love pledges. The novelizer has been compelled to use a good deal of padding in order to swell out the slender outlines of the play into a full-sized book. But he has made a realistic picture of life in the Western town whence the girl comes, and his characters stand out with considerable vividness. As to his remodeled ending, it is hardly so logical as that of the play.

UNCONVENTIONAL TRAVELS.

"Sailing Sunny Seas" (W. B. Conkey Company, Chicago, $1.50) is an unconventional account by Ella Wheeler Wilcox of brief journeys in Jamaica, Porto Rico, Honolulu, the West Indies, and other regions of constant Summer. The sketches are full of the picturesque personality and the ardent temperament of their author and they give vivid and often intimate pictures of the scenes and the varied phases of life in the semi-tropical islands which she visited. It goes without saying that she saw many things whose philosophical aspect interested her deeply and moved her to discussion. The book is fully illustrated with photographs by the author.

VIEWS OF READERS.

"Sailing Ships and Their History" and Some Comments on Ralph D. Paine's Review of Mr. Chatterton's Book — More About "Loco-Foco" Matches — Other Topics of Timely Interest.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

APROPOS of Ralph D. Paine's entertaining review of Mr. Chatterton's "Sailing Ships," I note with considerable interest the fact that Mr. Chatterton has "dismissed with scanty notice the achievements of Yankee clippers." Certainly, this constitutes a defect that makes the work much less interesting to American readers than would otherwise have been the case. I have long wondered, having been a seafarer myself, that some well-qualified writer of the sea did not long ago devote his talents and his pen to a history of American shipping at its zenith—1840-1858—when the white wings of packets and clippers flying the ensign of the United States were spread on every sea and made records in seamanship and navigation never excelled and seldom equaled before or since. No such book has ever been published, though fragmentary newspaper articles and books have from time to time appeared in this connection. Yet there is no period in the history of the country—or of the world, for that matter—which contains so much of human interest, in so far as it pertains to maritime affairs and allied matters.

It was during these seventeen years that the transition from sail to steam was mainly accomplished; that iron began to displace wood in the construction of ships, and it was in this period that the gold discoveries of California and Australia wrought changes that greatly affected National and international welfare. But of especial interest is the part played at this time by the California and China clippers and the packet ships which then did in the North Atlantic what the transatlantic liners are doing to-day. The races between these vessels and their many vicissitudes, including troubles encountered in storms and with incompetent and often mutinous crews, are nothing if not thrilling and highly instructive. To read of them makes one wonder why our maritime glory has so completely departed, and what can be done to insure the regaining of that prestige upon the ocean which a little more than half a century ago was the proud boast of our people and the despair of our rivals. It seemed a shame that this significant portion of our maritime history should have been overlooked by the chronicler; but on inquiry I was glad to be informed that the omission is shortly to be remedied by a writer whose training and sympathies leave no doubt that his task will be well done. Since then I have been privileged to look over the manuscript of this writer—Capt. Arthur H. Clark of New York—which is now in the hands of a publisher, and will probably appear this coming Fall.

Capt. Clark was for thirty years an officer in and a commander of many sailing vessels, including packets, clippers, and a transatlantic liner, and is well equipped for the work he has completed. His book is entitled "The Clipper Ship Era," but the book deals with this and more, for it is practically a history of the American merchant marine in the foreign trade from Colonial times to the end of the civil war, to which are added interesting chapters on the British East Indiamen, the British tea clippers, the effects of the repeal of the British navigation laws, and the causes of the decline of the American merchant marine. The author, by the way, is now and for the past fifteen years has been the New York agent to Lloyds. There can be no doubt that Capt. Clark's book will do for the American packets and clippers what Mr. Chatterton has neglected to do in his history of the sailing ship. H. W. PALMER.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 21.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I see that Mr. Paine, in his review of Mr. Chatterton's book on "Sailing Ships," last week, notes that the packet ship Dreadnought made the passage from New York to Queenstown in 1860 in 9 days 13 hours. Despite some diligence on my part in looking over the files of papers of 1860, I have been unable to find any trace of this famous and wonderful voyage. Nor does Capt. Samuels, the ship's commander, in his book, "From Forecastle to Cabin," published in 1887 by the Harpers, mention this astonishing run. I imagine there is a mistake somewhere, and should like to have the doubt in my mind removed. Can any reader of yours set me right? BILL BOWLINE.

New York, Feb. 19.

Loco-foco Matches.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with very great interest the correspondence relating to loco-foco matches. The history of the name loco-foco as applied to one wing of the Democratic Party has been clearly stated by Mr. Byrdsall, the Secretary, in his book, and is so well authenticated by the journals of the time that there is no room for discussion on that point. The origin of the word itself is not quite so clear and as a philological question it is quite interesting. Evidently the man who knew that focus was a hearth or fire would know better than to think that loco was synonymous with auto. He probably got it from the word focus as applied to a lens.

I remember very well the time when the old flint and steel was our sole dependence for getting fire, and it was not such a poor dependence either. I have kindled a fire by it in forty seconds by the watch. But it was not as convenient as the friction match, and when the tinder was poor or damp it was slow work.

But what kind of matches were the loco-foco matches? If attached to a cigar they could not have been the same as the so-called lucifers that had to be drawn through sand paper. And here it may be well to note that the "lucifers" did not contain any phosphorus, as suggested by D. F. L. If they had, they would have ignited on any surface by slight friction. Neither were they on the principle of the Swedish safety match as suggested by Mr. Homans. The card or folded slip of sandpaper was a mere rough surface, folded for the sake of more easily getting the necessary friction; the Swedish match is ignited by a special chemical preparation, (allotropic phosphorus,) with which the surface of the box is coated. As a general rule they ignite only on this prepared surface, but I have ignited them on plate glass, glazed earthenware, the thick, oiled paper used in copying presses and upon other surfaces. The composition used for the tips of the lucifers was very nearly the same as that used for the safety match, and when made after the old and well-known formula (as I have made them) they ignite freely on the safety match box.

Were the loco-focos the same as what were known as Prometheans? These were nearly as thick as a common lead pencil and in the end of each was imbedded a small glass globule containing sulphuric acid. When this globule was broken, either by friction or by a blow, the sulphuric acid was set free and ignited the match.

The evolution of the friction match is one of the most interesting subjects in the history of the arts, and it will be a pity if its history be not correctly written before those who remember the time when there were no practicable matches pass away. In those days people sometimes had to go miles to borrow fire when their own fire accidentally went out. These times have not passed away by more than seventy-five years.

There is one little book on the subject charmingly written by the late Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, but unfortunately it was prepared in a hurry for a course of Christmas lectures to young people, and not only is it marred by numerous obvious and serious errors, but it misses the most important point of all—the key to the production of a serviceable friction match.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 17.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Friction matches, in 1825, when I was born, were as unknown as autos, aeros, or wireless. Their genesis began, so far as I know, about 1830, when I remember, besides the flint and steel in the kitchen, a neat box on my father's mantel holding a vial of phosphorus and a dozen or two of sulphur matches which flamed up when pushed into the vial. I hardly think they were for common use, certainly not for small boys, so my "Fourth of July" fireworks were set off from pieces of "punk," whose smoldering sparks would last out my allowance of crackers, until about 1833, or perhaps 1834, when I bought "loco-focos," ten for a cent, a strip of thin pine wood sawed nearly across like a ten-toothed comb.

"Lucifers"—matches drawn energetically between two pieces of sandpaper—must have somewhat preceded "loco-focos," for I remember thinking the latter an improvement.

In "The Diary of Philip Hone," (page 168, date Oct. 26, 1835,) I read:

> One of those rows for which Tammany Hall is famous took place, and great was the confusion and dire the din which prevailed in the Wigwam. • • • The regulars having previously made their arrangements • • • declared the nominations agreed to, adjourned the meeting and put out the lights. The malcontents • • • each producing from his pocket a tallow candle, ten to the pound, and a loco-foco to ignite it, soon brought matters to light again, reorganized the meeting • • • passed resolutions condemning the banks and other monopolies • • • and marched up to the Bowery to the music of their own throats and the light of their own candles.

O. N.

New York, Feb. 22.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Lucifer" inquires about loco-foco matches. In the Magazine of History for January, 1909, is an article by Dr. F. C. Clark, "The Light of Other Days," in which occurs this story:

> "In 1834 one John Marck opened a shop in Park Row, New York City, and made himself famous by two novelties which he extensively advertised. One was champagne that could be drawn from soda fountains; the other a self-lighting cigar, which had a match composition on one end and which he advertised as "the Loco-Foco Cigar," thus named from a political party. Not until 1835 were friction matches made on a large scale.

William Mitchell asks about a quotation, "The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold." It is from Shakespeare—"Two Gentlemen of Verona."

New York, Feb. 20. W. ABBATT.

Days in Court.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Allow me to say that in view of my book, "Their Day in Court," having now been out over two months, the displayed announcement to-day of a volume, "Day in Court," strikes me, to put it most politely, as in somewhat buccaneering taste. The fact that the more recent of these books is issued by a firm that advertised heavily does not affect the justice of the case.

PERCIVAL POLLARD.

Milford, Conn., Feb. 18.

[Note.] That books frequently suggest one another and that in instances actual duplications of titles should occur, is not surprising when one recalls the vast number of books turned out annually. During 1909, no less than 10,901 new books and new editions were published in America, and 10,725 issued from English presses, a total of 21,626 distinct works, not including some thousands more brought out in the British possessions, and all crying aloud for new and attractive titles. The books written by Mr. Percival Pollard and Mr. Frank Vellman are suggestive of one another in name only. This is indicated when one considers the explanatory or sub-title with the title. Thus, Mr. Pollard has written "Their Day in Court: The Case of American Letters and Its Causes," while Mr. Wellman is author of "Day in Court; or, the Subtle Art of Great Advocates."

Charles Wesley's Hymn.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the London letter of Mr. James Milne published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 5, he tells something about a hymn of Charles Wesley, and quotes the first stanza of the hymn, the last lines of which, as printed, read:

A point of time, a moment's space,
Removes me to that heaving space
Or shuts me up in hell.

Now, I was born and brought up a Methodist, and have been familiar with this hymn for sixty years, and those words "heaving space" surprised me. I knew that Mr. Wesley never was so at loss for a hyme that he would use the same words to rhyme with each other; still I did not know but in some version of the hymn some compiler had taken the liberty to make changes from what I considered was the correct and original version, which was:

Removes me to that heavenly place.

I first looked into a Hymn Book of the Reformed Dutch Church, published in 1835. There I found some fifteen alterations from what I supposed was the way Wesley wrote it. In the fifth line of the twelfth stanza "yon" was substituted for "that," so it read:

Removes me to yon heavenly place,

but nothing that resembled "heaving space."

Next I consulted the Methodist Hymn Book in use from 1849 to 1879. There I found the hymn as I had known it and assisted in its use for thirty years. There the line is

Removes me to that heavenly place,

and there are five verses.

In the Hymnal which began to be used by the Methodists in 1879 there were six verses, and the first stanza commenced with

Thou God of glorious majesty.

The second stanza being the one under consideration

Lo! on a narrow neck of land

has "heavenly place" as its ending.

In the Methodist Hymnal of 1905 the additional stanza is dropped and the hymn begins in the old way. Probably there had been objection made to putting that stanza in, even if that was the way it was written, after the hymn had been known for so many years as

Lo! on a narrow neck of land.

The rest of the hymn was the same as it had been printed before. So the only explanation that I know of is that "heaving space" is a somewhat remarkable typographical error.

The proper reading of the stanza probably is and will remain:

Lo! on a narrow neck of land
'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand,
Secure, insensible,
A point of time, a moment's space,
Removes me to that heavenly place,
Or shuts me up in hell.

Notwithstanding the striking figure used in this stanza, I want to say that the last verse of this hymn seems far better to me; it is:

Then, Saviour, then my soul receive,
Transported from this vale, to live
And reign with Thee above,
Where faith is sweetly lost in sight,
And hope in full, supreme delight,
And everlasting love.

EDWARD G. SHERLEY.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 19.

Not Poe's Poems.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I notice some recent requests by readers for the publication of certain Poe poems—which have been going the rounds of the press for some years—but are not Poe poems. Perhaps the three most widely circulated of the Poe myth poems are "Leonainie," "The Fire Legend," and "Kelab." The first of these has been claimed by J. Whitcomb Riley, and the others have failed for want of authenticity. There were also several poems sent out from the University of Virginia as jokes.

In your issue of Feb. 12 Fred W. Woodward attempts to correct an error regarding the first appearance of "The Raven," which is not an error. "The Raven" did make its first appearance in The Evening Mirror of Jan. 29, 1845, and issues of that publication not only exist, but are sold occasionally in the book auction rooms. The newspaper Mr. Woodward quotes was the weekly issue of that journal, and the poem was merely carried over into that form.

The fact that an issue of a newspaper or magazine cannot be found in the Library of Congress is no evidence whatever that it does not exist.

J. H. WHITTY.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.

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BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

The Price of a Duke—Indian Wars and "Scotch-Irish Pioneers"—Various New Novels.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Individual orders for "The Duke's Price," the novel produced in collaboration by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brown, have been received in uncommonly large numbers by Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company since the announcement that the Duke of the title is French, by way of novelty, and not a mere commonplace Englishman. The reason seems to be that the young matrons of to-day are curious to discover whether or not the Duke bears any likeness to the impecunious youth whose chère maman a few years ago pawned the family diamonds, or mortgaged the ancestral château, or by using some other desperate means brought him to Boston for exhibition with a view to possible sale. He began to ingratiate himself by trying to teach manners to the American girl, and when she innocently extended her hand to him as chère maman "begged the pleasure of presenting," he clicked his heels together, exhibited the top of his head to the girl, and left her looking rather foolish. Being American and not English, she did not inflict a return snub, but chère maman was allowed to depart with her wares unsold, much to the amusement of the regular and secular Catholic clergy to whom she had brought letters, and had discouraged when they hinted that France and the United States, although both were republics, were not identical. The young Duke of the story is less wooden, and has a better heart than chère manian's son, and has the true Latin imagination which enables a man to see himself as he appears to others, but his troubles are serious enough to make a good story, and the heroine, a New York girl, has enough spirit to maintain her own dignity and her country's.

In April Houghton Mifflin Company will publish "The Professional Aunt," by Mrs. Mary E. C. Wemyss, a story in which the heroine's title, although purely honorary, indicates that she is an influential personage in a circle of youngsters who call her by the name of Woggles, which as anybody can see indicates affection far more profound than can be expressed by the most elegantly decorous of epithets. Charles Miner Thompson's "The Army Mule" describes the behavior of a bridegroom who, coming to his bride's home for his wedding, finds himself with nothing in his suit case but the costume of a neighbor's scarecrow, and with no money. As he is among acquaintances his troubles are not quite so grave as those of the similarly berett Marquis in the Williamson novel, but they are quite as unpleasant, perhaps, considering the occasion, even harder to bear. As the hero's sobriquet is the title of the book, the reader feels sure of his final escape in good order and enjoys his tribulations.

"Personal Power," by the Rev. William Jewett Tucker, former President of Dartmouth, and "Principles of Pragmatism," by H. Heath Bawden, are to come next month, and in April will appear "My Friend, the Indian," by Major James McLaughlin, an Indian agent and inspector of some forty years' experience. It sets forth the Indian view of Gen. Custer's last fight and its causes, matters which to the red and the white man have aspects entirely unlike. The Indian account and judgment have been reported piecemeal by various persons, but this is the first really important summary.

This season will bring the two large volumes of Herbert M. Sylvester's "Indian Wars of New England," to be published by the W. B. Clarke Company, and its size and appearance, contrasted with that of the modest hundred octavo pages, which eighty years ago sufficed for Henry Trumbull's widely read account of the same subject, is striking evidence of the growth of American historical research. The rough woodcuts of the elder book, with their casual washes of water color, do not foreshadow Mr. Sylvester's pen-and-ink drawings, of which the volumes will include a large number.

The edition of "Indian Wars of New England" will be limited, as was that of the author's "Maine Pioneer Settlements," now out of print, although the fifth volume, "The Land of St. Castin," appeared very lately. Of the four early volumes, "Old Casco," "Old York," "Sokoki Trail," and "Pemaquid," more than half of the special edition of 1,000 copies was sold before the fifth was completed, and those remaining can be bought only in sets. The type has been distributed and the book will not be reproduced.

"Scotch Irish" bars or blesses according to the reader or hearer of the phrase, and between the Irishman ashamed of being Irish and his more agreeable kinsman resolutely determined to be nothing else, it is hardly safe to apply the phrase offhand, but Charles Knowles Bolton's "Scotch Irish Pioneers" settles the ancestry of many families by a Register of Home Towns recording the places whence immigrants came by careful examination of parish records. Also it gives a list of the ships in which the Londonderry (N. H.) settlers voyaged hither, and a description of their appearance. The New Hampshire State and town archives are rich in unpublished material on which Mr. Bolton has drawn extensively. The aspect of pre-revolutionary Ireland as seen through this medium is surprising to those chiefly familiar with the western and southern counties.

The title of Anne Warner's novel, to be published this year by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., is "Just between Themselves." Its characters are six in number and its scene is the little German town of Dichtenburg. The latest portrait of the author appears to indicate that writing the tale has left her in excellent spirits.

Did any one fancy that the list of Oliver Optic's stories was complete? The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company will this Spring issue six hitherto left undisturbed in the files of The Golden Argosy, Golden Days, and The New York Weekly, for which they were originally written. All of them are stories with a mystery, and are quite unlike Mr. Adams's books describing amazingly prosperous newsboys, and more like those in which sea adventures are the chief incidents. New pictures by L. J. Bridgman, Lyle T. Hammond, and Louis D. Gowing are to illustrate the volumes, of which the titles are "Building Himself Up," "Lyon Hart's Heroism," "Louis Chiswick's Mission," "Royal Tarr's Pluck," "The Professor's Son," and "Striving for His Own."

Mrs. Frances De Wolfe Fenwick's "The Arch Satirist," announced very late last year, will be published April 1 with the Optic books. It is a Montreal story, and the arch-satirist is Time. It abounds in such clever sayings as "The grave and the active woman do not disburse." The author is the niece of the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.

Another novel which Western booksellers have ordered almost recklessly is entitled "The Little Knight of the X Bar B," by Mrs. Mary K. Maule. The hero, a boy, mysteriously brought to a cattle ranch by its owner, becomes the pet of the place, and sees all the phases of ranch life to the best advantage. The closing chapters disperse the mystery about him.

Methodist stories, once very common in this country, have for some years been in the hands of the denominational publishers, but Richard G. Badger is about to publish "A Saint of the Twentieth Century," by Miss Fannie Bond Rice, a tale in which there is much of the quaint humor often found among the most prayerful followers of Wesley, and not discouraged by him.

Mr. Badger also has in preparation "The Handy Natural History," a large octavo with 318 illustrations, of which 137 are in full color. It is intended for the general reader who has no time to study each one of the sciences generally grouped under this head, but wishes to be able to understand the allusions and references in current magazines and newspapers.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Latest Publications Received.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended Feb. 24:

History and Biography.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE EXPURGATED. By W. L. Stoddard. 8vo. Boston: W. A. Butterfield. $1.25.

PORFIRIO DIAZ: President of Mexico. By Jose Godoy. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Literature.

Including Essays and Poetry.

LINCOLN. By Isaac Newton Phillips. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE INSPIRATION OF POETRY. By George Edward Woodberry. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE DEATH OF MAID McCREA. By O. C. Auringer. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.

SAINT-GAUDENS: An Ode and Other Verse. By Robert Underwood Johnson. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

NIETZSCHE IN OUTLINE AND APHORISM. By A. R. Orage. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

THE COMFORT OF THE HILLS AND OTHER POEMS. By S. Weir Mitchell. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Religion.

THE PERSON AND PLACE OF JESUS CHRIST. By P. T. Forsyth. 8vo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.50.

MODERN RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS. By Ambrose W. Vernon, general editor. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Three volumes. "The Church and Labor," by Charles Stelzle; "The Earliest Sources for the Life of Jesus," by F. Crawford Burkitt; "Paul and Paulism," by James Moffatt. 50 cents each.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGION. By Irving King. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75

Travel and Description.

CANDLEWOOD: An Ancient Neighborhood in Ipswich. By T. Frank Waters. 8vo. Salem: The Salem Press. Pamphlet.

Fiction.

A DAUGHTER OF THE MANSE. By Mrs. Charles Tracy Taylor. 12mo. Philadelphia: The W. C. Winston Company. $1.50.

THE SHOULDER KNOT. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. 12mo. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE CROSSWAYS. By Helen Reimensnyder Martin. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

SALLY BISHOP. By E. Temple Thurston. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

SOMETHING ABOUT SINGLEFOOT. By John Hicks. 12mo. New York: The Cochrane Publishing Company. $1.00.

THE ISLE OF WHISPERS. By E. Lawrence Dudley. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY. By Gertrude Hall. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

PREDESTINED. By Stephen French Whitman. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE GLORY OF HIS COUNTRY. By Frederick Landis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AN APPRENTICE TO TRUTH. By Helen Huntington. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MAURIN THE ILLUSTRIOUS. A Translation from the French of Jean Aicard. By Alfred Allinson. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company.

HEREFORD. By M. Dunton Sparrow. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger.

OVER THE QUICKSANDS. By Anna Chapin Ray. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE SNARE OF CIRCUMSTANCE. By Edith E. Buckley. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A HOUSE OF LIES. By Sidney Warwick. 12mo. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE INTERRUPTED FRIENDSHIP. By F. L. Voynich. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

Including Juveniles, Educational, and New Editions.

THE QUAKER IN THE FORUM. By Amelia Mott Gummere. 8vo. Philadelphia: The J. C. Winston Company. $1.50.

TONALT CAMEMBILE OF THE EXCHANGE. By Theophilus Fish. 12mo. Edited by E. Clement D'Art. New York: The House of Fun. (Paper.) 25 cents.

WEANING THE NATION FROM STRONG DRINK. By William R. Vansant. 8vo. Chicago: W. R. Vansant & Co.

THE LAW AND COMMERCIAL USAGE OF PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS. By Kenneth R. Swan. 12mo. New York: The D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

KINGS IN EXILE. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

RARA ARITHMETICA. By David Eugene Smith. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A WORKING TEMPERANCE PROGRAMME. By Samuel Zane Batten. 12mo. Boston: The American Baptist Publication Society. (Paper.) 15 cents.

GENEALOGY OF THE ONDERDONK FAMILY IN AMERICA. Compiled by Elmer Onderdonk. 8vo. New York: Privately printed, 71 Wall Street.

A MESSAGE TO THE WELL. By Horatio W. Dresser. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILD. By Ellen Key. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE GENERATION OF INSECTS. By Francesco Redi. 8vo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $2.

CHATS ABOUT ASTRONOMY. By H. P. Hollis. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

PANAMA AND THE CANAL. By Alfred B. Hall and Clarence L. Chester. 12mo. New York: Newson & Co.

MISS MARSHALL'S BOYS. By Edward C. Bass. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

LITTLE BROTHER O' DREAMS. By Elaine Goodale Eastman. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

EIN NIRDISCHER HELD ROTH. By Helene M. Boll. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company. 35 cents.

THE "FIRST FOLIO" SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 12mo. Three volumes: "Pericles," "Cymbeline," "Troylus and Cressida." New York: Duffield & Co.

HOHER ALS DIE KIRCHE. By Von Wilhelmine V. Hillern. 12mo. New York: Charles E. Merrill. 50 cents.

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PERSPECTIVE. By Sherman M. Tyrrell. 12mo. New York: The D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.25.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

THE publication of "The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" (the Funk & Wagnalls Company) is proceeding rapidly. Volume VI. has just been issued, and the publishers confidently announce that the balance of the work will appear at the rate of one volume every three months, so that the complete encyclopedia will be in the market as early as the middle of next year.

Volume VI. contains 521 pages, which are taken up with 677 articles contributed by 171 collaborators. One of its most important articles is a joint contribution on "Jesus Christ," by Prof. Benjamin B. Warfield of Princeton and Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale, in which the evidences of Christianity are set forth in a scholarly and impressive manner. Prof. Clarence A. Beckwith has three treatises of large doctrinal interest, his subjects being "Inspiration," "Justification," and "The Intermediate State," or the condition of the dead until the resurrection day. Prof. Gottschick contributes an article of six pages on "The Kingdom of God," and another of lesser length on "Law and Gospel." Other doctrinal articles of unusual interest come from Prof. Loofs of Halle, Germany; Prof. Kunze of Greifswald, Germany, and Dr. Friedberg.

The volume is very strong in biography, having well-prepared matter about Joseph the Patriarch, Isaac, Ishmael, Jacob, Joshua, Isaiah, Job, Jehoiakim, John the Beloved Apostle, Joseph of Arimathea, James, Jude, and many others of scriptural times and about a great number of men eminent in later periods. Among the historical topics treated are the Inquisition, the Reformation in Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Ireland, Korea, and Liberia. A bibliographical appendix brings down to November, 1909, the bibliographies for the articles in the six volumes of the encyclopedia now in print.

When Authors Should be Alert.

Says the Author, the organ of the Incorporated Society of Authors, London: "When an author is asked by a publisher to contribute toward the production of his book, it is time for the author to be on the alert."

"The Deserted Village."

The Westmeath County Council has determined to restore the home of Oliver Goldsmith's boyhood at Lissoy, the modest mansion of "The Deserted Village," which for some time past has been in a ruinous condition.

SALLY BISHOP
A Romance
E · TEMPLE THURSTON

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A Romance
E · TEMPLE THURSTON

THE LEGEND
(*Tales of Men*)
By Edith
Wharton
one of her most remarkable stories, is published in the
MARCH
SCRIBNER

THE SONG OF SONGS
SUDERMANN
THE SONG OF SONGS

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

The "Poetica Stromata" of Bishop Richard Corbet—John Ames Mitchell, Author of "Amos Judd"—An Example of Macaronic Poetry—Eli Perkins and His Humorous Writings—"Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour"—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

C. F. PATTERSON.—Will you kindly inform me whether the book, the title page of which I give, is of any special value? "Poetica Stromata; or, A Collection of Sundry Pieces in Poetry, Drawn by the Known and Approved Hand of R. C. Anno 1648."

It is worth from $15 to $20. The Foote copy, morocco binding, title mended, sold for $10. The Lefferts copy, vellum, brought $30. The author's name is Richard Corbet, (1582-1635.) He was successively Bishop of Oxford and Norwich, and was the son of a gardener, or nurseryman, of Ewell, Surrey. He was famed for his conviviality and was a boon companion of Ben Jonson, the dramatist. Aubrey, author of the "Lives of Eminent Persons," says of him: "He would sometimes take the key of the wine cellar, and he and his chaplain (Dr. Lushington) would go and lock themselves in and be merry. Then first he layes down his episcopal hat—'There layes the Dr.' Then he putts off his gowne—'There lyes the Bishop.' Then 'twas—'Here's to thee, Corbet,' and 'Here's to thee, Lushington.'" His poems were first collected and published in London in 1647, under the title of "Certain Elegant Poems Written by Dr. Corbet, Bishop of Norwich," with a dedication to "The Lady Teynham." A part of this collection appeared in 1648 under the title of "Poetica Stromata," and was probably edited by some of his friends.

B. H. P.—I would like to know something about J. A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd," which I have just read.

The author of "Amos Judd" is John Ames Mitchell, founder and editor of Life. He was born in 1845, practiced as an architect in Boston 1870-76, and was from 1880 to 1883 an artist, illustrator, and writer in this city. He has written besides "Amos Judd" the following: "Croquis de l'Exposition," (Paris, 1879;) "The Summer School of Philosophy at Mount Desert," (1881); "The Romance of the Moon," (1886); "The Last American," (1889); "Life's Fairy Tales," (1893); "That First Affair," (1896); "Gloria Victis," (1897); "The Pines of Lory," (1901); "The Villa Claudia," (1904,) and "The Silent War," (1906.) He is married and lives in New York.

S. F. COBB.—Can you print in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS the verses in vogue more than fifty years ago, and beginning:

Felis sitteth by a hole,
Intente she cum
Omni soul
Prendere rats, &c.

This piece of macaronic poetry is printed in "A Whimsey Anthology," by Carolyn Wells, where it is credited to Green Kendrick. It was published originally in The Yale Literary Magazine in 1843. The verses as printed in the anthology mentioned, are as follows:

VERY FELIS-ITOUS.

Felis sedit by a hole,
Intente she, cum omni soul,
Predere rats.
Mice cucurrerunt trans the floor,
In numero due tres or more,
Obiit cats.

Felis saw them oculis:
"I'll have them," inquit she, "I guess
Dum ludunt."
Tunc illa crept toward the group.
"Habeam" dixit, "good rat soup—
Pingues sunt."

Mice continued all ludere,
Intenti they in ludum vere,
Gaudenter.
Tunc rushed the felis in medium,
Et tore them limb from limb,
Ventrem.

MORAL.

Mures omnes, nunc be shy,
Et aurem praebe mihi—
Benigne;
Sic hoc satis—verbum sat,"—
Avoid a whopping Thomas cat
Studiose.

JONATHAN RIGDON.—A writer in THE TIMES stated some time ago that "Eli Perkins," the humorist, had published seven books: "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit," "Wit and Humor of the Ages," &c. Can THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS tell where these works can be seen?

Eli Perkins (Melville De Lancey Landon) is the author of the following books: "The Franco-Prussian War in a Nutshell," (1871;) "Saratoga in 1901," (1872;) "Eli Perkins at Large," (1873;) "Wit, Humor, and Pathos," (1875;) "Wit and Humor of the Age," (1880;) "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," (1887;) "Thirty Years of Wit," (1890;) "Eli Perkins on Money, Gold, Silver, or Bimetallism," (1895.) Copies of these works are presumably in the New York Public Library.

E. V. H. B.—I have a book entitled "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," with illustrations by John Leech, published in London by Bradbury & Evans, 11 Bouverie Street, in 1853. Will you tell me if this book has any value? Also, Vol. II. of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine from September, 1830, to August, 1831.

This is a first edition of "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," by R. S. Surtees, and is worth, if it has colored plates by John Leech, from $15 to $20. Vol. II. of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine is worth about $1.50.

J. EARL CLAUSON.—Can you tell me whether the Russian novel "Oblomoff," by Goncharoff, has ever been translated into English, and if so where it may be obtained?

We are informed that there is no English translation of "Oblomoff." Goncharoff's "A Common Story" (1847) was translated into English by Constance Garnett, and was published in 1894. Mrs. Garnett is the wife of Edward Garnett, whose address is The Cearne, Kent Hatch, Edenbridge, England. She has also translated Turgenieff's novels.

M. C. N.—Can you tell me something regarding "The Adventures of a Country Attorney in Search of a Practice"? Who is the author, what is the nature of the book, and where can it be obtained?

We presume that our correspondent means "Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice," published in 1839 by Sir George Stephen, (1794-1879.) It was apparently written to amuse the public, and, though no names were given, it was supposed to contain indiscreet revelations. He was prominent in the anti-slavery movement, and the author of a number of other works. The book is out of print. It probably can be found in a second-hand book store.

H. N. YOUNG, Jr.—Has the works of Lord Byron, in five volumes, printed by Thomas Davison, Whitefriars, and published by John Murray, 1823, any value? Bound in full leather.

The value appears to be only nominal. Murray published, from 1815 to 1817, a collective edition of Byron's works in eight volumes, 12mo; other collective editions, in five volumes, 16mo, in 1817, and an edition in eight volumes, 16mo, 1818-20. Our correspondent's copy would seem to be a reprint of the 1817 issue.

Answers from Readers.

W. TYTLER.—In reply to the inquiry of "Steady Reader" in your columns a few weeks ago, I send a copy of the poem asked for. It occurs in an old copy of the "Fifth Reader" of the Irish National School Series. These readers were used in the schools of our province when I was a boy, and I had to commit to memory and recite all the poetical extracts in the fifth book, so that this poem is still quite familiar to me. The name of the author attached is simply "Wilcox." I am sorry to say that I know nothing more of him than the name:

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

Wouldst thou from sorrow find a sweet relief?
Or is thy heart oppressed with woes untold?
Balm wouldst thou gather for corroding grief?
Pour blessings round thee like a shower of gold.

'Tis when the rose is wrapt in many a fold
Close to its heart the worm is wasting there
Its life and beauty; not when, all unroll'd,
Leaf after leaf, its bosom, rich and fair,
Breathes freely its perfumes throughout the ambient air.

Some high or humble enterprize of good,
Contemplate till it shall possess thy mind,
Become thy study, pastime, rest, and food,
And kindle in thy heart a flame refined.
Pray heaven for firmness thy whole soul to bind
To this thy purpose—to begin, pursue,
With thoughts all fixed, and feelings purely kind,
Strength to complete, and with delight review,
And grace to give the praize where all is ever due.

No good of worth sublime will heaven permit
To light on man as from the passing air;
The lamp of genius, though by nature lit,
If not protected, pruned, and fed with care,
Soon dies, or runs to waste with fitful glare;
And learning is a plant that spreads and towers
Slow as Columbia's aloe, proudly rare,
That 'mid gay thousands, with the suns and showers
Of half a century grows alone before it flowers.

Beware lest thou from sloth that would appear
But lowliness of mind, with joy proclaim
Thy want of worth; a charge thou couldst not bear,
From other lips without a blush of shame,
Or pride indignant; then be thine the blame.
And make thyself of worth, and thus enlist
The smiles of all the good, the dear to fame;
'Tis infamy to die and not be miss'd
Or let all soon forget that thou didst e'er exist.

Rouse to some work of high and holy love,
And thou an angel's happiness shalt know—
Shalt bless the earth, while in the world above,
The good begun by thee shall onward flow
In many a branching stream, and wider grow
The seed that in these few and fleeting hours
Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow,
Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,
And yield thee fruit divine in heaven's immortal bowers.

R. W. W.—The poem asked for by "M. B. H." on Feb. 5 runs as follows:

On Shiloh's dark and bloody ground
The dead and wounded lay.
Among them was a drummer boy
Who beat the drum that day.
A wounded soldier held him up,
His drum was by his side.
He clasped his hands, then raised his eyes,
And prayed before he died.

"Look down upon the battlefield,
Oh, Thou, our Heavenly Friend.
Have mercy on our sinful souls,"
The soldiers cried, Amen.
While gathered round a little group,
Each brave man knelt and cried,
They listened to the drummer boy,
Who prayed before he died.

"Oh! mother," said the dying boy,
"Look down from heaven on me
Receive me to thy fond embrace,
And take me home to thee.
I've loved my country as my God,
To serve them both I've tried."
He smiled, oh! oh hands, Death seized the boy,
Who prayed before he died.

R. FLEMING Miss.—"M. P." asks in your issue of Jan. 29 asks about Carlos Wilcox. Selections from his poems are often found in the anthologies of sixty or more years ago, and occasionally in recent collections. Harper's Cyclopaedia of British and American Poetry prefaces some of his poetry with a sketch of his life. From this sketch we learn the following:

Carlos Wilcox, born in 1794, died in 1827, was a native of Newport, N. H. He entered Middlebury College, and afterward studied theology at Andover. He commenced preaching in 1818, but he had to abandon the ministry on account of ill-health. His principal poem is "The Age of Benevolence," which he did not live to complete, and portions of which only have been published. Another incomplete poem, included in his "Remains," is "The Religion of Taste," republished in London in 1830.

A volume of his "Remains" was published in Hartford, Conn., in 1828, by Edward Hopkins.

F. M.—Replying to J. Foster in your issue of Feb. 12, would say that the words and music of the song called, "Because of You," is by C. S. Briggs, and published by the B. F. Wood Music Company, Boston and New York, and can be found probably at any dealer in music.

E. C. W.—In answer to "C. N. G." the poem which begins "Where English daisies blossom and English robins sing," was printed in St. Nicholas for November, 1882, and written by Rose Hartwick Thorpe. Its title is "The Queen's Gift." The poem follows:

Where English daisies blossom
And English robins sing,
Where all the land was fragrant
Beneath the feet of Spring,
Two little sisters wandered
Together, hand in hand,
Along the dusty highway,
Their bare feet soiled and tanned.

'Twas not a childish sorrow
That filled their eyes with tears;
Their little hearts were burdened
With grief beyond their years.

The bright-eyed daisies blossomed
In valley and in glen;
The robins sang their sweetest—
Spring smiled—but not for them.

Beneath the trees of Whitehall,
Within their shadow brown,
From out the royal palace
The Queen came walking down.

She saw the children standing
Together, side by side,
And, gazing down with pity,
She asked them why they cried.

"Dear lady," said the eldest,
"My little sister Bess
And I have come together
A hundred miles, I guess.

"Sometimes the roads were dusty,
And sometimes they were green,
We're very tired and hungry—
We want to see the Queen.

"For mother's sick, dear lady,
She cries 'most all the day;
We hear her telling Jesus
When she thinks we're at play.

"She tells Him all about it—
How, when King James was King,
We were so rich and happy,
And had 'most everything.

"We had our own dear father,
At home beside the Thames;
But father went to battle
Because he loved King James.

"And then things were so different—
I cannot tell you how.
We haven't any father,
Nor any nice things now.

"Last night our mother told us
They'd take our home away,
And leave us without any
Because she couldn't pay.

"So then we came together,
Right through the meadow green,
And prayed for God to help us,
And take us to the Queen.

"Because mamma once told us
That many years ago
The Queen was James's little girl,
And, lady, if 'twas so—

"I know she'd let us keep it—
Our home beside the Thames;
For we have come to ask her,
And father loved King James.

"And if we have to leave it,
I'm sure mamma would die,
For there's no place to go to—
No place but in the sky."

Here the simple story finished,
She gazed up in surprise,
To see the lovely lady
With tear-drops in her eyes.

And when the English robins
Had sought each downy nest,
And when the bright-eyed daisies,
Dew-damp, had gone to rest,

A carriage, such as never
Had passed that way before,
Set down two little children
Beside the widow's door.

They brought the weeping mother
A package from the Queen—
Her royal seal was on it,
And folded in between,

A slip of paper, saying:
"The daughter of King James
Gives to these little children
Their home beside the Thames."

Information about this poem was also furnished by "M. H. N.," Bellmore, L. I., and S. W. Berkeley, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

MADELEINE RAMEE.—Although the quotation is not exact, I fancy the poem asked for by Caroline Harding in your issue of Feb. 12 is the following by J. Ellerton. It can be found under No. 212 in the Protestant Episcopal Church Hymnal, and is as follows:

Now the laborer's task is o'er;
Now the battle day is past;
Now upon the farther shore
Lands the voyager at last.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

There the tears of earth are dried;
There its hidden things are clear;
There the work of life is tried
By a juster Judge than here.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

There the penitents, that turn
To the cross their dying eyes,
All the love of Jesus learn
At His feet in Paradise.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

There no more the powers of hell
Can prevail to mar their peace;
Christ the Lord shall guard them well,
He Who died for their release.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,"
Calmly now the words we say,
Left behind, we wait in trust
For the resurrection day.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

This appeal was also answered by "M. B. W.," New York; Mrs. W. B. Cromwell, Highland Mills, N. Y.; S. J. McClenahan, Jamesburg, N. J.; "P. W. J.," Brooklyn; "A. B. S.," New York; M. H. Sayre, New York; "E. Z.," New York; "H. M. C.," Brooklyn; Ethel Eames, Brooklyn; "H. S. B.," New York; Miss A. M. McCankey, New York; F. R. Learned, New York; Mrs. Florence H. Whittaker, Newport, R. I.; A. W. Cornell, Suffern, N. Y.;

(Concluded on Following Page.)

Book and Art Sales
Weekly Announcement

Tuesday Afternoon, Mar. 1st
Collection of Autographs
of the late
George M. Diven,
of Elmira, N. Y.

Signature of Thomas Lynch; Documents and Letters of George Washington (relating to his inheritance of Mt. Vernon and a very early survey); signed Autograph Documents of Abraham Lincoln; Michaelangelo's receipt for work on the Tomb of Pope Julius II; two pages of Irving's "Life of Washington"; a short MS. of Shelley; a Letter of Louis XIV relating to Canada; the closing lines of Bryant's "Thanatopsis;" Letters of Lowell, Meredith, Fitzgerald, Audubon, and other authors, many Revolutionary letters and a remarkable Collection of Documents relating to Columbus.

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Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

(Concluded.)

A. D. Abbatt, Westchester, N. Y.; "S. L.," Brooklyn; Elizabeth M. Burrall, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; J. M. Lincoln, New York; "W. B. I.," Perth Amboy, N. J.; Kate E. Hunt, Guildford, Conn.; R. Fleming, New York; Charles Maar, Delman, N. Y.; Laura G. Sherman, Brooklyn; "A. H. L.," Summit, N. J.; "A. H. E.," Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. H. P. Butler, New York; Robert Andrews, Morristown, N. J.; "M. R. L.," New York; the Rev. M. B. Ripley, Binghamton, N. Y.; "T.," Hohokus, N. J.; Florence Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carolyn Gill, New York; C. B. Lovett, Washington, D. C.; "M. C. L.," Concord, N. H.; Alice Webb Turner, Cortland, N. Y.; E. C. Riker, Rutland, Vt.; C. E. Gardner, Brewsters, N. Y.; Adele Ogden Gordon, New York; Harriett J. Kirkus, Brooklyn; H. E. Kraft, New York; Susan F. Cobb, New York; Mary C. Dietz, Cincinnati, Ohio; "J. E. I.," Rutherford, N. J.; F. C. Blagell, Hartford, Conn.; H. C. Hammond, New York; Bessie S. Angus, New York; Charles D. Park, New York, and the Rev. George R. Garretson, Laurel, L. I.

The Rev. ROBERT BARBOUR.—The poem sought for by "L. M." in your issue of Jan. 29 is entitled "Redemption Through Sacrifice." The author is unknown to me. The poem is as follows:

How doth the law of sacrifice
Through all Time's checkered reign hold good,
No treasure won till paid the price,
No crown without some crimson rood.

No mortal born without the dew
Of solemn pain on mother's brow;
No harvest's golden yield save through
The toil and tearing of the plow.

No Job's integrity complete,
Till tried by fiery touch of woe;
No widowed, waning years made sweet,
Till Ruth says, "Bid me not to go!"

No bloom of rose till long compressed
In the close bondage of the bud;
No nation saved, no wrong redressed,
Without some flow of willing blood.

No world redeemed from shame and sin,
No golden rule of life made plain,
Till Pilate's court Christ enters in,
And on the mount the Lamb is slain!

Shall we then shrink, when round our brows
The thorny crown would cut its mark?
When glory of our Father's house
Must be attained through seas of dark?

No! bring the thorns—we bleed and smile,
And through the gloom we take our way;
Fixing our patient gaze the while
Upon the faint, far tinge of gray,

That o'er the hill shows tenderly;
Till bright the morning star doth rise,
The Saviour's voice declares, "with Me,
Thou soon shalt be in Paradise!"

Miss F. PEART.—Seeing in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Feb. 12 a request for the lines inclosed, from a correspondent whose name is "Theodore M. Raulein," I am sending them to you. Unfortunately I do not know the author.

DROP A PEBBLE IN THE WATER.

Drop a pebble in the water. Just a splash, and it is gone;
But there are half a hundred ripples curling on, and on, and on;
Spreading, spreading, spreading from the centre flowing on out to the sea;
But there's not a way of telling where the end is going to be.

Drop a pebble in the water. In a minute you forget;
But there are little waves a-flowing and there are ripples circling yet,
But those little waves are flowing to a great big wave have grown,
And you've disturbed a mighty river just by dropping in a stone.

Drop an unkind word or careless, in a minute it is gone;
But there are half a hundred ripples circling on, and on, and on.
They are spreading, spreading, spreading from the centre as they go,
And there's not a way to stop them once you've started them to flow.

Drop an unkind word or careless, in a minute you forget;
But there are little waves a-flowing, and there are ripples circling yet,
And perhaps in some sad heart a mighty wave of tears you've stirred,
And disturbed a life that's happy when you dropped that unkind word.

Drop a word of cheer and kindness. Just a flash and it is gone;
But there are half a hundred ripples circling on, and on, and on,
Bearing hope and joy and comfort on each splashing, dashing wave,
Till you'd not believe the volume of the one kind word you gave.

Drop a word of cheer and kindness, in a minute you forget,
But there's gladness still a-swelling and there's joy a-circling yet,
And you've rolled a wave of comfort whose sweet music can be heard
Over miles and miles of water, just by dropping a kind word.

Mrs. HENRY MOTT.—"B. H." in Answers of Feb. 5, will find the quotation asked for in Tennyson's Poem "Maud."

Oh, let the solid ground
Not fail beneath my feet,
Before my life has known
What some have found so sweet;
Then let come what come may,
What matter if I go mad,
I shall have had my day.

Let the sweet heavens endure,
Not close and darken above me,
Before I am quite sure
That there is one to love me;
Then let come what come may
To a life that has been so sad,
I shall have had my day.

Answers to this appeal were also received from "F. P. D.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; C. W. Perley, Washington, D. C.; "H. B. M.," New York; Edward W. Martin, Newark, N. J.; Henry T. Fields, Rutland, Vt.; David Lindsay Lawson, New York; Maud Stoutenburgh, Dover, N. J.; "B. L. R.," New York; John H. Hill, Portland, Me.; "C. E.," East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. W. B. Guthrie, New York; L. Leadbeater, New York; M. H. Sayre, New York; Rita Helborn, New York, and C. R. Swearnerton, Penn Yan, N. Y.

HENRY A. LOTH.—The quotation "No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of irritation. Be it a change of habit or a change of conviction, it must if the habit of conviction be strong, do violence to some of the feelings. * * *" about which "A. H. F." inquired in your issue of Feb. 12, is from Herbert Spencer's essays.

H. P. MAIN.—This is simply to correct "V. C. M." in your issue of the 12th inst. The words to "Morning Land" were written by Eben H. Rexford, and published previous to 1887 by W. A. Pond & Co. in sheet form to music by Edward H. Phelps, afterward arranged by E. C. Stebbins and published in "Gospel Hymns No. 5" in 1887.

P. W. L.—The poem, "Father's Voice," asked for recently by John Talman, is as follows:

Years an' years ago, when I
Was jest a little lad,
An' after school hours used to work
Around the farm with dad.
I used to be so wearied out
When eventide was come,
That I got kinder anxious-like
About the journey home;
But dad, he used to lead the way,
An' once in a while turn 'round an' say—
So cheerin'-like, so tender—"Come!
Come on, my son, you're nearly home!"
That allers used to help me some;
An' so I followed father home.
I'm old an' gray an' feeble now,
An' trimbly at the knee,
But life seems just the same to-day
As then it seemed to me.
For I am still so wearied out,
When eventide is come,
An' still get kinder anxious-like
About the journey home;
But still my Father leads the way,
An' once in a while I hear Him say—
So cheerin'-like, so tender—"Come!
Come on, my son, you're nearly home!"
An' same as then, that helps me some;
An' so I'm followin' Father home.

HJALMAR H. BOYESEN, II.—In your issue of the 12th inst. I find an inquiry as to the author of a poem entitled "Brier Rose," from which the first two stanzas are quoted. I beg to advise you that the poem was written by my late father, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, and is included in a volume of poems entitled "Idyls of Norway," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Information about the poem was also sent us by Margaret Dilla, New York; Mrs. A. W. Sherman, Brooklyn; C. E. Urquhart, West Hoboken, N. J.; Theodosia Garrison, New York; "E. D." who inclosed a copy of the verses, and W. C. Green, Meadville, Penn.

Appeals to Readers.

S. F. COBB.—Can any of your readers tell me the rest of a poem beginning:

Two little kittens, one stormy night,
Began to quarrel and then to fight.
One had a mouse, the other had none,
And that's the way the quarrel begun.

E. K.—Can any of your readers give in full, and tell me the author of the poem containing the following lines:

We build our future, thought by thought,
Good or bad, and know it not.
Yet so the universe is wrought.

M. M. P.—I would esteem it a great favor if some reader would give me the poem "Tired Mothers," by May Riley Smith, who wrote "God's Hidden Purposes," a most exquisite poem, which has probably been more copied than any other verses.

JOHN J. WISE.—Could you please inform me through your REVIEW who is the author, and the rest of the poem in which are these lines:

Best way to get there is by keeping your grit.
Don't give up hoping when the ship goes down.

Mrs. A. V. McK.—Can you give me the author, or kindly give the poem, the first two lines are all I can remember:

Friendship, thou art false,
I hate thy flattering tongue.

MARY C. LESCURE.—Can any of your readers tell where I can find the poem called, I think, "The Master and the Lilies"? It inspired Moody's hymn, the first verse of which is as follows:

Oh, to be nothing, nothing,
Only to lie at His feet,
A broken and empty vessel
For the Master's use made meet.

I shall be very glad to know where the poem is to be found.

JULIAN WALL.—Can any reader furnish me information concerning a date and magazine in which there was a dog story under the title, "A Test of Loyalty." My recollection is that the above story appeared about three years ago, though I am not at all sure as to the date of issue.

E. W.—I wish much to find a poem published in a paper in Boston or vicinity, in the days of transcendentalism, when brilliant minds were rife. I can now recall but two lines, which were after this style:

My heart has been with thee, dear friend,
In thy Gethsemane of suffering.

I should greatly appreciate assistance to find the article.

C. J. C.—Will you kindly help me to find the complete poems of which following are quotations: First, a little poem, the scene of which was laid during the French Revolution and beginning, I think, with the line:

Let me go first, the way is dark.

This poem appeared in a magazine about ten or twelve years ago.

The second poem is one of the late Francis Thompson's, and begins with these lines:

Little Jesus, wast Thou shy
Once and just so small as I?
And what did it feel like to be
Out of Heaven and just like me?

I will be most grateful for any information regarding either or both of these poems.

I. I. C.—Several years ago I came across a poem—attributed to Longfellow, I think—in a paper. I have looked through his poems several times, but cannot find it. The following lines begin the poem, as well as I can recall them. Can you tell me—or some of your readers—what the poem is?

The moon, a virgin Queen, reigns absolute.
One star alone guards the western gate—
and toward the last the Lord's Prayer, in rhyme, follows.

It will give me much pleasure if the poem can be printed or sent to me.

A. D. ABBATT.—Can any of your readers tell me where I may procure a copy of "Citizen of Prague," by Mary Howitt?

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ONE would scarcely imagine that there was left to the historian of the civil war any important aspect of that great conflict that had not long ago been thoroughly thrashed out by the innumerable writers whose fondness for research has led them into this field during the last four decades. The varying phases of the war, the personalities engaged in it, the inevitable military controversies to which it gave rise, the causes underlying it, the conditions in the South created by its devastating course—all these things have been treated exhaustively and from almost as many points of view as sectional interest could suggest. One feature, however, of the four years' struggle has received comparatively scant attention; the evolution of the Northern States during that momentous period. This is the subject that has engaged the attention of Prof. E. D. Fite of Yale University, whose book, entitled "Social and Political Conditions in the North During the Civil War," is published this week by the Macmillan Company. In the elaboration of his theme Prof. Fite is said to have marshaled together various facts that serve as a clue to the phenomenal economic events that followed the war. He addressed himself to a study and description of the conditions in the North during the war, but his purpose in so doing—to give it the extension due to the philosophical historian—has been to determine the factors underlying the present economic and social conditions prevailing in the United States.

Poetry and the Pole.

When Commander Peary started on his last polar expedition the event, suggestive of that romantic love for high adventure that has thrilled the hearts of men and women as far back as history bears record, did not lack a poet to put its inspiration into stirring verse. The poet, as it happened, was a woman, Elsa Barker, and her melodious celebration of the occasion, entitled "The Frozen Grail," first published in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is said to have been carried by the intrepid explorer to the pole itself. It is this poem, bearing the unique honor of "first at the pole," that gives the initial interest to a volume of Elsa Barker's verse to be published next month by Duffield & Co. with the title "The Frozen Grail and Other Poems." Another volume of verse will also be brought out at the same time called "Russian Lyrics and Cossack Songs." This is a collection of English translations of representative poems from the work of such Russians as Lermontoff, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Maikow, Nikitin, Nadson, &c., by Mrs. M. G. D. Bianchi, author of "A Modern Prometheus," &c. Biographical notes are given to most of the poems.

A book that has just been published by Duffield & Co., and that will recommend itself to the lover of outdoor life is a new and revised edition of Ellery H. Clark's "Practical Track and Field Athletics." The author is known as an all-around champion, and the present revision of his handbook, written from the point of view of actual experience, is intended for the modern athlete.

A Novel of Mystery.

Spiritualism, sometimes "fake" and sometimes believed to be genuine, has more than once furnished the novelist with a touch of other-world interest for his romances. And it is Spiritualism—of both kinds, apparently—that has been used by Will Irwin as the Deus ex Machina of his new novel, which he very aptly calls "The House of Mystery." The heroine is the niece of a medium, and, as one would shiveringly imagine must surely result from such a relationship, she is under a good deal of a "tragic spell." From this, however, her lover, who is not a medium, succeeds in rescuing her. The book, which will be brought out next month, is declared by its publishers, the Century Company, to be "one of the best mystery stories of years."

Some months ago it was noted in these columns that Alexander Irvine, a man of multitudinous careers who is just now in his "prime middle age," conducting a sort of open forum of millionaires and Socialists at the Church of the Ascension, where he is "lay minister," had started to write his autobiography for The World's Work magazine. This task Mr. Irvine has now completed, and the result, bearing the title "From the Bottom Up," is published this week by Doubleday, Page & Co. Considering the long list of occupations through which Mr. Irvine worked himself in his often futile struggle to keep back the demon of hunger, starting with that of newsboy in his native Irish village and ending in his present position, the book is well named. It is written as a narrative, and much of it might be considered as a "document" in poverty. The volume contains many illustrations from photographs.

On the Jungle Visiting List.

Published also this week by Doubleday, Page & Co. are four other books, two of which were recently noticed in these columns—a collection of short stories by O. Henry entitled "Strictly Business," and a book of poems by Cale Young Rice called "Many Gods." The two remaining books differ quite as widely in character as books alone can differ. One gives the experiences of a nature photographer who sought his victims in Africa. It is called "Camera Adventures in African Wilds," by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, F. R. G. S., and contains over 100 illustrations from photographs from life by the author. Mr. Dugmore spent several months in East Africa, where he attended numerous "at homes" of such denizens of the jungle as the lions, rhinoceroses, giraffes, and others that lay claim to that part of the world. As he went solely as an interviewer, and not from any warlike motives, these social encounters were usually free from bloodshed. Some animals, however, like some human beings, object to an interview, and thus it happened that Mr. Dugmore's visits terminated in an orgy of shooting and gore. The other book is by Prof. Charles Mills Gayley and is called "Idols." It is not in any sense an archaeological study, nor a tract on mythology, but is simply a description of certain features of American universities which, in the author's opinion, "lays them open to derogatory comparison with foreign universities."

Scarcely a month passes without its news of some book that records a variation or a development of what has now come to be called by that unprepossessing name psychotherapeutics. This is, of course, to be expected in the case of any new science that really deals with some vital problem of humanity—and what could be more vital, after all, than the cure of the body through the soul? But—is it a new science? In its present form it may undoubtedly lay claim to novelty; but the idea that the mind can exercise a curative influence over its physical environment is really not new. An important and lasting development of the idea was given by a famous Austrian physician, whose book on the subject, "The Hygiene of the Soul," was published in 1838. The work is a popular presentation of various matters connected with what might be called practical psychology, and in Germany has reached nearly fifty editions. The first synopsis in English of this book has now been made by Gustav Pollak, and will be published in this country this season by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "The Hygiene of the Soul: A Memoir of a Physician and Philosopher," and deals with the life and works of Ernest Baron von Feuchtersleben, besides giving a synopsis of his principal book.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have now completed the removal of their business (except the retail department) to the new office building, corner Fourth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. In this new location they announce, will be found the publishing offices, including the manufacturing, sales, advertising, accounting, &c., departments, as well as the editorial and publication departments. The sales of their retail stock, it is said, will be continued at their former Fifth Avenue quarters until further notice.

The United States Commissioner of Education, Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph. D., author of "The Making of Our Middle Schools," &c., has written a new book, which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish, that may be expected to interest educators as well as those who are occupied in the practical affairs of government. The title of the book is "Government by Influence," and something of its scope and subject may be gained from a few of its chapter headings: The Self-Respect of Cities, The Development of Agricultural Education, Some Relations of Religious and Secular Education, The Public Schools in the Movement for International Arbitration, Children in the United States: Some of Their Needs, Industrial Education as a National Interest, &c.

An American Pioneer in Syria.

Were it not for the pioneer work of some of the missionaries it might happen that history would be lacking in many interesting details as to the life and character of nations with which Europeans and Americans come into slight contact. The missionary, however, purposely goes into those regions that are remote from Christian civilization and its influences, and if he is observant of men and things he is offered opportunities for study that would be of the utmost value to the historian. Such an opportunity was opened to Henry H. Jessup, who has spent more than half a century in missionary work in Syria, and whose autobiography, bearing the title, "Fifty-three Years in Syria," will shortly be published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. As a missionary Dr. Jessup is one of the conspicuous figures of the Presbyterian Church of this country, and his ability as a man of affairs may be gathered from the fact that he was asked by President Arthur to become Minister to Persia, while his advice and counsel were frequently sought by those in power in the East and in this country. He was in Syria in the earliest days of the missionary movement—before the entrance of railroads or reforms, steam, or the Suez Canal. His autobiography will fill two large octavo volumes, and is described as "a pioneer's personal record of men and movements, rich in reminiscences, anecdotes, and sketches."

Even Robert W. Chambers has caught the "psychic madness." At least that is the conclusion one inevitably reaches upon learning the theme of his forthcoming annual Spring novel, to be published some time in April by D. Appleton & Co., and bearing for title "The Green Mouse." It is not altogether psychic, to give that much abused word a fixed and definite meaning; a wireless machine plays an important, if not a leading, part in the business. This machine, it appears, catches and brings into contact the psychic waves of persons of opposite sex. Once this machine, we are further told, "has been set in motion by a man or woman, it inevitably attracts his or her predestined affinity, and no power on earth can prevent their meeting and marriage." Wooing by wireless thus becomes a very simple and remunerative matter, and the inventor and promoters of the machine form a stock company, set up an enormous plant in New York, and do a stupendous business. The possibilities for comic situations in all this suggest the author of "Iole" and "Some Ladies in Haste," rather than "The Danger Mark," "Special Messenger," or "The Fighting Chance." The book will be illustrated with half-tones and numerous drawings in the text by Edmund Frederick. The wherefore of the singular title has not yet been divulged.

Speaking of odd titles, it appears that Sidney Warwick's "A House of Lies," published this week by Cassell & Co., attention to which was drawn in these columns last week, has been subjected to a preliminary symposium of booksellers. Thus the publishers of the book addressed a return postal card to 500 booksellers, asking the latter for their opinion as to the commercial value of the title "A House of Lies." Of those dealers who responded, about 70 per cent. voted in favor of it. Of the remainder, some "did not know," some disapproved, one said the title recalled too vividly "The House of Mirth," while a number reported that their clerks were equally divided for and against it. Now the affair has been submitted to the general public—and its verdict is always final.

Books of Philosophy.

Among the serious books published this month should be chronicled the first two volumes of a series called "The Epochs of Philosophy." When completed this series, which is edited by John Grier Hibben, Ph. D., Professor of Logic in Princeton University, will consist of ten or twelve volumes, covering the chief periods in the history of philosophy. Among the contributors are Prof. Woodbridge of Columbia University, Prof. Shorey of the University of Chicago, Prof. Royce of Harvard University, Prof. Tully of Cornell University, Dr. Russell of Oxford, Prof. Baillie of Aberdeen University, and others. The two volumes issued this month, by Charles Scribner's Sons, are "Stoic and Epicurean," by R. D. Hicks, Fellow and late lecturer, Trinity College, Cambridge, and "The Philosophy of the Enlightenment," by John Grier Hibben, Ph. D., Professor of Logic, Princeton University.

Speaking of philosophy and the flavor of evolutionary science that it has taken on during the last half century, it is interesting to learn that the Putnams expect shortly to issue a popular edition, in two volumes, of Ernst Haeckel's "Evolution of Man." It is in this work, it will be remembered, that the famous German writer contrasts the philosophical system known as monism, of which he is one of the principal living exponents, with materialism and its antithesis, spiritualism, and finds it fundamentally different from either. He bases monism on the doctrine of evolution, and his present work is thus a detailed consideration of monistic evidence to be found in racial as well as in embryological development. The work will be profusely illustrated.

"Palms of Papyrus," by Michael Monahan, a book that has until now been privately printed for subscribers, has just been turned over for regular publication to Mitchell Kennerley.

Putnam's New Books

Published Feb. 19

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Author of "The Power of Silence," etc.
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